ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, May 22, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

DOBSON.—On May 20, 1930, at Shustoke House, Coleshill, to ROSEMARY (née Morcom), wife of KENNETH DOBSON—a daughter.

FAULKNER.—On May 21, 1930, at The Cottage, Esher, to SHEILA, wife of W. K. FAULKNER—a son.

FISON.—On May 20, 1930, to DOREEN, wife of CORNELL FISON, 64, Bury-road, Thetford, Norfolk—a son.

FITCH.—On May 19, 1930, at 9, Ormonde-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.8, to MARJORIE, wife of STANLEY HILL FITCH—a son.

HAY.—On May 20, 1930, at The Dial House, Park-avenue, Bedford, to LORNA, wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL E. STUART HAY, Royal Artillery (retired)—a daughter.

ICKE.—On May 20, 1930, at 38, Courtfield-gardens, S.W., to ELSIE LAMPRIERE (née Pridham), wife of HERBERT ICKE, M.C.—a daughter.

KAY.—On May 20, 1930, at The Vicarage, Newark-on-Trent, to HELEN NORA (née Brierley), wife of the REV. WILLIAM KAY, D.S.O., M.C.—a daughter.

KEKEWICH.—On May 20, 1930, at Icknield Bury, Royston, Herts, to ESME and PIERS KEKEWICH—a daughter (MARY MARION).

MALLETT.—On May 15, 1930, to MARJORIE, wife of CHAS. F. MALLETT, 42, Berwyn-road, Richmond—a son.

MONSARRAT.—On May 21, 1930, at 8, Fairhazel-mansions, N.W.3, to MADELEINE (née Dumas), wife of RENE MONSARRAT—a son.

PARRY.—On May 21, 1930, to GWLADYS (née Lewis), wife of ROBERT M. PARRY, of Hafan, Atkins-road, Clapham Park—a daughter.

RICHARDS.—On May 18, 1930, at a nursing home, Shanklin, I.W., to ESTHER MARY (née Woodin), wife of COOMBE RICHARDS—a daughter.

SPROULE.—On May 20, 1930, at "Flinders," Radlett, Herts, to GLADYS, wife of JAMES ST. GEORGE SPROULE—a son.

TAWNEY.—On April 30, 1930, at Quetta, to BABETTE (née Belchier), wife of R. R. TAWNEY, 1st Devons—a daughter (still-born).

WHITE.—On May 20, 1930, at 39, Clayton-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to MILLICENT (née Gill), wife of GEORGE CAMPBELL WHITE—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BRIDGE : NEVILLE.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Thomas's Church, New York, by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. R. H. Brooks, CYPRIAN JOHN BRIDGE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. C. Bridge, Turville Park, Henley-on-Thames, to ESTELLE CARDWELL NEVILLE, elder daughter of the late Mr. George Wilder Neville, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and of Mrs. Neville, of New York.

HEWSON : WRIGHT.—On May 21, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Beckenham, STUART HEWSON, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hewson, to MOLLIE WRIGHT, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wright.

VINER : STONE.—On May 7, 1930, at Saluda, Polk County, North Carolina, U.S.A., quietly, under the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, HENRY EDWARD SCROPE VINER, only son of the late Henry William Viner, of Henstridge House, Henstridge, Somerset, to HELEN WILMER STONE, youngest daughter of the late Judge John Horace Stone, of Clinton, Louisiana, and grand-daughter of the late Rt. Rev. William Murray Stone, Bishop of Maryland.

WILLOUGHBY : FAULKNER-WILKINSON.—On May 20, 1930, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. R.W. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, BRIG.-GENERAL MICHAEL EDWARD WILLOUGHBY, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., late 2nd Lancers, I.A., only son of the late Lieut.-General M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I., to MURIEL ETHEL, youngest daughter of the late CAPTAIN G. FAULKNER-WILKINSON, 68th (Durham) Light Infantry.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On May 20, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, Budleigh Salterton, FLORENCE LOUISE, youngest daughter of the late Sir E. Boehm, Bt., and much-loved wife of COLONEL J. D. ANDERSON, late R.A.

BAGGETT-GRAY.—On May 19, 1930, at Kingston, Jamaica, WILLIAM BAGGETT-GRAY, aged 74. Animo fortissimus.

BARKER.—On May 20, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home, CONSTANCE MABEL LINGEN BARKER, of 62a, Queen's-road, London, W.2, late of Hereford. Funeral service, City of Westminster Cemetery, Uxbridge-road, Hanwell, 12 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

BARNES.—On May 20, 1930, at 40, Mount Park-road, Ealing, COLONEL OSMOND BARNES, C.B., in his 96th year. Funeral at Ealing Cemetery to-morrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock.

BERTHON.—On May 20, 1930, at Ashford Hospital, Kent, EDWARD BRASSEY BERTHON, fourth son of Major-General Thomas Berthon, of Cleeve Court, Somerset, aged 57.

BIRT.—On May 20, 1930, JOSEPH BIRT, of 110, St. James'-court, S.W., aged 67. Funeral private. No flowers by request.

BONNAR.—On May 19, 1930, at 34, Russell-gardens, London, N.W.11, RACHEL, widow of ALEX. WALKER BONNAR.

BOSANQUET.—On May 20, 1930, at Forest Edge, Liss, MARY BOSANQUET, widow of Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. Funeral at Shaw Parish Church, near Newbury, to-morrow (Friday), at 3 o'clock.

BRUCE.—On May 21, 1930, at Parkside, Wilmslow, REGINALD BRUCE, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., aged 47 years.

CAUSER.—On May 19, 1930, ANNIE, the beloved, devoted wife of J. WOODFORD CAUSER, of 146, Denmark-hill, S.E.5.

CLAPP.—On May 19, 1930, at Downside, Whitchurch, Tavistock, Devon, MARY BULLEY CLAPP, in her 78th year. Funeral to-day (Thursday), 2.30, at Whitchurch. No flowers, by request.

CUNNINGHAM.—On May 20, 1930, suddenly, ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, of Canley, Castlemaine-avenue, Croydon, beloved husband of Evelyn Cunningham, and late Secretary of Dunlops, Ltd.

CUTHBERTSON.—On May 21, 1930, at 89, Lordship-park, N.16, ANNE MATILDA, widow of FRANCIS CUTHBERTSON, LL.D., M.A., aged 84 years. Funeral, Saturday, May 24, at Abney Park Cemetery. Service at 11 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, Bethune-road, Stoke Newington.

ECHALAZ.—On May 18, 1930, very suddenly, at Bowden, Tavistock, ARTHUR CHARLES ECHALAZ, aged 77. Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at Packwood, near Birmingham.

GODSON.—On May 20, 1930, at 10, Rutland-gate, JANE CHARLOTTE, widow of SIR FREDERICK GODSON, M.P., youngest daughter of Edmund Boughton, aged 80 years. Funeral at Great Malvern to-morrow (Friday), at 3.30 p.m. Flowers to Priory Church, Great Malvern.

GORDON-CUMMING.—On May 20, 1930, SIR WILLIAM GORDON GORDON-CUMMING, Bt., of Altyre, Forres, aged 81 years. Funeral from Michael Church, Gordonstoun, Elgin, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

GRIFFIN.—On May 20, 1930, at a nursing home in Beckenham, LUCIE REBECCA GRIFFIN, the beloved wife of J. G. Griffin, of St. Albans and Delhi.

HALL.—On May 19, 1930, at a nursing home, ADA MARGARET, beloved wife of DR. EDGAR HALL, late of Surbiton, Surrey.

HARDING.—On Sunday, May 18, 1930, passed over, at 22, Trebovir-road, S.W.5, CAROLINE MARY, widow of JOHN HARDING, of Coaley, Glos, and Rockfield, Mon, and dearly beloved mother of Wyndham Harding and Primrose Few (née Harding), aged 79. Funeral, New Kensington Cemetery, Gunnersbury-lane, leaving the house 3.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). R.I.P.

HARRIS.—On May 19, 1930, at Knowle Cottage, Staplegrove, Taunton, ELIZABETH JANE, eldest daughter of Mrs. Harris.

HARRIS.—On May 20, 1930, at Bishop's Waltham, the REV. HENRY HARRIS, Honorary Fellow of St. Nicholas College, Lancing, and first Vicar of Highbrook, Sussex, aged 89.

HATFIELD.—On May 19, 1930, at Hill Cottage, Bovingdon, Herts, ANNE, elder daughter of the late JOHN and ANNE HATFIELD, of Innellan, Argyllshire, aged 76. Funeral, Bovingdon Parish Church, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m. No flowers, by special request.

IVES.—On May 20, 1930, at Holmehurst, Rawdon, JOHN HARRY, dearly loved husband of EMILY IVES. Funeral at Guiseley Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), at 12 o'clock.

LEES.—On Sunday, May 18, 1930, at 10, Scott-crescent, Galashiels, ETHEL N. C. G. LEES, daughter of the late Richard Lees, Solicitor, Galashiels, and for many years at Huyton Hall, near Liverpool.

MALLOCH.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, at Nice, JEANIE, widow of JOHN MALLOCH, of 28, Hans-road.

MEYERS.—On May 18, 1930, at Norfolk-terrace, Brighton, ARTHUR MEYERS, eldest son of the late Henry and Julia Meyers, in his 72nd year.

PELLEW.—On May 17, 1930, at St. Hilarian, Exmouth, HON. GEORGINA CECELY PELLEW, daughter of Edward, fourth Viscount Exmouth.

PETRIE.—On May 19, 1930, suddenly, TELFORD PETRIE, D.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., of Foxley House, Lymm, beloved husband of Edith M. Petrie and eldest son of Francis F. Steinthal, J.P., aged 47.

RIDLEY.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, at 80, St. George's-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, ELIZA, dearly beloved wife of J. CARTMELL RIDLEY and daughter of the late Rev. H. M. Sanders, formerly Vicar of Sutton Forest, Yorkshire.

SADLER.—On May 20, 1930, at 8, Elsworthy-road, FRANCES SOPHIA, last surviving daughter of WILLIAM FLINT SADLER, of Stoke Newington and Stamford Hill, aged 91. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at St. Mary's, Primrose Hill, 11 o'clock.

SHEFFIELD.—On May 17, 1930, at Leysin, Switzerland, GEOFFREY ORMES SHEFFIELD, B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.I.Mech.E., of "Wavener," Park Gate-road, Wallington, Surrey, youngest son of the late Robert William Sheffield, aged 31 years.

SMITH.—On May 20, 1930, at 17, College-terrace, Brighton, JOHN GURNEY LENDON, husband of GWEN SMITH, and elder son of the late C. Reginald Smith, of Basted House, Borough Green, Kent. Funeral to-day (Thursday), 2.15 p.m., Brighton and Preston Cemetery.

WIGLEY.—On May 17, 1930, after a brief illness, MILDRED FREDERICA, dearly loved wife of HUGH PERCIVAL WIGLEY, of Shirley, Broad-lane, Hale, Cheshire. Cremation to-day (Thursday), at Manchester.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BINGHAM.—To the cherished memory of FRANK MILLER BINGHAM, Capt., 5th Batt. (A Co.), King's Own Royal Lancasters, killed in action, Ypres, May 22, 1915. "Valiant and well-beloved."

GARRARD.—In proud and loving memory of ERIC, M.C., 2nd Lieut., Gordon Highlanders, died of wounds in Italy, May 22, 1918.
"Live thou for England—we for England died."

GUNNERY.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my son CEDRIC, 2nd Lieut., R.F.C., killed in action May 22, 1917, aged 19.
"At the going down of the sun and in the morning, We will remember them." —MOTHER.

PHILLIPS.—In loving and proud memory of ARTHUR CORNWALLIS PHILLIPS, 2nd Lieut., The Cameronians, died of wounds May 22, 1917, aged 20.

BANCROFT.—In loving memory of my mother, LADY BANCROFT, who died May 22, 1921.

DIXON.—To the dear memory of my devoted husband, ALEXANDER DIXON, Capt. R.E., T.F., who entered into rest May 22, 1925.

FARNFIELD.—In dearly loved and honoured memory of HERBERT EDWARD FARNFIELD, May 22, 1926.—BARDIE, LESLIE, DUDLEY.

FIELD.—In loving memory of my dear husband, HENRY CROMWELL FIELD, who died on May 22, 1929.

GIBBES.—To the memory of my beloved Husband, CHARLES ALFRED GIBBES, A.M.I.C.E., who passed over on May 22, 1927.

GOWING.—In tenderest and most loving memory of ALICE ELIZABETH (KID), the dearly loved wife of HERBERT MANLEY GOWING, of Streatham and Moorgate, who passed away on May 22, 1924.

GRANT.—Passed to his rest on May 22, 1929, JOHN GRANT, deeply loved by his wife, children, and friends. One of Scotland's best.

JUNGBLUT.—In loving memory of my dear husband, CARL JUNGBLUT, of 45, Petherton-road, N.5, who passed away on May 22, 1929.
All toil is done, and care is gone and past,
And the tired one rests safely, home at last.

JUNGBLUT.—In loving memory of our dear father, CARL JUNGBLUT, who passed away on May 22, 1929. Not forgotten.

McCULLOCH, C. J.—In memory of my husband, who died May 22, 1928.—MAUD McCULLOCH.
In memory of Father.—JOE and DOROTHY.
(Australian papers, please copy.)

MANN.—In loving memory of my dear mother, KATHERINE MARIA MANN, of Kivernells, Milford-on-Sea, who died May 22, 1920.

ROBERTSON.—In ever-loving memory of JOHN ROBERTSON.—P. R., P. B. R., E. B. R.

SAUNDERS.—In sweetest memory of my precious Baby ROSALIND.—Her MUMMIE. May 22, 1929, two years and four months.

STEVENS.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, "BOP," ROBERT ARMSTRONG STEVENS, who died May 22, 1929.

WHITTLESEA.—To the dear and honoured memory of my beloved wife, NIN, who passed away May 22, 1929.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

DRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1.—Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials erected in any cemetery in England or Wales. Valuations for probate. Telephone: Day Service, Welbeck 8254; Night Service, Epsom 239.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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DOGS

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AIREDALES, handsome pedigree dog puppies, 5 months, beautiful colour, healthy, affectionate, guards.—Barber, Flexford, Guildford. Tel., 15 Puttenham.

ABERDEENS.—GEORGE, JERRY, CHINK, and WEE MANNIE are amazingly attractive SCOTTIES.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1; Vic. 9739.

ABSOLUTELY perfect DANDIE DINMONT BITCH, one year; ideal pet; too small exhibition; wonderful pedigree; £4.—Mrs. Mostyn Owen, Stanbeck, Harrogate.

BEAUTIFUL PEKINGESE PUPPIES for SALE; 9 weeks old; father is Ashton Cross' famous Humming Bee of Alderbourne, mother also has splendid pedigree; no dealers, no approval; seen any time.—Mrs. Bodington, Rooks Acre, Winchester.

CAIRN TERRIER DOG, 19 months old, winner; has had distemper; excellent pedigree; very small and cobby, good companion; 10gns. Many other dogs. Adults on our 14 days' trial terms.—WILLSONS, Ltd., 27, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 6808.

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CROGLIN KENNELS, 185, Knightsbridge, Sloane 5591, have most attractive CAIRN and SEALYHAM pups and every breed and all they need.

DEERHOUNDS.—Wanted, good homes for several dogs and bitches; very reasonable prices; devoted companions.—Miss Richmond, Warren-row, Henley-on-Thames.

FRENCH BULLDOGS.—Two magnificent bronze brindles, bitch 20 months, dog 8 months, winner; unrelated; house-trained, inoculated distemper.—Mrs. David Sugden, 19, Baslow-road, Eastbourne. Tele., 3092.

IRISH SETTERS.—Four exceptionally fine Puppies, whelped March 10th; by Borrowdale Baronet, ex Nutbrown Trilby; two dogs, two bitches.—R. W. Thompson, Crakehall House, Bedale, Yorks.

LABRADOR RETRIEVER DOG, Champion pedigree, age 16 months, house trained.—Call or 'phone, Eccleston Kennels, Warwick-place North, S.W. Victoria 3717.

PEDIGREE Smooth FOX TERRIER BITCH, 6 months, by Ch. Rikitikitavi; litter brother second, Southampton.—Jackson, Brookside, Burley, Ringwood.

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion Bitch at Cruft's, 1930, has the largest selection in England, every colour, from 3 to 50 guineas; miniatures a speciality from 20 guineas. Seen any time or shown in London, 5min. from Olympia. Riverside 2757. Dogs at Stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

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SEALYHAM DOG, four months, tan markings; over distemper; full pedigree; £5 5s. Adults for show and companions.—Critchley-Salmonson, Tytherton, Chippenham. 'Phone 85X4.

SEALYHAMS.—TEENY, TIM, and CHARLES are just real little carthorses.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

WIRE HAIR TERRIER, male, eight months. Also Cairn Terrier, male, six months; excellent pedigrees.—Woods, 16, Ennismore-mews, Knightsbridge.

BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere.—For particulars of the Training School for Kennelmaids and Kennel Owners see "The Times" to-morrow.

BOARD YOUR DOG at BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere.—Tele., Haslemere 452.

DOGS CAREFULLY TRIMMED, WASHED. Cats combed, cleaned. Pets boarded, nursed.—Miss Walton, Canine Nurse, 2, Cheval-place, S.W.7 (near Harrods).

PEIRCE'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT and HOSPITAL for all ANIMALS and PETS.—The Manor, Shirland-road, W.9. 'Phone, Abercorn 1008. Hours 9 to 1 and 3 to 7.30. In-Patients, Holiday Boarders, Painless Operations and Destroyals, Cremations, Post-mortems, &c.

WHEN YOUR DOG NEEDS A WASH he needs KUR-MANGE, the famous dog-wash. Chemists and stores and suppliers of Spiller's Dog Foods all sell it; 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.—Cooper, McDougall and Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.

FARM

GENTLEMAN (Public School), farming Oxon, will have VACANCY PUPIL or GUEST July 1st; practical tuition all branches; cheerful home; hunting, shooting, golf.—Write Box G.1694, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. R. E. STEWART, F.R.H.S., Hollis Green Nursery, Kentisbeare, Cullompton, Devon, is willing to take a LADY PUPIL; fee one year £100, including board and lodging.

NATIONAL PONY SOCIETY'S TRAINING CENTRE train and condition Ponies for polo, 35s. weekly.—Write Box G.1662, The Times, E.C.4.

PHEASANTS easily and economically reared if fed on specialities prepared by James and Co., Hungerford, Berks.

POULTRY LAYING MEAL, 8s. cwt. (delivered). Rearing 14s., Corn 9s., Shell 5s., Mids. 6s., &c.—Goodings, Manufacturers, Ipswich.

VACANCY for PUPIL on 1,000-acre estate; will get thorough experience in practical farming, dairy, poultry, pig-breeding, &c.; learn to use all modern implements, including tractor; bookkeeping on costing system; premium £75.—P. Vestergaard, Hill Farm, Leiston, Suffolk.

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PERSONAL

T.W.—No. I'm afraid I cannot; it's not in my line.—A. V.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, 7th inst., between Tunbridge Wells, Cannon-street, and Commercial-street, a GOLD CIGARETTE CASE (Slide Action).—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW.—The Royal Horticultural Society's GREAT SPRING FLOWER SHOW will be held in the ROYAL HOSPITAL GARDENS, CHELSEA, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. TO-DAY and will close to-morrow evening. Thursday, May 22nd, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., admission 5s., and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., admission 2s. 6d. Friday, May 23rd, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., admission 2s. 6d. The Bands of H.M. Grenadier Guards and H.M. Scots Guards will play each afternoon.

DO PLEASE HELP us with our MAY FAIR on May 23rd, in aid of our standing Camp, and many other activities, by sending anything saleable. Old or new CLOTHES, toys, books, &c. Poorest district imaginable. Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION of LABOUR GOVERNMENT, ALBERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, June 4th, 7.30 p.m. GEORGE LANSBURY, ARTHUR GREENWOOD, and all Labour Women Members of Parliament.—Tickets 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 6d., and 1s., Labour Party, Transport House, Smith-square, S.W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, KESWICK SCHOOL, and FRENSHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY, combined SCHOLARSHIP examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects; oral and written intelligence tests. Some scholarships for boys of 14, and for musical and artistic promise.—Apply Scholarship Secretary, St. George's, Harpenden.

IF any person POSSESSING EQUIPMENT for TAKING CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS will be visiting or resident in NIGERIA in September next his services may be utilized for MAKING FILMS of an AFRICAN CEREMONIAL.—Write Box S.1377, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENT APPEAL.—Ex-officer has started small MOTOR BUSINESS, employing only ex-Service men, and appeals for orders for any make of new or second-hand car; also repairs or coach painting.—Write Box N.884, The Times, E.C.4.

CANADA.—ADVERTISER proceeding next week will UNDERTAKE BUSINESS or Social Commissions.—BM/ESSS, W.C.1.

LEGACIES give valuable help. Remember the N.S.P.C.C. Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

ALL THE DAYS—in a hundred ports—in a thousand ways—the BRITISH SAILORS'SOCIETY is in service for the Sailor. Gifts welcomed by Sir Ernest W. Glover, Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial-road, London, E.14.

CROSSWORD PUZZLES.—A morning newspaper requires Crossword Puzzles on charts 15 squares by 15 squares. Originality in the definition of clues is essential. Specimens invited, which will be returned if not accepted for publication.—Write Box K.31, The Times, E.C.4.

A Sovereign's worth of sunshine doesn't mean much to you, but it means everything to poor children who would never see green fields and growing wild flowers but for your charity. Will you send just One Pound for the Children's Country Holidays Fund to the Earl of Arran (Room 2), 18, Buckingham-street, Strand?

"PUNCH," 44 years' bound vols., only 10 vols. missing out of 88; what offers?—Write Box S.1382, The Times, E.C.4.

£500 WANTED by invalid business man. Will generous person assist? Fullest investigation. No moneylenders.—Write Box S.1402, The Times, E.C.4.

AMERICANS.—FOUR PLAYS, 1719 to 1791, including Milton's "Comus," first Theatrical Representation, London. What offers?—Miss Ayles, "Kenilworth," Poulner, Ringwood.

MAY I DO YOUR TYPING? MSS. carefully prepared, 1s. thousand words.—Write Box 0949, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

"THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM in this country for men with a little capital and who don't mind hard work." From a farmer settler in South Africa to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

GEORGE II. SILVER SALT CELLARS, two pairs, exactly similar; £25.—Write "B.," Smith's, Bournemouth.

HENRY IRVING'S AUTOGRAPHED PHOTO; what offers?—Write Box G.1853, The Times, E.C.4.

ASCOT WEEK.—Five miles from Ascot and short drive Aldershot Tattoo.—Very attractive FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET; two sitting rooms, six bed rooms (Heal's beds), two bath rooms, kitchen, &c.; gas, electric light, telephone; constant hot water; plate, linen; garage for large car; indoor sanitation; beautiful garden, fruit and vegetables; would consider letting summer months or by the year.—Write Box 0145, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PARTRIDGES and PHEASANTS (45 miles N. London).—Noted game country, good bags; one day week or fortnight all through season; £50 a gun only liability.—Details, write Box S.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCELLENT FLAT, central position, Southern aspect; two sitting rooms, five bed rooms.—Write Box G.1849, The Times, E.C.4.

BARONET wishes to BUY in SHROPSHIRE, HEREFORD, or WORCESTER, a COUNTRY HOUSE with anything from 20 to 200 acres; house should be well appointed and contain 12-14 bed rooms.—Please send details, confidentially if desired, to Box S.1374, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOTING, 2,200 acres, SOUTH NORFOLK.—Large head of partridges, 1,200 pheasants, all driven over high fir belts; moderate terms; will let or syndicate; references given.—Write Box S.1395, The Times, E.C.4.

SHROPSHIRE.—For SALE, price £2,200, most attractive little COUNTRY RESIDENCE, lovely district; small Georgian house (six bed rooms, two bath rooms); garage, stable; very pretty garden and two paddocks.—Write Box S.1375, The Times, E.C.4.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD. For Doctors and others, unique GROUND-FLOOR MAISONNETTE; old-world lounge (costing £1,000), four bed rooms, &c.; hot water. Rent only £290.—Write Box S.1399, The Times, E.C.4.

PHEASANTS' EGGS, Surplus (about 1,000).—Birds can be inspected in large park; small price; guaranteed.—Horsley, Headkeeper, Weston House, near Norwich.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

PICTURESQUE PROPERTY, 58 ACRES grass (12 fields), DERBYSHIRE; Freehold; Bungalow, Buildings; £2,000.—Lawrence, Atlow, Derbyshire.

FOR SALE, Three Old Silk Tapestry SAMPLERS, dates 1794, 1818, 1822.—Apply Mrs. Woodgate, Hornbrook, Woodchurch, Ashford, Kent.

LARGE, attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, private house, S. Kensington, top floor; with partial board, £2 5s.—Write Box K.43, The Times, E.C.4.

1930 RILEY 9 Saloon, new; taxed year; list £305, take £275 or near offer.—79, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kens. 5745.

OXFORD.—Small HOUSE for SALE, Unfurnished; good neighbourhood; excellent condition; central heating; lavatory basins; lift. Particulars see Country Houses, page ??.—Taylor, 24, St. Margaret's-road, Oxford. 'Phone, 5460.

IN the MOST BEAUTIFUL PART of SURREY.—Lovely secluded position, high up, facing South towards Hindhead.—Owner moving to smaller property has for DISPOSAL delightful HOUSE overlooking and with private access to golf course; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; Five Acres wooded grounds.—Write Box K.21, The Times, E.C.4.

HARROW-on-the-HILL.—FLAT; two reception, two bed; absolutely quiet; £130 inclusive.—Write Box K.19, The Times, E.C.4.

FROCKS made from measurements, cotton, voile, from 15s. 6d. (ladies' own materials), or copied; trousseaux, layettes.—Write Box K.17, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception, two staircases; electric light; garage; good small grounds; convenient to St. Albans, Herts, 19 miles London. Freehold £3,660. Immediate possession.—Write Box K.16, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, two reception, &c.; service if required.—After 3, call 16, Seymour-street, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

WHENCE come these cries of delight? From visitors at the marvellous display of new dress and hat clips in the Gift Department at Fortnum and Mason.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

REST and RECUPERATION ASSURED.—Scores of peaceful and beautiful small resorts in the Golden West. Obtain Holiday Haunts, 1930 (price 6d.), at Booksellers or from the Superintendent of the Line, G.W.R., Paddington Station, London, W.2.

LET us have tea in Fortnum and Mason's exquisite new Tea Rooms, where the cakes melt in the mouth and the iced sundaes surpass all previous imaginings.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY to save motor-car depreciation.—MANN, EGERTON and Co. have a few shop-soiled, high-grade CARS to offer at considerable reductions; chassis include Rolls-Royce, Bentley, Daimler, Sunbeam, Minerva, &c. Write for lists, stating requirements; part exchange and unique deferred terms.—MANN, EGERTON and Co., 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9062.

GOING ABROAD? Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for the sunshine ready at Fenwick's to-day. Leaf-green, Lupin Blue, Rosewood, Mimosa, and Ivory, 69s. 6d.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present American demand. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

FROM sun up to sun down and after, on all occasions, from entertaining to being entertained, and at all seasons, pearls are perennially appropriate, whether they are Oriental or Técla pearls.—TECLA, 7, Old Bond-street, W.1.

DAIMLER, M.20-70h.p. four-door Saloon; very slightly used for 200 miles demonstration work; indistinguishable from brand new; manufacturer's guarantee available. Special bargain price, £675.—MANN, EGERTON and Co., 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9060.

SUITS, Overcoats, Costumes, TURNED as NEW. Cut and fit retained exact and buttoning as before.—Price List, John Maclean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

HUMBER 1929 six-cylinder Enclosed Landaulette; Triplex glass; practically new; £430.—Sussex Motors, Burwood-mews, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 5896.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES WANTED; highest prices.—Howells, 162, King's-road, Chelsea. (Flax. 7736.)

SECONDHAND FURNITURE of all descriptions WANTED for cash, large or small quantities, especially complete furnishing contents of houses. Also high prices given for fine specimens of antique old English or French furniture.—Write or call MAWERS, Ltd., 223, &c., Fulham road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

MASONIC LADIES' NIGHT BANQUETS accommodated to 250 diners, STEWART'S QUADRANT RESTAURANT, Regent-street, London, W.—Apply Manager.

THE GATEWAY to HOLIDAY HAPPINESS.—You must take your holidays this year through the Somerset Holiday Bureau, which provides you with undreamed-of opportunities for the enjoyment of the Fun of the Fair as well as the scenic and historic glories of one of the jewels of the English countryside.—Write for name of your local representative, who will give you full particulars of our special Free Holiday offer in order to encourage home travel. "Summer's 'It' in Somerset."—The Somerset Holiday Bureau, Box A, 149, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

BECHSTEIN PIANO SALE.—A golden opportunity which can never occur again. A few Baby Grands returned from Exhibition, upright pianos from hire; second-hand instruments and demonstration pianos at remarkably low prices for a limited period. All thoroughly reconditioned and fully guaranteed. Cash or Hire Purchase.—Bechstein, South Molton-street, Brook-street.

PERSONAL (continued)

"THEY besought Him that they might only touch the hem of His garment; and as many as touched were made perfectly whole."—Mt. xiv., 36.

T. D. ADDIS, late of Hertford.—If Mr. ADDIS will COMMUNICATE with Box 266, care of Roebucks, Salisbury-square, E.C.4, he is likely to hear something to his advantage.

NOTICE.—DR. JOHN BUCHANAN, late of 280A, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, who died on 27th February, 1930, by his Will, dated 9th February, 1929, bequeathed a number of legacies, one of them being £100 to the "ROYAL CALEDONIAN HOSPITAL, CROWN COURT, LONDON, E.C.4." Dr. Buchanan's Executors cannot trace said Hospital, and they hereby invite it, or any other body or institution which has absorbed or claims to represent it, to lodge a statement and claim with the Subscribers.—J. A. Caldwell and Co., Solicitors, 14, St. James-street, Paisley, Agents for said Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given that SAMI WECHSLER, of 42, Wymering-mansions, Wymering-road, Maida Vale, London, W.9, has APPLIED to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

FINE OLD MASTER PAINTING for SALE. "The Washington Family," by Zoffany.—Write Box D.799, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

350 DOCKLAND CHILDREN are to be given a day by the sea on May 30th if funds permit. £1 will pay for eight. How many may we send in your name? They are all from Dockland's poorest families.—J. E. Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, London, E.16.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

CARPET.—A luxurious heavy pile 45-guinea real Sultan Carpet, size 16½ft. by 11½ft.; exquisite colouring, Ayshar design; condition as new; accept 16 guineas; approval pleasure.—Write Box K.22, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Few vacancies. Booklet free.

BABIES and YOUNG CHILDREN RECEIVED in country home of trained gentlewoman.—St. Margarets, Kippington. 'Phone, Sevenoaks 867.

BEAUTIFUL HALL to be LET in TUFTON-STREET, WESTMINSTER. — Central position, excellent acoustics, up-to-date lighting. Seating accommodation 299. Stage, dressing rooms, piano. Perfect for dramatic performances, dances (65 couples), conferences, Summer Schools. Restaurant attached.—For terms, apply Agent to Women's Service Trustees, 27, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

MANNEQUINS.—A few vacancies for exclusive and individual mannequin training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Reg. 5361.

LAWN TENNIS TUITION; schools attended. References.—Hamilton Pritchard, 9, Scarsdale-terrace, W.8.

£60 PER ANNUM.—Vacancies good Preparatory School.—Write Box S.1239, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

GIRLS' SCHOOL (boarders only), 18 miles London, in 200 acre park, formerly the seat of the Earl of Clarendon; total fees £160-£190 per annum include daily use of school ponies.—The Grove, near Watford, Herts.

THE CRANFORD HOME, for elderly or delicate gentle-people. Branches London, country, seaside. From £100 per annum.—Write Box T.103, The Times, E.C.4.

COTSWOLDS.—XVIIth-CENTURY HOUSE; 13 bed rooms, four reception; tennis, golf; London two hours; summer months 15 guineas; excellent housemaid.—Lady Howard, Castle Godwyn, Painswick.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite handwork; low prices; sample sent.—Write Box S.105, The Times, E.C.4.

DELIGHTFUL GUEST HOUSE in beautiful grounds adjoining Golf Links, 12 minutes London. Well appointed; excellent table; tennis.—X, Wood Hall, S.E.21 (opposite Sydenham-hill Station). Syd. 0483.

LAUSANNE.—"La Condemine." A finishing school (estab. 1898) for 20 girls. Modern languages (with special emphasis on French), arts, domestic science. Summer and winter sports. Splendid situation overlooking Lake Geneva. Modern improvements. Terms reasonable.—Mesdames Tobler, Principals, Pensionnat "La Condémine," Chamblandes, Lausanne.

HOLIDAYS.—THE MOORINGS, PEVENSEY BAY; overlooking sea; A.A. and R.A.C.; noted food; garage; children's dining room.

EXQUISITE LINGERIE, hand-made, finest materials; moderate prices; many trousseau testimonials; samples sent.—Please write Box S.104, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTHORS' WORKS put into play form ready for stage production by well-known London playwright; stories dramatized, revised for cinema plots and talkies; expert advice.—Sykes, 90, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MRS. WM. LEACH-LEWIS, Chapel-hill, near Margate, RECEIVES in her Georgian House a few CHILDREN from 5 years of age; entire charge taken; thorough education; happy home life; six acres grounds; tennis, croquet lawns; garden produce, pony, picnics, sands.—Prospectus, telephone Margate 164.

HEADMASTER PUBLIC SCHOOL offers VACANCIES September only. Reduced fees (£25 inclusive), boys (12-16), new house.—Write Box S.1157, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL, DUPORTH MANSION, St. Austell Bay. Luxurious comforts; overlooking sea; private beach; 30 acres gardens; golf.—Guests apply Management.

PIANO REQUIRED, Bechstein or Steinway preferred.—J. C., Bolton's Library, 32, Sloane-street, S.W.

SURREY, 400 feet; gravel soil; Waterloo one hour; maids obtainable.—Seven bed and dressing, three sitting, and maids' room; tennis lawn; garage; garden one acre; every convenience; near tennis, bridge, Badminton Club; good trout fishing and golf; very sunny and sheltered, £3,300.—Write Owner, Box E.959, The Times, E.C.4.

CADOGAN-GARDENS.—To be LET IMMEDIATELY, FURNISHED FLAT; two sitting and five bed rooms, fitted basins; every convenience.—Phone Sloane 8030.

SUPERIOR old-established HOME has Ground-Floor VACANCY; suit elderly or invalid; nursing; garden; near London.—Write Box G.1792, The Times, E.C.4.

TREBARVAH HOUSE for SALE Freehold; stone built, roomy; bath; indoor sanitation. Overlooking Mounts Bay.—Quince, Hillcrest, Marazion, Cornwall.

LADY MARJORIE HAMILTON wishes to LET FLAT at 11, Mount-street, W., until November or for Season; five bed rooms, two reception.

ELDERLY LADY (mental or neurasthenic) requiring Permanent HOME received in country house of ex-nurse near London. Moderate fee. Doctor's references.—Write Box S.916, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMMERERS consult Mr. A. C. Schnelle, 119, Bedford Court-mansions, W.C.1. Established 1905.

ROMNEY PORTRAIT for SALE privately, reasonable offer accepted.—Write Box E.972, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. MILE.—BUICK Saloons, owner or chauffeur driven.—Yelf, 12, Ashburn-gardens. Frob. 3326.

OLD-WORLD COTTAGE; eight rooms; oak panelling; in centre of wood; FOUR ACRES. Freehold £700. Sussex.—Write Box E.3136, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

HAMPSTEAD HEIGHTS.—FREEHOLD CORNER HOUSE (modernized and decorated for owner's occupation); garage and small studio; large rooms; ideal position, quiet and sunny; few minutes Tube and Finchley-road.—Write Box 4026, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

M.A. (OXON), successful, tall, athletic, seeks Tutorship.—Write Box S.1338, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE, reading maths., seeks EMPLOYMENT during summer.—Write Box S.1344, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL FLAT.—A few small Flats available in a luxurious, new, high-class building, with two lifts and full service. All modern luxuries. Situated within few minutes Bond-street and Cavendish-square. Excellent food obtainable. Rent, including service, £156 per annum.—Write Box 7853, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

100, QUEEN'S-GATE.—First-class SERVICE SUITE to be LET.

WANTED, from July until October, COUNTRY HOUSE within 40 minutes by motor from London; not near river; 15 bed rooms, three bath rooms; large garden. Would pay 30-35 guineas weekly.—Write Box S.1355, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMMER, Hesitation, Disorders of the Speech.—Consult Mr. Eric J. Miall, 39, Welbeck-street, W.

VACANCY for GUN in partridge and pheasant shoot; many very high birds; last season's bag over 5,000 pheasants and 150 brace of partridges; within one hour of Hyde Park Corner by car; shoot Saturdays. Price £500.—Write Box N.945, The Times, E.C.4.

IRISH COAST.—PORTRUSH.—To be LET, June, charming MODERN HOUSE, facing sea; seven bed rooms, three sitting rooms; wonderful views; close famous golf links; 35gns. for month, including plate and linen.—Write Box 7847, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TINY ideal COTTAGE, between SHEPTON MALLET and GLASTONBURY, to be LET immediately; two bed rooms (double and single) with hot and cold lavatory basins, sitting room, lounge hall, kitchen, bath room (all modern labour-saving gadgets); plate, linen; electric light; everything in perfect repair and clean; pretty garden; small garage. Rent 4gns. weekly, including gardener's wages. Splendid daily woman can be left, 6d. hour.—Apply Mrs. Franks, Pilton, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

LITTLEHAMPTON (100 yards sea).—Four-roomed FURNISHED COTTAGE; bath; gas; June 4gns. onwards; sheltered, South aspect.—Tucker, Rustington.

ENTIRELY SELF-CONTAINED FLAT (drawing-room floor, sole use fine garden); lounge-dining room, double bed room, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water; beautifully furnished; suitable two adults; 4½gns.—'Phone, Primrose 1390.

SPORTS or RECREATION GROUND for SALE, about FIVE ACRES, Lewisham and Bromley; suit business house or club; £1,750 or offer.—Apply Savory and Co., 222, Strand, W.C.2.

GERMAN STUDENT (18) seeks HOLIDAY POST, tutor or otherwise, to improve English; FLUENT FRENCH; very small salary; good home, country or sea, greater consideration.—Write Box 0752, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED at ONCE, SECRETARY for a WEST END CLUB; retired Regular officer preferred; must be capable of attending to internal administration, also to assist socially.—Write Box 0750, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SCHOLAR (18), Oxford, classics, novelist's son, desires WORK until October; literary, tutor, companion.—Write Box 8505, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT desires to stay for three months, August, September, October, with English family; his parents at Hanover offer to take young English gentleman or lady for this period in exchange.—Letters Box 8, Smith's Bookshop, Richmond.

GENTLEMAN desires position as PRIVATE SECRETARY (no shorthand); highest credentials; versatile.—Write Box G.1855, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.—Exceptionally fine two-room SUITE; newly decorated; good service.—62, Fitzjohn's-avenue.

OPPORTUNITY to stay in a charming House (HYDE PARK) belonging to a well-known musician is offered to a few select GUESTS.—Write Box S.1370, The Times, E.C.4.

BLETCHINGLEY RECTORY, REDHILL. — FURNISHED, June to September 15th, or school holidays; four reception; 10 bed; 660ft. altitude; gravel; tennis, golf; sunny garden. Telephone 32.

MINERVA 20-24h.p., with De Luxe English-built enclosed limousine coachwork; comfortable accommodation for seven; lavishly equipped; manufacturer's guarantee; brand new but slightly shop-soiled only. £180 under original list price, £1,095.—MANN, EGERTON and Co., 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9063.

OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE WANTED for immediate cash; high prices paid for Candelabra, Wine Coolers, Sauce Boats, Tureens, Trays, &c.—Call, write, or 'phone (Regent 5523) HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, W.1.

LONDON CRIES by Wheatley, beautifully coloured, English printed, plate marked, ready for framing; post free, 1s. each.—Write T. O'Brien, 12, Guilford-street, London, W.C.1.

"ELBEEGEE" BRAND of ASPARAGUS. Grown in Vale of Evesham. From all good fruit stores.

EMPIRE BALL.—Wonderful EVENING GOWNS and CLOAKS, latest creations by CHANEL, PAQUIN, LELONG, &c., new and worn once only. Our prices only 3-12 guineas. Original cost of each model 30-50 guineas.—Regent Dress Agency, 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next to Café Monico).

SUN RAY TREATMENTS.—67A, Baker-street. All descriptions of Light Treatments, Diathermy, &c.

PERSONAL (continued)

E.B.—If I were to say that, they would laugh in my face.—F.

TUDOR HALL SCHOOL, CHISLEHURST. 81st year.—The REUNION will be held at TUDOR on SATURDAY, June 14th, from 3 p.m.-9 p.m. All old girls who can come are asked to let Mrs. Kelleher know as soon as possible.

WIMBLEDON.—TWO CENTRE COURT SEATS WANTED for whole or part Tournament.—Write Box 7858, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIMBLEDON.—WANTED, TWO CENTRE COURT SEATS whole meeting. State position and price.—Write Box S.1357, The Times, E.C.4.

WIMBLEDON.—TWO SEATS, CENTRE COURT, REQUIRED, whole meeting.—Reply, giving position and price, to Z.R. 969, care Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

WIMBLEDON.—TWO B DEBENTURES for SALE with SEATS, whole meeting; best offer over £250 each.—Write Box S.1414, The Times, E.C.4.

WIMBLEDON.—TWO SEATS for SALE, good position, June 23rd 25th, 27th; £7 lot.—Write Box S.1368, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, SMALL HOUSE, 43 min. Paddington, available. See Country and Seaside Houses, page 28.

LADY, speaking French and German, energetic, capable, adaptable, plucky, fond of all sports, wishing to "see the world," desires POST with lady or family where these qualifications would be of use.—Write Box 0741, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.—Ladies and gentlemen who can introduce friends interested in objets d'art and antiques of all kinds will find it to their advantage to communicate in writing with Box A.1112, The Times, E.C.4.

FOLKESTONE.—Retired Colonel Regular Army, widower, having nice house, large garden, and garage, desires the Companionship of man of good social position to SHARE EXPENSES.—Write Box K.7, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH DEVON COAST.—Two miles of sea and golf course.—Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE, in first-class order; three-four reception, seven beds, bath, &c.; central heating; garage; attractive gardens of about four Acres; glorious views, delightful climate. PRICE £4,000 or near offer.—Details of "S.W.E.G.," 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

DOCTOR'S HOME for CHILDREN of gentle birth, where doctor's wife supervises habits, education, and healthy upbringing; individual care; ideal surroundings; facing sea; from 3 guineas weekly.—Mrs. MacMahon, Sandbanks, Bournemouth.

ARAN ISLAND, CO. GALWAY.—Comfortable FURNISHED BUNGALOW to be LET, close to sea; lovely view across Galway Bay; bracing climate; three bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, &c.; safe bathing, sea fishing; prehistoric stone forts, beehive huts, old Celtic churches.—Write Sharman, Birch, Colchester, Essex.

GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to become Scratch." Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

GERMANY.—Lady, fluent English, desires PAYING GUEST; garage; lovely neighbourhood; 2½ guineas.—Frau Dr. Warlich, Harleshausen bei Kassel, Waldstrasse.

RYE, SUSSEX.—Freehold seven-roomed COTTAGE, all modern conveniences, two baths, to be SOLD or Let Furnished or Unfurnished on long lease from July.—Write Box K.27, The Times, E.C.4.

ASCOT.—In Country House, eight miles from course; four bed and two reception rooms; every comfort; large garage.—Apply Mrs. Watkins, Greenlanes, Burnham, Bucks.

TO be LET for August and September, COUNTRY HOUSE with every modern comfort; seven bed rooms; tennis; sleeping balcony; garage; near golf course and river; no young children.—Apply Mrs. Watkins, Greenlanes, Burnham, Bucks.

LADY, with wide experience, offers artistic ideas for FURNISHINGS and DECORATIONS for large or small properties; complete supervision undertaken.—Write Box 0758, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EASTBOURNE.—Very charming HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, in unique and very choice position, close to sea and Downs, extensive views; long or short period; three large reception, nine bed, two bath rooms, two lounges; every modern comfort; garden, tennis, garage.—Write Box K.47, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD ROOMS in London, near Park, or Small Furnished House 20 miles out, required at once for family, including nurse and child; small dog kept.—Write Box 4034, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BOYS.—For the SUMMER VACATION doctor's wife receives two or three in her country house; beautiful garden, tennis; seaside; young society. 2½gns.—Write Box K.9, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER.—35s. weekly; self-contained FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; another, larger, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, 57s. 6d.; superior modern block; or Unfurnished at £68 and £120 per annum.—Porter, 1, Carey-mansions, Carey-street, Vincent-square.

£350 INCLUSIVE.—HAMPSTEAD.—Exceptionally light FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, six rooms, Unfurnished; constant heat; fitted basins.—Write Box N.972, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR COUPLE desire POSITIONS of trust, country; care of cars, plant, &c., accounts, housekeeping; cooking if required; very tactful with staff (in and out); highest references.—Write Box K.13, The Times, E.C.4.

PERTHSHIRE, near country town.—Comfortable HOUSE; 10 Acres grounds, including trout river; excellent golf. Furnished or Unfurnished. LET or SELL. Owner ordered abroad. Full particulars, including photographs.—Write Box K.11, The Times, E.C.4.

TINY well FURNISHED ARTIST'S HOUSE; sitting room, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; adjoining studio and bed room reserved by lady artist; 2½gns.—34, Holland Park-road, Melbury-road, Kensington.

KENSINGTON.—Lady, owing changed plans, offers SALE or LET SMALL NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; three bed, two sitting (one 27ft. by 13ft.); central heating; decoration now completing; seen appointment.—Write Box G.1854, The Times, E.C.4.

SEAFORD, 7, PLACE-LANE.—One-third Elizabethan House, self-contained, furnished; six rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; central heating; electric light, gas cooker.—The Place. (Telephone 26.)

COMPANION-SECRETARY, single gentleman, ex-officer, seeks re-engagement; has held similar post with well-known Peer; capable horseman, drive any car, experienced household management, Continental travelling; capable organizer, tactful, discreet, and willing; free end of June.—Write Box K.40, The Times, E.C.4.

£10,000 to £20,000 PER ANNUM.—An ESTATE producing this income WANTED to PURCHASE. Immaterial whether derived from agricultural lands, shops, business premises, ground-rents, houses or flats, or any other source, but must be Real Estate.—Write details to Box S.1409, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, by a Lady, a SUITE of Unfurnished ROOMS in the neighbourhood of Cavendish-square; private bath room and kitchen essential; references exchanged; please state accommodation and rent.—Write Box K.41, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPTON and SONS have a VACANCY for experienced WEST END NEGOTIATOR with every knowledge of first-class country RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES and cutting up of estates.—Write "E.B.," care of Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

NEW FOREST.—Charming Furnished COTTAGE; garden; two reception, sleep five; electric light; bath room; ideal boiler; garage; 'phone; tennis, golf, hunting.—Write Box 4028, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUITE of ROOMS, with attendance, to be LET in Dentist's House in UPPER BROOK-STREET; suitable for Doctor.—Write Box 4033, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER (lady), going Baden-Baden, June-July, WANTS ANOTHER (COMPANIONSHIP); each own expenses.—Box 680, Hobbins Library, 214, Earl's Court-road, S.W.5.

BUYER for American Collector urgently REQUIRES 18th-CENTURY WALNUT and MAHOGANY PIECES and SILVER from private sources; high prices paid.—Write Box S.1379, The Times, E.C.4.

1930 AUSTIN (six), sliding roof; town 5s. hour, country 6d. mile.—Bayliss. Park 8209.

COMFORTABLE FLAT, Shanklin, I.W.; three bed, two sitting; hot water. Summer 5½gns., June 4, July 6, August 7.—Wheeler, 11, Lansdown-place E., Bath.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (overlooking gardens).—Unfurnished UPPER MAISONNETTE; eight large rooms, bath; newly decorated; moderate rental. Sole tenants in doctor's house.—BM/PXKX, W.C.1. Ken. 7249.

REGENT'S PARK. Favourite Block of Mansion Flats.—Newly decorated FLAT with constant hot water; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry. Low rent of £409 per annum and excess rates. Premium required for Lease of about 5½ years.—Write Box K.48, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED Small unique FLAT off Park-lane.—Particulars Garland Smith, 100, Mount-street, Mayfair.

WHY OWN A CAR when gentleman with large new Saloon Car can drive you any distance in comfort for moderate terms?—Write Box K.32, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, 24, several years South America, fluent Spanish, musical, would consider any EMPLOYMENT, daily or part time.—Write Box 4040, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CORNWALL.—Thatched COTTAGE; glorious surroundings; five bed rooms, modern conveniences; yachting facilities, near sea, golf; garage; garden. Available June, July.—Write Box G.1857, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERT lady owner-DRIVER. Continental experience. 6d. mile; two seats Passion Play.—Ealing 2473.

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1930 six-cylinder British SALOON, with experienced owner-driver, available for HIRE, any period 6d. per mile.—Mayfair 0848.

GIRL, 7-8, offered SEASIDE HOLIDAY for June as COMPANION to another. References exchanged.—Write Box K.50, The Times, E.C.4.

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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THE FINEST CAR HIRE SERVICE IN THE WORLD.—Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 3456.

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"DRIVURSELF" HIRE SERVICE.—Unlimited mileage and no deposit. London's lowest rates.—12, Woodstock-street, Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 1637-8.

100 MILES for £3 7s.—Modern Chauffeur-driven Saloons; excess 1½d. per mile.—Autotours, Cornwall-mews South. Western 3807.

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BENTALL'S, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. — REMOVALS to all parts of the Globe. Warehousing under the best modern conditions. Estimates free of all charge or obligation. Telephone, 1001 Kingston.

REMOVALS and STORAGE by experts with an efficient service throughout the country; 100 branches home and abroad.—Apply PICKFORDS, 206, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ALLEN'S, six-wheeled double capacity MOTOR REMOVAL VANS. Most economical and efficient method of removing furniture.—Free estimate and booklet "On Moving House," J.J. Allen, Ltd., 32, Sloane-street, S.W.1, and Bournemouth and Southampton.

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CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ROEHAMPTON CLUB.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), MAY 22nd.
POLO.

At 3 p.m. WHITNEY CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.
HURRICANES v. GOULBURN (Australia)

Hdp.				Hdp.
6	S. Sanford	1	P. S. K. Ashton	4
7	G. Balding	2	G. G. Ashton	7
9	Capt. C. T. Roark	3	J. H. Ashton	6
9	Col. P. K. Wise	back	R. R. Ashton	7
	(Total handicap 31)		(Total handicap 24)	

At 5 p.m.—Merchiston v. Grasshoppers (Junior League).
Payment on pink vouchers, 2s. 6d.

NOTICE.—Owing to the cold weather, the first Dinner Dance of the season has been postponed until Friday, May 30th.

TEMPLETON POLO GROUND.

Priory-lane, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.15.
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), MAY 22nd.
At 3 p.m.—Flamingoes v. Life Guards "A" (Junior League).
At 4.45.—Rebels v. Roehampton.
Admission 1s., including tax. (Car park.)

THE HURLINGHAM CLUB.

POLO.
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), MAY 22nd.
On No. 2 Ground.
At 3 p.m.—Semi-Final, Weekly Cup,
DOLPHINS v. CHINCHILLAS.
At 5 p.m.—KNAVES v. ROYAL ARTILLERY.
(Charge on Pink Vouchers, 3s., including tax.)

SATURDAY, MAY 24th.
At 3 p.m.—INTERNATIONAL TRIAL MATCH.

RANELAGH CLUB.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), MAY 22nd.
POLO.
BUENOS AIRES CHALLENGE CUP.—Semi-finals.
At 3 p.m.—LOS PIRATOS v. SWINFORD LODGE.
At 5 p.m.—TRAILLERS v. CAVALIERS.
At 4 p.m.—Members' games—names to Polo Manager by 12 noon—telephone, Putney 6864.
ARCHERY MEETING.
Shooting begins at 11 a.m.
Payment on pink vouchers, 3s., including tax.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), MAY 23rd.
ARCHERY MEETING.
Shooting begins at 11 a.m.
Payment on pink vouchers, 3s., including tax.

SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 24th.
LADIES' MOUNTED SPORTS.
Events—1. Post and ball race. (Ladies.)
2. Wheelbarrow race. (Pairs, lady and gentleman.)
3. Going to the party race. (Gentlemen.)
4. Sortiga. (Ladies.)
5. Rescue race. (Pairs, lady and gentleman.)
POLO.
FINAL of the BUENOS AIRES CHALLENGE CUP.
The Kneller Hall Band will play from 3 to 6 p.m.
The Kneller Hall Orchestra will play from 2.30 to 4, 4.30 to 6.30, and 8.30 to 10.30 p.m.
Payment on pink vouchers, 12s., including tax.

SANDY LODGE GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE to MEMBERS.—The LONDON IRISH MEDICAL GOLFING SOCIETY are holding a Meeting THIS AFTERNOON (Thursday, May 22nd). About 70 players are expected.

STAFF COLLEGE CLUB.—The ANNUAL RE-UNION will be held at CAMBERLEY on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1930. Will any member who has not received a notice kindly inform the Honorary Secretary of the Club, Staff College, Camberley?

THE NORTH KENSINGTON LAWN TENNIS CLUB has VACANCIES for eight men. Also for four ladies if fairly good players and available for mid-week matches. Nine grass courts. Subscription £3 10s.; mid-week £2.—Hon. Secretary, 137, Highlever-road, W.10.

ALL-WEATHER TENNIS (10 courts), Bridge, Dancing. Luxurious Club House, Restaurant, American Bar. Tubes and Omnibuses to all parts. Fees moderate.—Apply Secretary, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

HELLENIC TRAVELLERS' CLUB

The autumn cruise of this year is from Sept. 2nd to 22nd, falling entirely within that month. The itinerary includes OLYMPIA, ÆGINA, ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, COS, RHODES, SYRACUSE, and PALERMO. Many reservations are already made and berths should be reserved early.—Plan and details from Secretary, 3a, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

EATON-GATE LADIES' CLUB,

67, EATON-SQUARE, S.W.1. Splendid position. Artistically furnished, 18 bed rooms. Subscription: London Members, £3 13s. 6d. Country, £2 12s. 6d. Entrance fee, £1 1s. 'Phone, Sloane 7853.

IMPERIAL CLUB, KENSINGTON.

4, 6, 8, 10, LEXHAM-GARDENS, W.8. (Tele., Western 2333.)
RESIDENTIAL and SOCIAL for GENTLEPEOPLE. Annual Subscription 2gns.; Country and Foreign Members 1gn.; En Pension (3gns. to 5gns.); Bed Rooms or Suites (meals to order). Eight public rooms, including Library, Recreation, Concert, and Dance Rooms.
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Very comfortable furnished bed rooms. Resident and country members.—Apply Secretary.

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Also Residential. Auction and Contract. Exceptional card rooms; buses pass door; garage; Club licence. 'Phone, Putney 5448, or write Secretary, 57, Putney-hill.

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ENTERTAINERS
2 lines 5s. (minimum)

GODFREY HOLBECH'S BAND. Patronized by Royalty.—69, Chelsea-gardens, S.W.1. Sloane 7724.

SPORT AND GARDEN
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

"NOELITE."—An attractive and beautiful form of outdoor paving for gardens, terraces, and paths.—Apply "Noelite" Works, Borough Green, Kent.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CHOICE DESSERT FRUIT direct from Importers. Hamper of Oranges, Apples, Pears, Grapefruit, 21s., carriage paid England, Wales. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Kendrews, 142, Long Acre, Covent Garden, London.

DIRECTORS AND PARTNERS
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LIMITED COMPANY employing 25 hands offers Directorship to gentleman with administrative abilities. INVESTMENT £2,000 REQUIRED for expanding business. Chartered accountants' balance-sheets.—Write Box 0760, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ASSISTANT MANAGERSHIP offered in progressive London business. INVEST £500. Salary £300. C.A.'s figures.—Midwinters, 265, Strand.

ACTIVE GENTLEMAN with ordinary commercial experience and from £4,000 to £5,000 can acquire a really substantial, well-established business showing over £3,000 net profit. Valuation nearly £30,000. Absolute security. A very exceptional opportunity.—Write Box A.1117, The Times, E.C.4.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, showing steadily increasing profits on Chartered Accountant's figures, offers gentleman with secretarial, accountancy abilities DIRECTORSHIP. Adequate remuneration. Investment £2,000.—Write Box 01748, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP WANTED by gentleman who could invest £3,000 to £4,000; must be an established business.—Write particulars "L.X.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

BUILDERS, DECORATORS.—FIRM in Western Suburb, of high repute, have opening for PARTNER with £2,000. Sound business with large contracts in hand.—Write Box S.1404, The Times, E.C.4.

BANK OFFICIAL (retired) procures CAPITAL for new or established companies from clients prepared to invest £2,000 to £5,000 each, with directorship. Proofs available of investments of £800,000 made by clients.—Write Box 1392, Pool's, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CHAIRMAN of London Company of recognized importance and standing personally offers LAST SEAT on BOARD. No commission. Gentleman essential; age immaterial. Minimum INVESTMENT £7,500.—Write Box S.1358, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTROLLING INTEREST in established London firm of Non-Marine Insurance Brokers for DISPOSAL. Capital required £1,800.—Write inquiries to "O. Z.," care of Street's, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, showing profit, REQUIRES SERVICES of GENTLEMAN who can invest £1,000-£2,000 to join board; experience not so important as keenness and energy; accountants' figures available.—Write Box A.1093, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Company connected with building trade REQUIRES ADDITIONAL CAPITAL for the development of a new branch industry promising highly remunerative results.—Write Box S.1362, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEERING and BUILDING REPRESENTATIVE, centrally situated, well-furnished office, desires LONDON APPOINTMENT; excellent connexions engineers, surveyors, architects.—Write Box A.1094, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEERING FIRM having successful patented machines connected with brewing trade is open to negotiate PARTNERSHIP in connexion with the Continental and American rights, or would sell same.—Write Box S.1365, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCELLENT OPENING for University Graduate as Assistant to General Manager of three companies; £1,000 security, repayable. Salary £250-£500.—Full details of experience to Box G.1856, The Times, E.C.4.

FORD AGENCY.—ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED with £2,000. Home County. Large area. Very good opening.—Gilbert and Pratt, 18, Walbrook, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (33), with experience in Sheet Metal and Motor Trades, REQUIRES POSITION with Financial Interest.—Write Box K.44, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHLY REPUTABLE LIMITED COMPANY seeks services of business gentleman as SECRETARY-DIRECTOR. Salary £350. Investment £1,000. Security offered.—Write Box 0748, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

JOHNSON and PARTNERS (London), Ltd., 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.—CAPITAL from £1,000 to £100,000 found for any reasonable business proposition. Telephone, Central 5172 (5 lines).

MANAGER-SECRETARY with sound commercial experience WANTED in well-established business. Nominal investment of £1,000 (secured) carrying seat on Board. Salary, bonus and share of profits will exceed £1,200 per annum. Agents ignored.—Write Box A.1116, The Times, E.C.4.

NO PRELIMINARY FEES.—HUNTER and AUSTIN, Oxford-circus House, W.1, introduce PARTNERS, DIRECTORS, or BUYERS to well-established businesses. Numerous testimonials from clients open to inspection.

OPENING for ACTIVE DIRECTOR with salaried position in high-class Preserving Company, near London; investment £500; no agents.—Write Box G.1828, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY ARISES for INVESTOR to ACQUIRE substantial SHARE and DIRECTORSHIP in a Hire-Purchase Finance Company; £10,000 is REQUIRED for expansion. The investment will show an excellent return with adequate security. Principals or solicitors only.—Write Box K.39, The Times, E.C.4.

PARTNERSHIP, up to £1,500, WANTED in any reasonable commercial proposition by Sales Manager with long experience.—Write Box A.1118, The Times, E.C.4.

PARTNERSHIP DESIRED in sound business; home or abroad; keen business man; 10 years' experience abroad; capital available £3,000.—Write Box 0756, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WEST-END THEATRE.—An attractive proposition for lady or gentleman interested in the Theatre. DIRECTOR REQUIRED with moderate capital for small established West-End Theatre. Fullest investigation.—Write "Producer," care of Association of Producing Managers, 10, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

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ANTIQUES.—Well-known West End firm REQUIRES LADY or GENTLEMAN of position to replace retiring partner; moderate capital.—Write Box S.1352, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED OFFICE IN LONDON from £125 per annum, including rates, taxes, lighting, heating, cleaning, 'phone (unlimited local calls), and service.—Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

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A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY, owing owner's ill-health, to acquire DELIGHTFUL HOME; large garden, tennis court, combined with really sound business with great scope for enlargement; 999 years' lease; magnificently furnished; central heating, hot water basins all bed rooms; accountant's figures, fullest investigation invited. Cash £5,000. Also LARGE PRIVATE HOTEL, freehold; certified profits £2,500 yearly. Price £15,000.—Write Box 04848, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR SALE.—STEEL BUILDING, sectional, as new, two bays 382ft. by 33ft., two bays 235ft. by 33ft., 28ft. high, with three five-ton overhead electric cranes.—Plans, &c.—C. J. Rice, 10, Watling-street, Bexley Heath. ('Phone 405.)

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UP to £5,000 REQUIRED to COMPLETE FORMATION of company to market product of sensational character appealing to every motorist and radio owner; confirmed success in other countries; exceptionally large return; directorship available; details at interview.—Write Box A.1078, The Times, E.C.4.

A SYNDICATE (£2,000) is about to be formed to further a number of important Patents, including, amongst others, an Anti-Splash Device for Motor Cars, an Automatic Movie Talkie Penny-in-the-slot Machine. The two mentioned are practically ready for marketing. UNITS of £100 and UPWARDS CONSIDERED. There are enormous possibilities for the Syndicate.—Write Box S.1364, The Times, E.C.4.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—£5,000-£10,000 may be required shortly for INVESTMENT in old-established newspaper; sleeping partners preferred; 5-6 per cent. interest guaranteed; investigation welcome; no moneylenders.—Principals only write Box G.1858, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with Sales Ability, able to interview principals of important houses, offered sound INVESTMENT for £2,000 with position. Well-established business; increasing turnover; good profits. C.A.'s figures.—Midwinters, 265, Strand.

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SOLICITORS (CITY) have SPACE available in First-Class OFFICES; suitable young solicitor or small business, particularly shipping or insurance.—Write "H.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

TALKIES.—£5,000 (whole or in part) REQUIRED to place on market proved British-made talking equipment for which there is big demand; directorship of syndicate available.—Write Talkies, Box N.936, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for Capital.—Successful London man is taking over famous new Seaside Resort of unlimited scope; full particulars to principals interested.—Write Box S.1400, The Times, E.C.4.

FARM.—Lady, private income, furniture large house, would like to JOIN in FARM, Shropshire or Cheshire preferred.—Write Box G.1851, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with wide American connexions wishes to JOIN ANOTHER in starting Antiquarian Book Business.—Write Box K.42, The Times, E.C.4.

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THE "BUSINESSES for SALE" Column will be found on page three.

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

REQUIRED, AGENT for LONDON, for the sale of a Lancashire Cotton Manufacturer's products. Only those introduced in best houses need apply. Fullest particulars in strict confidence.—Write Box S.974, The Times, E.C.4.

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ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIRED by sound and steadily progressing firm; £1,000, fully secured, 7½ per cent. interest, repayable any time upon six months notice. No moneylenders entertained.—Write Box 207, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ADVANCES, any amounts, arranged at once on REVERSIONS, LIFE INCOMES, ANNUITIES. Interest at 4½ to 5 per cent. yearly. Large FUNDS ready. No delay.—Mr. Cooper, 6, Maddox-street, W.

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BOND ISSUES are the most expeditious and inexpensive method of obtaining capital. Amounts of £100,000 and upwards can be accepted.—Midwinters, 265, Strand.

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MORTGAGES.—First and Second required for several funds.—N. F. Robarts, Mortgage Broker, 23, Oliver-grove, South Norwood, S.E.25.

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SMALL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, owning valuable property aiming public flotation autumn, urgently needs additional CAPITAL. Opportunity for quick return. Article manufactured under Patent, unlimited market, now commencing sell freely.—Write Box A.1108, The Times, E.C.4.

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RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond Park by competent masters. Specially trained hacks for Sale or Hire.—Cadogan Riding School (Indoor), Little Cadogan-place, S.W. (Sloane 8201); or King's Head Stables, Roehampton-lane (Putney 4488).—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

SHOOTING LESSONS by expert instructors.—Stephen Grant and Joseph Lang, Ltd., 7, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1. Est. 1821. 'Phone, Regent 0454.

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(A line averages six words)

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Advertisements should be addressed to the Chief Clerk, "The Times," Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, or may be handed in at "The Times" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1 ("The Times" Book Club); or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, accompanied by the name and address of the actual advertiser.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Morea	11,000	Holland	—	May 23
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
*Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
*Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
*Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
*Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
‡Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	June 6	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea	11,000	Holland	—	May 23
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
¶Borda (cargo)	11,000	—	June 21	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIPARA	8,182	—	May 24	May 31
‡*TREKIEVE	5,244	June 11	June 14	June 21
†DOMALA	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
*MASULA	7,261	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MULBERA	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
§MANTOLA	9,086	May 31	June 7	June 14
§MASHOBRA	8,324	June 11	June 21	June 28
§MANDALA	8,246	June 25	July 5	July 12

§ Calls Tangier. † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA	9,067	—	May 30	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODASA	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS. P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:— GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:— P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 3, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva. Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first-floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney. Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD	13,000	June 6	June 7
BALLARAT	13,000	—	July 5
†BENDIGO	13,000	July 11	—
BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	—	May 22
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE. LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
aCity of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bcCity of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of Simla	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bcCity of Canterb'y	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Poona	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East London,
City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 11	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN. Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice. LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340. LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. Cent. 3840. GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. Cent. 9222.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	—	May 24
Yorkshire	13,500	May 30	June 7
Leicestershire	12,000	June 13	June 21
Shropshire	15,000	June 27	July 5

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8066, 8067.

AUSTRALIA

Short Sea Route with interesting tour through

AMERICA.

Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE, 53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1. Regent 8021.

Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Matson Line.

FOR PASSAGES TO

INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA

book as far in advance as possible at Cook's. Experts with a personal knowledge of India, Burma, and Ceylon can be consulted as to sailings on all lines. Train reservations, hotel accommodation, sightseeing, &c. Free service of overseas branches. Lee Commission vouchers accepted. Select Escorted Party touring India and Ceylon leaves Dec. 6. Sailings and Fares Lists from

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO., BERKELEY-STREET, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic .. Wed., May 28 | Olympic .. Wed., June 11
Homeric .. Wed., June 4 | †Calgaric .. Sat., June 14

† Calls at Havre the previous day—omitting Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK. Via Queenstown.

Cedric .. Sat., May 24 | Arabic .. Sat., June 7
†(2) Adriatic Sat., May 31 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., June 14

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric .. Fri., May 30 | Laurentic .. Fri., June 13
Albertic .. Fri., June 6 | Doric .. Fri., June 27

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. (Via Galway.) Sat., May 31

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama. Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland .. May 24
(5) Lapland .. May 31

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. Sat., May 24
(4) Westernland .. Sat., June 7

From Antwerp previous day. (4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. (5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne. FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. May 24 | June 21
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. June 7 | July 5

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. June 14 | July 12

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - - MAY 24

*CARONIA .. May 24 MAURETANIA .. May 31

* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*LACONIA - - - - MAY 24

†SCYTHIA .. May 31 *SAMARIA .. June 7

† Calls Galway and Boston. * Calls Belfast, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - - MAY 24

*AUSONIA .. May 31 AURANIA .. June 7

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - - MAY 23

‡LETITIA .. May 31 ANDANIA .. June 6

‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days from 33 guineas. Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	May 28	June 3
"PARIS" (e)	June 3	June 9
"DE GRASSE" (c)	June 6	June 14
"FRANCE" (e)	June 10	June 16

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. June 16
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. July 14

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*†CIRCASSIA .. May 30 | *CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29
*†CASTALIA .. July 11 | *†ELYSIA .. Sept. 12

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. † Calls Port Sudan. Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA .. May 23 | CALEDONIA .. June 14
TRANSYLVANIA June 6 | CALIFORNIA .. June 20

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BLUE STAR LINE

Britain's Dream Ship.

HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES

by the World's most delightful Cruising liner.

"ARANDORA STAR,"

To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC and ATLANTIC ISLANDS, etc., May 31st, 17 days. June 18th, 14 days. Sept. 19th, 24 days. Oct. 14th, 24 days.

To NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, etc., July 5th, 13 days. July 19th, 20 days. Aug. 9th, 14 days. Aug. 23rd, 23 days.

Glorious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service, accommodating all passengers at one sitting. No other liner afloat has such spacious and tastefully fitted state rooms throughout. Luxurious public rooms with a comfort obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR." Early bookings secure preference in accommodation. For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street ('Phone Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE (Hapag).

ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK .. May 24
DEUTSCHLAND .. May 31
HAMBURG .. June 7
ALBERT BALLIN .. June 14

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg, May 25, May 29.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco, from Southampton .. June 18
Magdalena .. July 16
Teutonia, from Plymouth .. June 5

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST

Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

Regular sailings from Marseilles to:—

ORIENT, Calling Alexandria, Jaffa, Beirut.

WEST AFRICA. Calling Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Tabou, Gd. Bassam, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.

NEW YORK. Calling Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.

Also MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS	May 31
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE	June 14

Full details on request to:— Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. West End Agency: 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Special reduced summer rates to MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA, and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11. HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES. SHORT SEA TRIPS. ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

S.S. Patria	12,000	May	30
M.S. Sibajak	12,000	June	13
M.S. Indrapoera	10,780	June	27

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES. Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,930	July 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Azores)	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	June 12
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA. ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" CRUISES to

GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA. From SOUTHAMPTON 6th June .. 14 days

TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c. JUNE—AUGUST.

TO MEDITERRANEAN. SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street. PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) .. May 24
MONTCALM .. May 30
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only) May 31
MONTROSE (via Cobh) .. June 5

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) .. May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK .. May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.) .. June 6
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) .. June 13

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

D. OF BEDFORD May 24 | MELITA .. May 29

JAPAN AND CHINA VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. June 26
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton June 14

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney. NIAGARA .. June 25 | AORANGI .. July 23

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

SUMMER TOURS IN CANADA.

For interesting illustrated booklets describing glorious Tours in Canada from 19 days to 7 weeks.

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY. Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay 14,130 tons from Southampton May 28
Esperance Bay 14,176 tons from Southampton June 25
Jervis Bay 14,164 tons from Southampton July 23

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MODERN Art Furnishing Showroom Assistant required by West End establishment. The qualifications necessary are:—1, Knowledge of modern art decoration and furniture; 2, good education and attractive qualities; 3, general business experience.—Write, stating full particulars, age, &c., to Box E.964, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE (either sex) required to introduce Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians; good remuneration.—Apply Mr. Gandy, Globe Publishing Co., Ltd., 12, Strand, W.C.2.

PROMINENT Firm of Waterproofing Contractors requires Engineer Representative, resident in following areas, to work the territories; must have knowledge of concrete, and first-class connexion with architects and engineers; Derbyshire and Cornwall, Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.—Write Box S.1347, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMEN.—One or two well-educated men of good personality required immediately in London; world-wide organization; sound proposition; prospects unlimited; age 30-40, payment by results; free training; no travelling.—For interview in London write Box N.966, The Times, E.C.4.

SPECIALITY Salesman required by international company to market a non-electric appliance with universal application. This is a fine selling line and there is a certainty of promotion to executive position for the right men; liberal terms and co-operation from the start.—Write to the nearest number for appointment: Victoria 1549, Welbeck 0282, Riverside 2106, Fairfield 5740, Ravensbourne 4001.

TO Public School and 'Varsity men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Service.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the Business Specialist, Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WANTED at once by preparatory school in London, energetic Young Man to Coach Cricket.—Write Box P.41, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

WANTED, Assistant Engineer for commercial motor repair works; fully qualified; age under 30; commencing salary £350 per annum.—Apply, in writing, giving full particulars of qualifications, to Hall and Co., Ltd., Croydon, and mark envelope "Motor Engineer."

WORKING Steward required for Conservative Club in country; no catering; preference to ex-Mess Sergeant; salary £3 weekly and all found.—Write Box E.976, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Electrical Engineer, not over 28 years of age, with good education, fluent German and knowledge of French, required by a large firm in London manufacturing electrical specialities. Would eventually be required to travel abroad in a technical and commercial capacity.—Write, giving age and full particulars of education, experience, and salary required, to Box E.934, The Times, E.C.4.

A PUPIL-ASSISTANT is required for TWO VACANCIES at the Dutton Research Laboratory, East Malling, Kent. Duties will include routine work in making observations on temperature conditions and in running refrigerating machinery. Candidates should have a good general education and preferably engineering or chemistry experience, not exceeding 20. Pay from £2 10s. to £3 a week, depending on qualifications and experience. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned not later than May 31st.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

There are VACANCIES for CHEMISTS on the scientific staffs of research establishments of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Candidates must be good honours degree in chemistry, or equivalent qualification, with some research experience. Further information, including particulars of salary, together with Application Forms, may be obtained from the Secretary of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, to whom the latter should be returned not later than June 6th.

ROYAL LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

REQUIRED, CHAPLAIN, full time, for above Institution; Church of England, Oxford or Cambridge degree preferred, age 25 to 35. Responsible Head of Orphanage 300 boys and girls; Chapel services; superintend schools, visit seamen's widows, administer extensive relief. Salary £400 per annum with house and garden, free of rates and taxes. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the Secretary, Seamen's Orphanage, 9, Oriel-chambers, Water-street, Liverpool.

THE TRUSTEES of the LORD WANDSWORTH COLLEGE ORPHANAGE are about to proceed to the APPOINTMENT of a PRINCIPAL, who will have sole administrative charge of the Agricultural College, the Girls' School, and the Estate of the Trustees.

Applicants should have administrative and educational experience, preferably with some knowledge of agriculture, and should be between the ages of 35-50. Applications should be addressed to Messrs. Maples Teesdale and Co., 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU of the BRITISH EMPIRE. A full-time SECRETARY is REQUIRED. Candidates must be university graduates (men) with some experience of university teaching or administration. Age from 25 to 30. Salary £750. Last date for applications June 22th.—Further particulars by post from The Secretary, Universities Bureau, 50, Russell-square, London, W.C.1.

UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW.

LECTURER IN SPANISH.

The University Court invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of a UNIVERSITY LECTURER in SPANISH, who, in addition to such duties at the University, will be responsible, under the Professor, for the registration made under the conditions of the Stevenson Endowment for the teaching of Spanish in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial Colleges. These conditions provide that the teaching at the Commercial Colleges shall have special reference to the commercial and vocational uses of the Spanish language.

The session at the Commercial College runs from the beginning of September to the end of May, and there are Day as well as Evening Classes.

Salary from £400 to £500 per annum, according to qualifications.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by 20 copies of testimonials, should be lodged with the Secretary of the University Court, The University, Glasgow, W.2, not later than 7th June, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

EDITH Tobacco Company, Ltd., have a vacancy for a first-class Representative under 30 years of age; only those who are able to supply highest references, and who have had experience of marketing proprietary goods, need apply; must be able to drive motor-car.—Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary required to Home Sales Manager, Ardath Tobacco Co., Ltd., Worship-street, London, E.C.2.

A young man of good education required now to obtain £500 per annum post as Salesman. Applicants must be prepared to earn £3-£4 per week until fully qualified; no cold canvassing; prospects found by us; guaranteed salary.—Write details of past experience to Box A.1096, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADAPTABLE, energetic man (26), desires situation; experienced office routine, codes; typist; book-keeping. R.G., 5, Kelston-road, Brixton, S.W.9.

AMERICA.—Englishman, 43, 20 years N.Y. office experience; nominal salary; congenial work; highest references.—Write Box A.1111, The Times, E.C.4.

ARCHITECT (28) desires appointment with company or other responsible post at home or abroad; designing, planning, and executive ability; accustomed to taking full charge.—Write Box G.1842, The Times, E.C.4.

AT Home or Abroad.—Englishman, Public School experience, seeks employment; 20 years' responsible, administrative work; good horseman; widely travelled; first-class references.—Write Box S.1371, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPETENT Executive and Works Manager, experienced in the organization and establishment of industries and works on productive basis, desires advantageous opening; exceptional record.—Write Box G.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY or seaside district.—Chartered Accountant, 35, single; public school; good income-tax experience, requires light employment, not necessarily accountancy, e.g., secretarial, estate manager, secretary of company, club, &c.—Write Box K.10, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Advertising-Sales Manager is prepared to increase any firm's sales if he's given the chance. Who's interested?—Please write for an appointment to John Smith, A.1067, The Times, E.C.4.

FRUIT Trade.—Young man, 23 (Public School), desires position in retail fruit shop or salesroom; able to manage; four years' experience in buying and selling, wholesale and with large firm (10 branches) in North of England; also confectionery; keen, intelligent, and of good appearance; accept moderate salary with prospects.—Write Box 0768, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN seeks whole or part time occupation with salary; Surrey preferred; car; London manufacturing experience; age 34.—Write Box E.891, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME or abroad, Englishman, Public School, is open to appointment; 20 years' Indian mercantile experience; seven years' managerial; energetic, tactful, ability, not afraid hard work; first-class testimonials; languages.—Write Box E.951, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGING Director of private limited company (which he has built into prosperity), desires similar position, where his initiative driving force and power would be given scope; no position under £2,000 per annum contemplated or considered.—Write Box 0763, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SALES Manager and Organizer, aged 37; a proved business builder of pleasing, yet definite, personality; possesses vision, initiative and keenness, desires position or trust; thoroughly experienced also in all branches of advertising; most excellent references. £500 per annum.—Write Box S.8, The Times, E.C.4.

SHIPWRIGHT-CARPENTER, recently returned from Japan, desires another appointment abroad; 28; single; strong and healthy; experience covers ship repairs and all kinds; warmill work, timber conversion, and boat-building; speaks Hindustani; accustomed to supervising and managing labour.—Write Box E.938, The Times, E.C.4.

TO M.P.'s.—Journalist of wide range, travelled, publicity experience, seeks Secretaryship; moderate salary.—Write, in confidence, Box S.1339, The Times, E.C.4.

UNDERGRADUATE (Ordinand) seeks post Tutor Companion; experienced teacher, used to boys.—Write R. Burney, Nurchwell, near Wrexham.

ADMINISTRATORS, Secretaries, Organizers, Shorthand-Typists, and other educated trained workers, including University women, can be secured by writing or telephoning The Central Employment Bureau, 54, Russell-square, W.C.1. Telephone, Museum 0519. No fee.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of The Times have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 3760), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

EX-OFFICER, R.E., B.Sc. and M., seeks post Electrical or Motor business; good references; not afraid work. (11694.)

MECHANICAL and Commercial Engineer (34), market leader and developer, ex-Engineer Major (Tank Corps); eight years' practical, commercial, and technical experience; open for appointment home or abroad. (Dis. 290.)

ENGINEER Manager.—Ex-officer, 1914-1921, Public School, Varsity, aged 39, 2E, good organizer and control of men, practical Engineer, costings, &c.; seven years last post; excellent testimonials; seeks post similar to above. (11878.)

BANK Cashier, 17 years' experience, age 34, married, desires position as Manager, Assistant Manager, or any position with prospects; highest references given; four years War service. (11726.)

EX-OFFICER, R.C., M.C., seeks appointment of Steward or Head Clerk to landed estate; thorough knowledge agriculture in all branches, rearing stock, dairying, gamekeeping, estate, book-keeping; high testimonials. (7572.)

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone to J. E. Tyler, Temple Bar 6343," or write to 5, St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, where men can be seen by appointment.

ATTENDANT or Porter; man aged 30; excellent references from his last firm.

CARETAKER (post of) required by ex-Army Captain; exemplary character and excellent credentials; willing to take caretaker post for sake of accommodation and small remuneration.—Box 0147, The Times.

CARPENTERING or Clerical work wanted by man of 35 well recommended by friend of St. Martin's.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT (aged 64), with first-class references as above and as organist; thorough gentleman, of cheerful disposition, interested in folk-dancing &c.

GROOM-GARDENER, ex-senior N.C.O., seeks post; married, three children; cottage required.

HAIRDRESSER, aged 60, with excellent references.

MINING Engineer, aged 49, with excellent testimonials, would undertake any work calling for ability, integrity, and hard work; good organizer and controller of labour; excellent health; used to tropical climates, and would go anywhere.—Box 0770, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR Engineer (aged 20), with good reference from his last firm.

PETROL Station Attendant (aged 27), or could do work as plasterer's labourer; strong and of good appearance.

SENIOR Reception Clerk (aged 65); good appearance and references; recommended by well-known London hotelier.—Apply letter only Mrs. de Budé Young, Beacon Hotel, Hindhead, Surrey.

COOKS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid places at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27a, The Parade, Golders Green.—Phone, Speedwell 0271-2. Also at 233a, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (next door to Met. Station). Hampstead 6693. No fees.

COOK (Switzerland kept); £60-£70; two ladies; four maids; no fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636 (Buses stop at door.

PARLOURMAID; flat; three in family; three servants; £120; good outings; £52; no fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

PARLOURMAID (upper); £55; Sussex (Brighton); four family; eight servants and charwoman once a week; electric heating. All permanent parliourmaids suited free of charge.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; two in family; two kept; last left after five years; experience and references; expenses of interview paid.—Write to Mrs. Bacon, Gate House, Northwood, Middlesex.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted for Surrey; age 25-30; two housemaids kept; good wages and outings.—Write Box 8.989, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; three family in non-house-keeping establishment; good wages and outings.—Write Box 8.1190, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, experienced; family two; must have good reference; liberal outings.—Apply personally or by letter, "Westende," Marine-parade, West Worthing.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required; boy does boots Cherry Trees, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID or Maid-Housemaid wanted; house non-housekeeping; one lady; four servants kept; house non-basement; garden; wages £45, rising after one year to £50; good personal references.—Write, or call 9 a.m. or between 3 and 4 p.m., The White House, 35, The Terrace, Chelsea.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, thoroughly experienced; cook and housemaid kept.—Apply Mrs. E. Maser, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid, temporary, or permanent; £45-£48; five maids, including Frenchwaiting lift; own bed room.—Mrs. Elphick, 118, Harley-street, W.1.

WANTED, June 2nd, House-Parlourmaid; housemaid kept; good reference required.—Mrs. Willis, 8, Pond-road, Blackheath, S.E.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; flat; one lady; two servants and maid; separate bed room; £48; no fees.—Miss Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS (permanent and temporary) required at once; many best places now waiting.—Call, write, or 'phone Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373, 6053.

COMFORTABLE situation for House-Parlourmaid (Scotch preferred); £50; Bournemouth; cook there nine years; own room; outings alternate days; two family; two maids and help.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge.

WHERE are the servants going to?—Why, Mrs. Stuart's, the Lucky Agency, to get good places free. —550, Fulham-road.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

SINGLE-HANDED experienced Parlourmaid; Town and country; three maids; valet.—Write to Patrician Lady Horsbrugh-Porter, 26, Cheyne-row, Chelsea.

WANTED, after Whitsun, Parlourmaid or experienced House-Parlourmaid, age 30; wages £56 to £58; uniform provided; staff five; share bed room; good reference.—Write Lady du Maurier, Cannon Hall, Hampstead.

PARLOURMAID wanted; two in family; three maids; satisfactory reference necessary.—Write to Mrs. Gibbon, 29, Eldon-road, Kensington, W.8.

PARLOURMAID, experienced; two maids; small away evenings.—Hampstead.

AT Once, competent Parlourmaid or House-Parlourmaid, for house.—7, Roland-gardens, S.W.7.

WANTED, Parlourmaid, at once.—Miss White, 27, Bessary-gardens, S.W.7.

WANTED, experienced Parlourmaid; own bed room; wages £55-£60; five maids; electric train passes door; London fare 1s. 11d.—State age, references, &c., to Mrs. Stoddart, Lansdowne, Chipstead, Surrey.

£58.—Parlourmaid wanted, age 40-50; quiet country, Surrey; family three; staff three.—Write Box G.1833, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID; flat; three in family; three servants; 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

SERVANTS, all classes, if you want a good place go to Mrs. Stuart's, the Lucky Agency, where you you cannot do better. Don't forget.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

SERVANTS of all sorts wanted for Town and country; permanent or temporary.—Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

£65.—Cook for Kent; buses to Chatham, Gravesend, and Rochester; good help given; own room, bath, and sitting room; family four adults.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to above.

COOK-GENERAL; help once week; good wages and outings; three family, four in holidays.—Mrs. F., 45, Buckland-crescent, Hampstead.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid for family of three; absolutely modern house; good references. —Write Mrs. May, 48, Avenue-road, Regent's Park.

COOK-GENERAL; good wages and outings.—Apply 41, Arkwright-road, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

COOK-GENERAL, age 27-35, required immediately for small flat, all duties, for one lady out most of the day; wages £1 weekly; nice cooking required; must have personal reference and have been in good service.—Apply by letter, morning for appointment, or write Hadley, Bay Tree Cottage, Langford-place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. (Maida Vale 4100.)

COOK-GENERAL or General Maid; daily maid kept; two kitchen; good references essential; good wages.—Write "A," Archer's Agency, Ramsden-road, Kew. (Good Cook-General; house parlourmaid kept; modern flat; small adult family; good wages and outings.—29, Arkwright-road, Queen's-gate, Kensington.

GOOD Cook-General required; reliable and trustworthy; two other maids kept; good plain cooking; three only in family; wages £52.—Apply 3, Wickham-road, S.E.4.

SUPERIOR Cook-General wanted; doctor's maisonnette, South Kensington; three in family; help rough work; share room; good personal reference essential.—Write Box 8.1190, The Times, E.C.4.

THOROUGHLY experienced Cook-General, 30-35; one lady; house-parlourmaid kept; own bed room, maids' sitting room; good wages, outings.—Write fully Mrs. E. B. Smith, 22, Bluebirn-road, St. John's Wood.

WANTED at once, Good Cook-General for small household.—Write Box K.38, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c., wanted at once; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 4464.

COOK-GENERAL; non-basement house; three in family; two maids; separate bed rooms; £55; no fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

COOK-GENERALS (young) required at once; good situations now waiting for good cooks.—Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373, 6053.

COOK-GENERAL (Job); 25s.; Seaview, I. of W.; two family; two servants kept. Many other places, all parts. —Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge.

COOK-GENERAL (£32) and House-Parlourmaid (£48) wanted for flat in Victoria; two in family.—Apply Victoria Domestic Agency, 205, Victoria-street, S.W. No fee.

CANADA.—Cook-General wanted; house-parlourmaid kept; wages £7 monthly; family three; sail with party.—British Empire Bureau, 57, Edgware-road, W.2.

HOUSE, KITCHEN, AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID, first of two, wanted for Surrey; age 20-25; good wages and outings.—Write Box 8.990, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEMAID for Flat; good wages; good needlewoman.—Apply after 3 o'clock, or write Mrs. Barnard, 21, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3.

HOUSEMAID wanted; two in family, three maids.—Apply to-day after 2 o'clock to Mrs. McLean, 47, Argyll-road, Kensington, W.8.

HOUSEMAID wanted; one lady; four maids (between 6 to 7, or write 31, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, W.2.

HOUSEMAID and Kitchenmaid required; four maids kept; good wages.—Mrs. Lilley, Ashburnham, North-wood, Middlesex.

HOUSEMAID wanted for near London; five in staff.—Apply, stating age and wages to Mrs. Roberts, Fair Hill, The Bishop's-avenue, London, N.2.

HOUSEMAID, equal of three; Hampstead; May 30th; wages £36, rising; afternoon uniform; daily off duty; good tips.—Apply Matron, Hampstead Nursing Home, 40, Belsize Grove, near Belsize Park Tube Station.

CAN any lady recommend thoroughly reliable Head Housemaid of two? Betweenmaid kept; three in family.—Apply Arundel, Norfolk.—Apply, stating wages, Hon. Mrs. D. Carruthers, Barsham Hall, King's Lynn.

HEAD Housemaid of three wanted at once; country only, seven miles from Chichester; eight maids.—Write full particulars Mrs. Campbell, Layer Marney Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

MRS. F. W. Lund requires a thoroughly experienced Under Housemaid at once; two in family.—Please write, stating age, wages required and full particulars of previous experience, to The Manor House, Chislehurst.

THIRD Housemaid of four required June 3rd to wait on school room; one little boy of 5 years and governess; country situation; wages £28 to £30; must have had experience; age about 19.—Please state particulars as to experience, &c., to Housekeeper, Farnham Chase, Farnham Royal, Slough.

WANTED, lady Housemaid and lady Parlourmaid in small household; domestic staff of 12 ladies; good salaries; separate bed rooms; long holidays.—Write Box 8.1202, The Times, E.C.4.

£50.—Thoroughly experienced Housemaid required for small house in Worthing; able to wait at table; where cook is kept; two only in family; must have good reference; liberal outings.—Apply personally or by letter, "Westende," Marine-parade, West Worthing.

UNDER Housemaid; non-basement house; five servants; £30; excellent post, maids stay; no fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

KITCHENMAID wanted; no basement; very comfortable, permanent situation; five indoor and five outdoor servants kept; wages £40.—Apply by letter, stating age and particulars of experience, Mrs. Lewis, Beechwood, Hampstead-lane, N.6.

WANTED, Kitchenmaid; some experience necessary; wages £35-£45; four other maids kept; electric train and wages, Mrs. Stoddart, Longshaw, Chipstead, Surrey.

£45.—Tunbridge Wells, Kent; not isolated, buses, &c.; 11 servants.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to kitchenmaids.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

SUPERIOR General wanted, S.E. London; must be very good cook and have excellent personal references; good wages, outings; help for rough work.—Write Box K.7, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL wanted; three in family in business all day. 45s. Croydon. (No fees.)

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

HOUSEMAIDS required for flats, must be used to similar work or private service.—Apply any day, between 12 and 2 o'clock, or by letter, to the Housekeeper, Queen Anne's Mansions, 84, James's Park, S.W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend French or English Governess? Usual subjects. Latin and music for girl of 16; country.—Write Mrs. Campbell, 10, Sloane-gardens, S.W., or call Friday morning between 12 and 2 o'clock.

CAN lady recommend very nice French or Swiss Nursery Governess? Girl high religious ideals required able teach first principles; temperamentally, fond nature, country, able make children's clothes. Good housekeeper; under-standing mother's difficulties.—Write Box S.1190, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess required for two boys, 6 and 8, and baby 7 months; no teaching, but would like French conversation; good references.

EXPERIENCED and cultured Nurse or Nursery Governess required to take charge two boys, 6 and 7; country; good salary. Apply Mrs. S. May, 27, Welbeck-street, W.1.

GOVERNESS required to take charge two boys, 6 and 7; country; good salary; elementary piano; accessible London. The Cottage, Arkley, Barnet.

LINCOLN'S INN; daily Governess (30-35), each afternoon except Thursday and Sunday, 2-7; required to take care of two girls, 7 and 9, and few lessons French (good), scripture, geography, literature, general knowledge; 15s. week.—Write Box K.12, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess (young) for three English girls in Paris, 9, 7, and 5; good French; nature lover; sports; kindergarten; drawing; piano; sensible teaching until 12 years; highest references essential; interview between 11-12 and 5.30-7, until Saturday, 24th, Mrs. Stanley, 30, Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.

REQUIRED, end of June, young Gentlewoman to look after baby boy aged 3; first lessons; good temper, health and understanding of children essential; state age, salary, education.—Mrs. Wheildon Brown, Terra Nova, Birkdale, Lancs.

WANTED, experienced Nursery Governess, age 26-30, for girls of 7 years; seaside and Town.—Write, giving full particulars, Alston, The Haven, Hill Head, near Fareham, Hants.

COMPANION wanted, London, for lady; some nursing preferable.—Write age, experience, and wages required, Box 0770, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED lady required, September, to Companion-Governess attached to girls' public school; about 20 boarders taken; duties light; pupils and care of house; accounts.—Apply immediately to Headmistress, School House, Brighton.

WANTED, lady; bright, well-educated, as Companion-mother invalid; very comfortable home, 20 miles south of town; write keep.—"F. P.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

GOVERNESS (young) required; three girls, 11, 10, and 6; Suffolk; £120. Ditto, boy 7 and girl 5, India, £96; ditto, three girls, 9, 6, and 8, Canada, £84; ditto, South Rhodesia, £70-£80; ditto, girl and boy 9 in the holidays, £60-£80; ditto, girl children, 9-6, 8, Devon, £70; many others; trained Lady Nurse, two children, 4 and 2, Town and Scotland, up to £150; ditto, delicate baby, Berlin, £100.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

GOVERNESSES and Nursery Governesses required.—Surrey, £100; Hants, £80; Norfolk, £70; Town, £75; Cheshire, £70; and Sussex, £60. Many others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

LADY Nurses required; Surrey, £120; travelling (first baby), Kent, £100; Chile, £90; Africa (baby), £80; Hungary, £75; Ditto France, £70.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON.—£80-£90; good, experienced French or Swiss Governess; 25-35; entire charge girls 7; music, English speaking; reference. Others, all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street, W.1.

SEPTEMBER.—Good vacancies for young, well-qualified Resident Governesses.—Write or call Miss Locke Stevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.

HELPS AND NURSES

AU Pair.—Lady and gentleman with daughter (and son mostly at school) would like another to live quiet girls from their other little house at seaside; cooking and housework. Lady speaks French, so could help them with English. Send reference.—Box 0768,

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

MARBLE ARCH.
MINUTE HYDE PARK.
A Bachelor's attractive BED-SITTING ROOM in refined House, redecorated and Furnished; bath rooms each floor; telephone; 2½gns., with breakfast and service.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

A Bare Minute Tubes and Buses, central yet quiet.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; catering as desired; from 35s.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 7802.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From 45/6.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly-decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast and bath from 39s. 6d. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

HILLS.
A Bare three minutes Tube. 90 rooms. From 25s. Gas fires, garage, dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A Bare Minute Bakerloo Regent's Park. Home comforts, good food. Central. From 2½gns.—OSNABURGH HOUSE, REGENT'S PARK. Museum 2088. Don't look further for good home.

STRATHALLAN.
A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube. 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147. IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 11s. and you will linger longer. From 3gns. weekly. Special terms for families. Padd. 8858.

SAYES COURT.
2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE, PADDINGTON 5095.
A Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and professional men offers bed-sitting rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; constant hot water; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, boots, and attendance, from 2gns.; comfort assured. Inspection invited.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE, from 42s.; complete with hot and cold running water, gas fires, light, baths, and attendance; public lounge and dining room.—25, Stanhope-gardens, South Kensington.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing park; private bath room, lavatory; service; breakfast, late dinner privately; suit two; permanency preferred; extra room.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose 1528.

A Charming well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; service; constant hot water; every convenience; special terms for lengthy period; near Lancaster-gate. Padd. 9329.

A Comfortable FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET; two bed, reception, kitchenette, bath; 10mins. monthly.—156, Church-street, Kensington.

A Congenial, pleasant HOME is offered to a young gentleman by lady and son. Turnham Green Station.—21, Esmond-road, Bedford Park, W.4.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL, KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4338.
SHORTLANDS, KENT.
A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria, City; central heating, gas fires, garage; golf, billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; mod.; reduction families.

A DOUBLE ROOM, two single beds, with breakfast 25s. each; all conveniences.—48, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Prim. 1680.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A GUEST HOUSE run by gentlepeople, assuring the comfort expected in a private house; constant hot water; from 6gns. double, 3gns. single. Kens. 4044.

SPRING 1930.
Before making arrangements elsewhere PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
A HOME of COMFORT, good cuisine and reliable attendance; hot and cold water in bed rooms, gas fires. Terms from three guineas per week; one minute Holland Park Tube Station. 'Phone, PARK 0284.

A JOLLY BOARDING HOUSE for YOUNG PEOPLE from two guineas inclusive; social club, tennis, and dancing ad lib.; first-class hotel catering, chef; central heating; hot and cold running water, gas fires every room; wireless at every bed; beautiful grounds; City 15 minutes.—Cranmore, 23, Aberdeen Park, Highbury. 'Phone, North 0092.

A Lady OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her attractive house to a few guests; most convenient to all parts; terms moderate.—51, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. 'Phone, Park 1146.

A LARGE FURNISHED FLATLET, 45s.; Smaller ones from 21s., including electric light.—12, Kensington Garden-square, Bayswater. Park 7805.

A LARGE comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM for gentleman; spotlessly clean; gas fires, geyser bath; moderate inclusive terms; meals as required, excellent cuisine; four minutes Gloucester-road and South Kensington Stations; every attention given.—Apply 15, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7. Kensington 5838.

EMBASSY.
A minute Tube.—BAYSWATER-ROAD, facing Park; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water basins. From 2½gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.

A PAYING GUEST (gentleman); Hyde Park, Gloucester-terrace; good English private family; every comfort.—'Phone Padd. 3030.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A Really well Furnished and comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM, with breakfast; select neighbourhood near South Kensington Station.—'Phone, Flaxman 5458.

18, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.
A Very quiet and attractive House; Furnished and Unfurnished SUITES and ROOMS; good service; valeting; catering as desired. Park 7044.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM with two bed rooms; excellent cooking and attendance.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.
17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.
EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.
ABOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 35s. and 3gns. respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking, best quality catering; dinner (optional), 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3590.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water, gas fires; quiet, comfortable, sunny rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Special terms from 2½gns. to 4gns. Padd. 2257.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE.
ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; fitted running hot and cold water, with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5661.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

6, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
Hyde Park (Padd. 8848).
ABSOLUTELY newly decorated throughout, FURNISHED (by Hampton) and UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with running hot and cold water, latest stoves, Yale locks, valeting and mending if required. Furnished from 30s.; Unfurnished from 25s.; breakfast and dinners as required.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE.
139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.
ABSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires; constant hot water; luxurious reception rooms. Terms from 2½gns.—Frobisher 2770.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
ACME of COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING, QUIETNESS and SERVICE. HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER all bed rooms. Luxuriously furnished. NIGHT PORTER. Inclusive terms from 12s. 6d. daily or 4gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

ADJACENT QUEEN'S-GARDENS, Lancaster-gate.—Desirable clean BED ROOM with breakfast in select private residence; from 35s. weekly.—'Phone Padd. 3906.

ADJOINING MARBLE ARCH.—Artistically decorated and beautifully furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms (double or single); running hot water; electric heating.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 0744.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.
ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s., with breakfast. Park 7875.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; 25s. to 4gns. weekly; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water, gas fires; breakfasts, suppers.—Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.)
12, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
138, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

AMERICAN One-Room SERVICE FLATLETS, ladies or gentlemen; catering as desired; from 1gn.—30, St. Quentin-avenue, North Kensington. Park 5364. 7, 7A buses.

THE EXCELSIOR.
AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; gas fires; most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

HORNER GRANGE,
WEST-HILL, SYDENHAM. 'Phone 2701.
AN Ideal GUEST HOUSE, five miles London, one mile Dulwich. Lovely grounds. Tennis. Garage.

AN attractive GUEST HOUSE assuring the comfort expected in a private house; French and English cooking; constant hot water. From 2½gns.—23, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

ARMY & NAVY,
1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional tables, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special terms, single £3 13s. 6d. and £3 18s. 6d.; double 7, 8, and 9 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next de Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

9, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.
ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; moderate terms from 35s., including breakfast and baths; near Marble Arch. Padd. 6648.

MARBLE ARCH.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED and newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted with hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; breakfast, dinners optional; run on the most up-to-date lines.—53, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 5787.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. New luxurious sitting-room furniture, new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor, divan beds, enclosed washstands, everything new and first class. Singles 28s., doubles 38s., including service and electric light. Dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM available in private house near Onslow Gardens, South Kensington; divan bed; hot and cold water to room; every convenience.—'Phone Ken. 8028.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.
AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; en pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground, 3mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; 'bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. Abercorn 2182.

WHITE HALL.
AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT SELWYN HOUSE, 40, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.—Just opening richly FURNISHED ROOMS for the discriminating guest; entirely redecorated; hot and cold running water all rooms; divans, &c.; every possible comfort; from 25s.; meals as required. Padd. 4981.

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2. South aspect; two minutes Paddington.—Bachelor ROOMS; breakfast; bath; valeting. From 30s.; no extras. Padd. 2915.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)
AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

THE QUEENS.
AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

WESTBOURNE COURT.
AT 82, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Cleanliness, comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double. Padd. 1799.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
AT 20, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS.—Highly recommended for excellent table and service; passenger lift, constant hot water. Terms moderate. Padd. 4022.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.—Charmingly Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms with board from 3½gns. Constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

MONTAGUE HOUSE.
AT 44, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Most comfortable; under personal supervision; constant hot water; good food, well cooked. From 3gns. Bed, breakfast, and bath, 7s. 6d.—Proprietress, Mrs. M. Jones. Park 2527.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.
AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns., partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AT 83, PHILBEACH-GARDENS, S.W.5.—Simply charming BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 25s.; dinner 2s. 6d.; near Tube and Met. Frob. 3163.

AT 7, OXFORD-TERRACE, MARBLE ARCH.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, front balcony; gas fire, running water; 30s. Also smaller, 21s. Breakfast optional.

AT MARBLE ARCH.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 30s.; gas fires, geyser bath; telephone.—53, Cambridge-street, W.2.

AT 30, NEVERN-SQUARE.—Large DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM; sharing, 22s. 6d. inclusive breakfast, bath, light. Also singles.—Frobisher 2422.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
BACHELOR offered beautiful FURNISHED ENTRANCE-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM in exclusive residential quarter; with breakfast, 3gns. inclusive; meals served in own room as required.—'Phone, Kens. 5745.

BACHELOR SUITE, two fine rooms, bath room adjoining; magnificently furnished; running water, gas fires, electric light, telephone; excellent central position; 4gns. weekly, including good breakfast and every service.—Jackson, 30, Gower-street, W.C.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath room; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit clubmen; electric heating, constant hot water.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6334.

HYDE PARK.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished and decorated; hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms; quiet house; good service; single from 30s., with breakfast.—12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior (divans), single and double; breakfast; 'phone; all conveniences.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING, Breakfast, use dining room, bath, electric light, newly furnished, modern, 22s. 6d., sharing 20s.; evening meal if required; easy City and West.—24, Ridge-road, Stroud Green.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished as sitting rooms; gas fires. Single 24s., double 33s., including service, electric light, hot baths, and luxurious lounges; 14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths; dancing; Dutch garden; hall porter.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900. Also 17, St. Stephen's-square, adjoining. (Running hot water in every room.)

BED-BREAKFAST 5s. 6d., weekly 28s., double 50s.; dinner 2s.; best food, well cooked.—York House, 9, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, W.C.1.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, large house; few guests taken; two minutes stations and buses.—73, Warwick-road (opposite Nevern-square), Earl's Court.

BUSINESS and Professional Women.—Large ROOMS, Furnished; gas fires, constant hot water.—L. E. Pavey, 74, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 7662.

121, SLOANE-STREET.
CADOGAN-CHAMBERS.—A few ROOMS available now; Self-contained Suite, June. Sloane 6785.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHELSEA, in a private house.—A few exceptionally FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; every convenience and comfort; good address, near South Kensington Station.—'Phone Flaxman 5458.

CLEVELAND COURT.
NO EXTRAS.
16-17, LEINSTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Beautifully equipped high-class residential. Every comfort. Running water, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone, Padd. 3976.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,
9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns., 2½gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. 'Phone, Kens. 4713.

BELGRAVIA.
COMFORTABLE SUITES, single rooms, £2 13s. 6d.; excellent cuisine; central; special terms permanencies; or room, breakfast, bath in annexe.—41, Chester-square. Sloane 1060.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, 84, Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly furnished and decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, fold-away beds, divans; from 30s.; cleaning service.—33, Cheniston-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3325.

CONVENIENT UNFURNISHED ROOMS, just opened, for gentlewomen; constant hot water; butlers' sinks and bath rooms for each floor; gas fires and rings; single and double rooms from one to two guineas, including electric light and baths; breakfast and service optional; resident porter.—98, Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court, S.W. (near Station).

DIVIDED BED-SITTING ROOM with breakfast; other meals; two smaller rooms; 30s. and 35s. inclusive.—Balden, 71, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 1218.

EALING COMMON.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE; excellent cuisine and service, large public rooms; bridge; close trains, buses, golf club; ½ hour Piccadilly; terms 2½gns.; partial board if required; bed, bath, breakfast, 7s. 6d.—Deepdene, 18 and 19, Hanger-lane. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed Rooms, good food, partial board, from 2gns.; bed, breakfast 6s. 6d.

EARL'S COURT (minute Station).—Attractive ROOMS with breakfast, service, baths, from 30s.; other meals optional; every comfort and convenience.—Frobisher 1352.

EARL'S COURT, best part of.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM on ground floor of good house, close to station. Also pleasant small bed room upstairs; moderate terms; gas fires, bath rooms; meals as required. Frobisher 2081.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS
(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

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EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; minute stations.—11, Queensberry-place. Western 4596.

CHEPSTOW VILLAS, W.11.
EXCELLENT ENTRANCE SUITE; sitting, bed room, bath, breakfast, service, light, 3gns. inclusive; private; close Tube, bus.—G. A. Nicholas, 36, Bruton-street, W.1. Mayfair 1139.

FERNLEIGH COURT, PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 5, Fitzjohn's-avenue.—Every home comfort; hot water; terms moderate; tennis; inspection invited. Hampstead 8080.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED, English family; nice house and garden; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box S.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

FOREIGN STUDENTS wishing to learn English RECEIVED in lady's house; lovely garden; references.—68, Honor Oak-road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE.
(Immediately adjoining.)
FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, with absolute quietude, comfort and privacy; double bed room communicating with sitting room, bath room adjoining; constant hot water; excellent cooking.—34, Pembridge-crescent, W. Park 4872.

GENTLEFOLK.—Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS. Food and service optional. Queen's-gate. Kelvin 5648.—Box 813, Harrods' Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—Cosy, Well FURNISHED self-contained one-room FLATLETS, fitted basins, constant hot water; four baths, gas fires, rings; Yale locks; telephone; small café attached for convenience of tenants; new house and genuinely nice; 2½gns. to 3½gns.—Please 'phone Padd. 8859.

GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, W.2.—UNFURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS; own bath rooms; newly decorated, electric fittings; constant hot water; three minutes Lancaster-gate Tube and Park. From 27s. 6d., including complete service.—Please 'phone Pad. 6694.

GOLDERS GREEN.—DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM for two sharing 25s. weekly.—36, Clifton-gardens, N.W.11.

HAMPSTEAD.—A really comfortable large double ROOM; excellent cooking; recommended; quiet house; large garden.—12, Netherhall-gdns. Hamp. 8744.

HAMPSTEAD (adjoining Heath).—SERVICE SUITE or BED ROOM; use dining; meals optional; moderate.—58, Parliament-hill, N.W.3. Hampstead 4943.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Guests received private well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate.—"Aventine," 11a, Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1355.)

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.
JUST OPENED.
Charmingly decorated and furnished as lounge bed rooms; running hot and cold water; gas fires; delightful restaurant and lounge; superior cooking and service; bed room and breakfast from 35s. per week, bed room and breakfast and dinner from 2½gns. per week, bed room and breakfast 7s. 6d.—Museum 3941.

HARRINGTON HALL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Terms, 3-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page 27.

HOME COMFORTS for LADY in well-appointed West End Mansion.—Box 539, "Homefinders," 74, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS; Unfurnished newly decorated SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; running hot and cold water; meals optional.—Apply Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Close Park. Park 5298.

HYDE PARK.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM and kitchen; bath adjoining; electric, gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room. 24, Cleveland-gardens (0487 Padd.), or 146, Gloucester-terrace. 'Phone 8107.

HYDE PARK.—CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

HYDE PARK.—37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK.—Comfortably FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, from 27s. 6d.; dinners optional; gas fires, geyser.—67, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 4334.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT
IN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; running hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, baths, 'phones all floors; from 37s. 6d., including breakfasts, baths, and attendance.—72, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1652.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, 2gns. single, 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9282.

KENSINGTON (Campden-hill).—Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms to be LET in well-appointed house; excellent service; constant hot water.—Western 5688.

LADY willing to SHARE LARGE HOUSE in ST. JOHN'S WOOD with married couple, no children, or two single ladies; every convenience; garden.—Write Box K.37, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY offers refined HOME for YOUNG PEOPLE or CITY MEN wishing to learn English or French.—24, Queen's-avenue, Muswell Hill, London.

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MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, single from 2gns., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath, constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MODERN BED-SITTING ROOMS, 2gns. each, including breakfast, attendance, baths; dining room optional.—88, Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court. Flax. 5228.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8896.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

PAYING GUEST RECEIVED, doctor's house, W.6; young society; two rooms; close Tube; suit two friends.—Write Box S.813, The Times, E.C.4.

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PLEASANT ROOM offered in well-run private house; comfort, independence, good cooking; convenient position. Terms, including breakfast, dinner, 2½gns. weekly.—7, Stoney-road, Kensington. Fulham 3492.

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Passenger lift to every floor. Personal supervision. Gas fires in all bed rooms. Constant hot water. Double rooms 5½-7gns., singles 2½-3½gns. Minute Gloucester-road Station. 'Phone, Kens. 5363.

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TEN MILES FROM LONDON.
A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards; West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
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SPACIOUS, FURNISHED, attendance, private 'phone, lights; aristocratic street, just off PORTMAN-SQUARE; £225 p.a.—PHONE WELBECK 2954.

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Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.
Visitors' friends invited (no charge).
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BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
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LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths; Single from 3½gns., double from 6½gns. per week. Bed and Breakfast from 8s. 6d.
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TWO very large beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with private bath room; ground floor; constant hot water; close to Baker-street.—'Phone Welbeck 1536.

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BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly furnished; one minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End; constant hot and cold; divans; gas fires; rooms 27s. 6d.-42s.; meals as desired.—Proprietor. Park 9846.

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Close sea, Square, and Meyrick Park Links; hot and cold water bed rooms. From 2½gns. 'Phone 5740.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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WANTED

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CONTINENTAL

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WANTED

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FURNITURE

CHAIRS.—A set of six mahogany chairs with drop-in seats in brown hide; very good quality, and in new condition; £19 10s.—EDGLEYS, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 'Phone Central 1746.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—We hold the largest stock in London of all office and library furniture, both new and second-hand. Call and view it when you are next in the City.—EDGLEYS, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 'Phone Central 1746.

PARTNER'S DESK.—5ft. by 4ft. oak, flat top, pedestal desk, fitted with seven drawers on either side, automatic locking and fitted with short legs to ends of pedestals; in new condition; £10.—EDGLEYS, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 'Phone Central 1746.

GARDEN PRODUCE

ASPARAGUS.—120 Selected Buds direct from growers. Fresh cut daily. Satisfaction guaranteed. Grade 1, 5s.; Grade 2, 4s. c.w.o. carriage paid.—John Huxley and Sons, 7, Common-road, Evesham.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S (late of Holborn), 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Ambassador 1353. Est. 1860.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING URGENTLY REQUIRED; good prices returned for parcels; old established firm.—Melton's, Ltd., Addlestone, Surrey.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

LARGE HOT-PLATE (gas); steel top; good condition.—Apply 18, Holland Park, W.11.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARTILLERY HOUSE.
embracing
THE ROYAL ARTILLERY CHARITIES,
THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION,
THE ROYAL ARTILLERY BENEVOLENT FUND,
THE ROYAL ARTILLERY WAR COMMEMORATION FUND,
THE ROYAL ARTILLERY WORK GUILD.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Funds which are administered at Artillery House will be held at Artillery House, Earl's Court, S.W.5, on THURSDAY, 5th June, 1930, in the order mentioned above.
The first Meeting will be held at 3.45 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the business of the Central Committee, which meets at 3.0 p.m., is concluded.
AGENDA:
To read and sign the Minutes of the previous General Meetings of each body.
To receive and confirm the Annual Report and Statements of Accounts of each body.
General business.
Any member entitled to be present and vote at the meeting may submit any resolution to any general meeting, provided that within the prescribed period (i.e., not less than seven nor more than 14 intervening days) before the day appointed for the meeting he shall have served upon the Secretary, Artillery House, a notice in writing, signed by him, containing the proposed resolution, and stating his intention to submit the same. Members only are entitled to vote.—Forms of proxy may be obtained from the Secretary, Artillery House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.
(Signed) FRED. T. RAVENHILL, Brig.-General, late R.A., Secretary, Artillery House.
Artillery House, Earl's Court, S.W.5, May 20th, 1930.

LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL, E.1.
A QUARTERLY GENERAL and SPECIAL COURT of the GOVERNORS will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 4th, 1930, at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the House Committee for the past three months.
The Court is made special for the affixing of the Seal of the Governors to certain documents.
By Order,
E. W. MORRIS, House Governor.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE RECEIVER for the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COAL and COKE to the Police Offices, Courts, Stations, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District for a period of twelve months from the 1st July, 1930.
Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Office of the Receiver, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.
No tender will be received after 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 4th June, 1930, nor unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose.
The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
New Scotland Yard, S.W.1. 15th May, 1930.

MOTORIST CENSURED BY JURY

HUSBAND AND WIFE KILLED AT WOLVERHAMPTON

The Wolverhampton CORONER (Mr. A. C. Skidmore) held an inquest on Tuesday on the bodies of ARNOLD WATSON JONES, 45, and his wife, ISOBEL, 40, Danescourt-road, Tettenhall, who were killed in a road accident on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones, with their children, Ian, aged 10, and Pamela, 6, who are still in hospital, were travelling on Tettenhall-road, Wolverhampton, in a motor-cycle combination which after hitting a motor-car coming out of Clark-road struck an electric lamp standard and then came into collision with a Corporation trolley omnibus.

James Munslow, an omnibus driver, put the speed of the combination at 14 miles an hour. He said that it appeared to him as if the driver of the motor-car was waiting for Jones, who went to go round him, and then the driver shot out into the middle of the road. Jones swerved to the right, struck the car, went across the road into a lamp standard, and then hit the omnibus, which had stopped dead. The impact with the car took place on the crown of the road, and the combination passengers were thrown out.

George Tatton, the driver of the trolley omnibus, said that before the combination hit the car Jones had complete control of his machine. He estimated the combination's speed at 20 to 30 miles an hour, which he did not think unreasonable for a wide road.

Alfred Edwin Till, of Marchant-road, Wolverhampton, the driver of the car, said that he came to a standstill at the corner. He had a perfect view of both ways of Tettenhall-road. Jones was then 50 or 60 yards away. He started his car, and when on the crown of the road he saw the combination coming towards the nose of the car. He thought Jones should have applied his brakes.

The jury found that the accident was due to the driver of the car stopping and then continuing, and added that he deserved severe censure.

The CORONER, who described it as an appalling error of judgment, said that Till was very lucky. The verdict was very near the line.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes met at Blackpool on Tuesday. LADY DENMAN, who presided, urged the importance of teaching domestic economy to adults as well as to girls. At present 61 out of every 100 girls in rural schools got no teaching in cooking. Mr. H. M. RICHARDS, Chief Inspector of the Board of Education, said the moment education was divorced from the traditions, life, and pursuits of the people there were incurred the terrible dangers which we saw at the moment in India. He heard with amazement the other day that we were trying to induce the children of the chiefs of Southern Nigeria to pass the Oxford locals. The meeting urged the Government to consider the possibility of taking steps to ensure that bread sold to the public should be of high nutritive value, thus tending to increase the demand for home-grown wheat.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

T.S. WARSPITE.
Poor boys of good character are trained on board and found a ship.—Please send contributions to Treasurer or Secretary, Marine Society, Clark's-place, E.C.2.

THE BLINDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

NORBURY.—Fine 7 per Cent. INVESTMENT. Secured on SHOP and UPPER PART in a favourite position on the main London road. Let on full repairing lease at £225 per annum. Tenant paid a premium of £500 per annum.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

A SOUND INVESTMENT offering annually a
CLEAR 7½ PER CENT.
Secured on a MODERN BLOCK of SHOPS and other BUSINESS PREMISES in prominent NORTH LONDON position, well let on repairing leases to established and known firms. Net income £4,750. PRICE £62,000.—Specially recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CITY OF LONDON
(facing St. Paul's).
IMPORTANT CORNER BLOCK
of
SHOPS, SHOWROOMS, and OFFICES,
with valuable frontages to
St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Creed-lane, and Carter-lane, E.C.
Comprising 70,000ft. floor space on seven floors with possession, suitable:—Spacious ware-rooms, Showrooms or offices, or other business purposes.
Ground-floor includes four Shops, producing £2,275 per annum on lease.
The whole to be held on Three Leases.
To be SOLD by Private Treaty.
DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co., 69, Coleman-street, E.C.2. (Met. 5672.) Beecroft, Sons, Nicholson, 12, Wood-street, E.C.2.

OVER 11 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
CITY of LONDON.—TWO OFFICE BUILDINGS. Net rents about £800 after deducting low ground-rent. Lease 900 years. Price only £7,000.—FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to SECURE an INCOME of £1,200 minimum per annum.—A most successful BLOCK of FURNISHED FLATLETS, best position South Kensington, for SALE through marriage. Nearest cash offer £3,500 accepted, balance by instalments.—Box R.M.12, 106, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FOR the most comprehensive list of PROPERTY INVESTMENTS paying high rates of interest apply to:—ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD CORNER SHOP and OFFICES block in premier and renowned London Artery. Net rent £4,500. PRICE £65,000. Security will stand the strictest scrutiny.—Apply MUIR, BIGGE and Co., 58, Conduit-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £400 PER ANNUM, amply secured on FOUR BLOCKS of pre-War MANSION FLATS, reversion 70 years. Gross income £3,500 per annum. PRICE £7,900 for quick sale.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James-square, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT secured on pre-War BLOCK of SHOPS in finest position; several tenants multiple firms; £675 per annum. Price 19 Y.P. or close offer.—HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAGNIFICENT BLOCK of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising bank premises and high-class residential FLATS in S.W. LONDON. Let on leases and producing net income of £3,500 per annum. Mortgage £29,000 at 6 per cent. remain. Price of equity £16,000 yielding 11 per cent. Recommended—Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NEARLY FREEHOLD.
OWNER wishes to DISPOSE of his remaining WEST END INVESTMENT; net income over £1,100 per annum. Price for quick sale £11,000. No agents.—For full particulars write Box S.1386, The Times, E.C.4.

SEVEN FREEHOLD SHOPS, busy market; let £1,215 on leases. PRICE £17,000 or offer.—NICHOLSONS, 1, Queen-street, E.C.

HIGH YIELDING SHOP INVESTMENT.
SHOP BASEMENT and TWO UPPER FLOORS in popular N.W. suburb, let for 21 years to large multiple provision firm at moderate rent of £260 per annum, for Sale to show clear return of 7½ per cent. An ideal trouble-free investment.—Sole Agents, ATKINSON and MARLER, 21, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 2874.

TO INVESTORS.—CENTRE OF READING.—A very profitable Investment in MODERN SHOP PREMISES in the best shopping position in Reading is offered for SALE by Auction, order of Executors. Rental Values £805 per annum.—Full particulars of the Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD (off).—A long LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT secured upon a valuable block of property, well let on leases and producing an approximate net income of £2,237. PRICE £22,800 or close offer for immediate sale.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

£19,000 will PURCHASE the FREEHOLD of well-built premises in Westminster, used as offices by well-known company, producing £2,000 per annum net.—Apply ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2431.

WANTED

PROPERTIES REQUIRED to PURCHASE in small lots up to £3,000. Shops and Flats preferred. London area only.
ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

The Times
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

INLAND

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
The Times only	£4 11s. 0d.	£2 5s. 6d.	£1 2s. 9d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 3s. 0d.	£3 11s. 6d.	£1 15s. 9d.

ABROAD

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
The Times only	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 16s. 0d.	£3 18s. 0d.	£1 19s. 0d.

THE TIMES ROYAL EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Abroad	£6 10s. 0d.	£3 5s. 0d.	£1 12s. 6d.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland and Canada	£1 2s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Other Countries	£1 4s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	6s. 3d.

All subscriptions are payable in advance.
Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited."

The Estate Market

"THE GARTH"

DERBYSHIRE WOODS

Colonel C. E. St. J. Harris-St. John, D.S.O., has instructed Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff (Queen-street, Mayfair) to sell West Court, Finchampstead, on June 28 at Reading. If the estate of 530 acres is not sold as a whole, the first lot will be the Queen Anne house and 64 acres. The house contains old oak panelling and carving, and stained glass long ago taken from a Kentish church. The "Chronicles of Finchampstead" refer to the early days of the Garth Foxhounds, of which the Rev. Henry Ellis St. John was master in 1810, and he kept a pack of hounds at West Court.

Alderwasley Hall, with 2,000 acres and three miles of trouting in the Derwent, is for sale by Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square). Alderwasley Woods are well known to visitors to Matlock. Black sheep bred on the estate are said to have been brought from the Faroe Islands by a member of the Hurt family, owners of the estate for centuries.

Lord Allendale intends to sell Dilston, between Corbridge and Hexham, including Dilston Hall, the former home of the Earls of Derwentwater, and nearly 2,500 acres.

The Clock House, near Ware, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square), who are to sell Swiftsden, a house in the Queen Anne style at Hurst Green, Tunbridge Wells, and Grafton House and nearly two acres at Worcester Park.

Modern houses are offered by Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin (Pall Mall) at Hampstead, with half an acre, for £11,550, and at Godalming, with eight acres, for £6,000. They have to sell Woldingham Court, overlooking Marden Park, Surrey; an original Tudor manor house and 220 acres, near Henley-on-Thames; and, for the Public Trustee, Hanley Court, a Queen Anne mansion, and 1,550 acres, with a rent roll of £1,745 a year, near Newnham Bridge and Tenbury Wells. A large sum has been spent in modernizing a Georgian house near Sherborne, for sale by Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin, with 700 acres.

General S. F. Mott's sixteenth-century manor house and 160 acres, at Leamington Hastings, will be offered by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock (St. James's-place) on June 26. Other Warwickshire houses were shown in the firm's list yesterday (p. 31).

To-day a freehold in Shaftesbury-avenue, and shops in Shepherd's Bush, Sutton, and Chelsea, and the Crown lease of a factory adjoining the Cumberland Basin of Regent's Canal, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May, and Rowden (Maddox-street) at the Mart.

Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, and Chinnocks (Cheapside) have sold a number of small residential properties, among them L'Abri, Bushey. They are to dispose of freehold shops in Woodford, in the "multiple" shopping centre of the town. City premises for sale by the firm include the riverside freehold, Horse Shoe Wharf, which has a long office frontage to Upper Thames-street, near St. Paul's Station. The building is most substantial, and it has many floors, on a site of 15,300 square feet. Riverside sites are finding favour for redevelopment for offices, the quietude, light and air of the Thames being appreciated.

SALES BY AUCTION

BROWETT, TAYLOR, ROBERTSON, AND MORGAN
HANOVER-SQUARE.—19, George-street, freehold £12,600
3, Mason's Arms-yard, freehold 2,050
BETHNAL GREEN.—10, 12, and 14, Hollybush-gardens, factory 3,000
BROWETT, TAYLOR, ROBERTSON, AND MORGAN, WITH GILBERT AND HOW
HOLLOWAY.—18, 20, and 21, Whewell-road .. 660
DOUGLAS YOUNG AND CO.
BROCKLEY.—48, Chalsey-road 640
CITY.—53, 55, and 57, Carter-lane, 1 to 5, Addle-hill, and 6 to 10, Wardrobe-place .. 6,000
GOLDSCHMIDT AND HOWLAND
HAMPSTEAD.—7, Fitzjohn's-avenue, freehold 5,500
LEOPOLD FARMER AND SONS, WITH RAYMOND BEAUMONT
PORTSLADE.—North-road, freehold site, 2½ acres 800
CHAMBERLAIN AND WILLOWS
LEYTON.—675 to 691 (odd), High-road, freehold 3,400
728, High-road, freehold 810
LEYTONSTONE.—558, High-road, freehold .. 1,800

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Locking and Walker	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Harrie Stacey and Son	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Stimson and Sons	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
W. Levens and Son	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Fisher, Stanhope and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Burley and Brackenbury	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Bunch and Duke	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Mr. L. Raymond	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Messrs. W. Windrum	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (2.30)	Town and Country Properties
Goddard and Smith	22, King-street, St. James's, S.W. (2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Boult, Son and Maples	14, Cook-street, Liverpool (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Haslam and Son	Gt. Western Hotel, Reading (3.0)	Freehold Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Salisbury and Harmer	"Wycoller," Preston New-road, Blackburn (11.0)	Valuable Furniture, &c.
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. (11.0)	Contents of the Hotel
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewelry, &c.
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Old English Silver, Miniatures, &c.
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Chinese Porcelain
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Valuable Pictures
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Old English Furniture, Silver, China, &c.
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	English and French Furniture
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture
W. and F. C. Bonham and Sons	14, New Burlington-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Old English Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewelry, &c.
Prickett and Ellis	3, Hampstead-lane, Highgate, N. (1.30)	Furniture, &c.
Mr. S. Curson	162, Sloane-street, S.W. (2.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Messrs. Treves	47, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W. (—)	Antique Furniture, Copper, Brass, &c.

SAILING SHIPS' RACE FROM AUSTRALIA

The Finnish barque Favell, which has reached Falmouth, is second to arrive in an ocean race from Australia. She left Adelaide on January 25 and has thus taken 115 days to complete the voyage against 110 days taken by the Herzogin Cecilie. Commanded by Captain Lille, who is 29 years old, the Favell met a good deal of head wind, and on one occasion was becalmed for nearly 20 days. It took her 42 days to reach Cape Horn. Captain Lille was congratulated by Captain Ericksson, of the Herzogin Cecilie, on his achievement, the Favell being much smaller than the Herzogin Cecilie.

Law Report, May 21

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Talbot, and Mr. Justice Finlay—in allowing an appeal by the Revenue Officer for Wimbledon, held that the respondent's hereditament at 40, High-street, Wimbledon, being a baker's and confectioner's shop, with living rooms over and bakehouse in the rear, was used and occupied primarily for the purpose of a retail shop, and could not be included as an industrial hereditament in the draft special list under the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928. (REVENUE OFFICER FOR WIMBLEDON v. ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE FOR SURREY NORTH-EASTERN ASSESSMENT AREA.)

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

Further evidence for the defence was given in the action before Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, N.W., claims from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, damages for personal injuries which she alleges that she suffered through his negligent treatment of her for cancer. The defendant denies negligence and that the plaintiff suffered from the treatment, and says that she failed to undergo the whole of it. He pleads that he acted in good faith and says that the plaintiff knew that he was not a qualified medical practitioner. (BURRELL v. EVANS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
BAKEHOUSES AND DERATING

REVENUE OFFICER FOR WIMBLEDON v. ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE FOR SURREY NORTH-EASTERN ASSESSMENT AREA; RATING AUTHORITY FOR BOROUGH OF WIMBLEDON AND J. C. M. KERSLAKE (OCCUPIER).

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE AVORY, MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, *and* MR. JUSTICE FINLAY)

Questions stated to affect thousands of bakers' shops all over the country were raised by this appeal by way of case stated against a decision of the Surrey (North-Eastern Assessment Area) Assessment Committee in respect of the hereditament situate and known as 40,— High-street, Wimbledon, Surrey, being a baker's and confectioner's shop with living rooms over and bakehouse in the rear, of a net annual value of £138, of which the respondent, Mr. J. C. M. Kerslake, was the occupier.

On June 10, 1929, the respondent assessment committee for the Surrey North-Eastern Assessment Area heard an objection by Mr Kerslake to the exclusion of the hereditament in the draft special list for the borough of Wimbledon as a non-industrial hereditament. The assessment committee decided that the hereditament should be entered in the special list and apportioned the user thereof as to £27 industrial and £111 non-industrial.

From that decision the Revenue Officer for Wimbledon appealed and the Court allowed the appeal.

The hereditament, it was stated, comprised:—(*a*) A well-fitted shop (24ft. frontage), offices and two kitchens at rear, seven dwelling rooms over on first floor which were occupied by the manager. The shop was used and occupied for the retail sale of bread and confectionery. The entrance room to the dwelling accommodation (9ft. 6in. frontage) communicated with the shop, and when required was used for the service to customers of afternoon teas; (*b*) a yard at the rear (approached through an 8ft. wide side entrance) in which were the following buildings:—(1) a store with loft over; (2) a store for sugar, jam, &c., on two floors; (3) a bread cooling room on the ground floor only; (4) a bakehouse with two ranges of ovens on the two upper floors; (5) a confectionery bakehouse with two floors over; and (6) a stable with one floor over. Buildings (5) and (6) were physically atached to the shop and house, but without internal communication.

That part of the hereditament which comprised the bakehouses and ovens was physically capable of a separate occupation subject to access being given from the roadway by means of the drive in at the side of the shop.

The goods manufactured in the hereditament consisted of bread, small bread, cakes, and chocolates. In the bakehouses eight persons were regularly employed. The equipment comprised one dough mixing machine, one cake mixing machine, one loaf divider, four steam pipe ovens, with a capacity of 200 sacks of 280lb. of flour a week, and the necessary heating apparatus.

Mr. Kerslake's total turnover in trade amounted in value to £15,300 a year, which, subject as hereinafter mentioned, represented the gross revenue derived from sales of goods manufactured in the hereditament. That revenue was derived from the following sources:—(*a*) £1,860 was taken over the counter of the shop, but in that sum was included £200 in respect of goods not manufactured on the hereditament and a sum for teas; (*b*) £9,940 in respect of sales of goods delivered direct to the premises of private customers in fulfilment of orders given to roundsmen operating from the bakery; and (*c*) £3,500 in respect of sales of goods to hotels, clubs, restaurants, and other establishments for resale.

It was impossible to ascertain accurately the net profit attributable to each section of the trade, but it was not contended by either party that the net profit of each such section was necessarily in the same ratio as the proportion of turnover.

The hereditament was conveniently situated in a shopping thoroughfare for the purposes of trade and business.

The shop was occupied and used for the sale of bread and confectionery and for the supply of refreshments. The hereditament was registered as a factory under the Factory and Workshop Acts.

THE CONTENTIONS

The appellant contended:—(1) That the hereditament should be excluded from the special list on the ground that it was not an industrial hereditament; (2) that, having regard to section 3(1) (*b*) of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, the hereditament should be excluded from the special list on the ground that it was primarily occupied and used for the purposes of a retail shop; (3) that, having regard to section 3 (1) of the Act, the hereditament should be excluded from the special list on the ground that it was primarily occupied and used for a combination of the purposes of the retail sale of bread, confectionery, and general refreshments, as a dwelling-house, as a retail shop, stablings, and for other purposes ancillary to the foregoing; (4) that, on the true construction of section 3 (1) (*f*) of the Act, the hereditament, though occupied and used as a factory or workshop, was yet not primarily occupied and used for the purposes of a factory or workshop, by reason of the fact that the occupation and user was ancillary to other purposes, which were not the purposes of a factory or workshop—namely, the purposes of a tea shop; (5) that, on the true construction of section 3 (1) (*f*) of the Act, the purposes of a tea shop were not the purposes of a factory or workshop; (6) that the hereditament was not in law an industrial hereditament within the meaning of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928.

On behalf of Mr. Kerslake it was contended:—(1) That the hereditament was primarily occupied and used as a factory or workshop and not for any of the purposes or combination of purposes mentioned in the proviso to section 3 (1) of the Act; and (2) that the hereditament was in fact and law an industrial hereditament within the meaning of sections 1 and 3 of the Act.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the appellant; Mr. Konstam, K.C., and Mr. Michael Rowe for Mr. Kerslake.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE AVORY, in giving judgment, said that the statement in the case that the shop and the bakehouse were physically separable was irrelevant. The Court had to deal with the premises as they were and not as they might be. The statement of the respective figures of turnover in the different sections of the business was also irrelevant to the question whether the premises could properly be described as an industrial hereditament within the meaning of the Act.

It was unnecessary to proceed further with the appellant's contentions than to refer to that by which it was argued that the premises were primarily occupied and used for the purposes of a retail shop, because he (his Lordship) was satisfied that that contention was sound. If, however, it had been necessary to proceed beyond that, he would have held that the premises were primarily occupied and used for a combination of the purposes of the retail sale of bread and other commodities and of a dwelling-house.

It was, however, not possible to leave the case without expressing some opinion on the decisions which had been given in Scottish Courts. In view of the decision of the English Divisional Court in Revenue Officer, Stoke-on-Trent v. Assessment Committee, Stoke-on-Trent and Potteries Electric Traction Company, Limited (*The Times*, April 16, 1930), it had already become clear that the English Court took a different view of the principle and the proper construction of the Act of 1928 from that which had been taken in the Scottish Courts. Undoubtedly, the decision in the present case could not be reconciled with the views expressed by Lord Sands and Lord Fleming in Inland Revenue v. Malcolm and others ([1930] Sc. L.T., 292), but those cases were decided on the ground that they were covered by Inland Revenue v. Gunn, Collie and Popping ([1930] Sc. L.T., 296), which related to tailors' businesses.

With one passage of Lord Sands's judgment he agreed. That was where Lord Sands said ([1930] Sc. L.T., at p. 298): "In my view the intention of the Act was to derate premises which, regarded in relation to their use and occupation as a whole, are used for the purpose of industrial manufacture and not to derate premises which, regarded as a whole, are used for the purpose of dealing." When the hereditament in the present case was looked at as a whole it was, in his opinion, clearly being used and occupied primarily for the purpose of a retail shop.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT said that a great deal of argument had ranged round the fact that it was possible to have a bakehouse exactly similar to that in the present case, but which was in no way connected with the baker's shop or with the dwelling-house, and that in any such bakehouse, if its occupation was severed from that of the shop and dwelling-house, the business of a factory might be carried on. But the question was how the premises in the case before the Court were occupied and used. To determine that question the occupier had to show (*a*) that he came within the first words of section 3 (1) of the Act, and (*b*) that he did not come within the qualifying words of the proviso. To do both of those things he had to show how the premises were used and with what purpose they were used. The Courts in Scotland had not taken the same view of the meaning of the word "purpose" in the Act. In the Stoke-on-Trent case (*supra*) the English Court had made it clear that, in interpreting "purpose," regard must be paid, not only to the way in which the premises were used, but also to the reason why they were so used.

In the present case, the whole of what was made in the bakehouse was sold by retail either in the shop or by roundsmen. The mere statement of that showed, as a matter of common-sense, that the primary purpose for which the bakehouse was occupied and used was the purpose of a retail shop. There could be no business reason why a retail tradesman should elect to bake his own bread instead of buying it from someone else except that he believed that he would get better and cheaper bread by adopting the course which he did. It was impossible better to prove that a factory was "primarily occupied and used . . . for the purposes of a retail shop" than by showing that the whole of its produce was sold by retail in a shop

MR. JUSTICE FINLAY concurred, and the appeal was accordingly allowed with costs.

Solicitors.—The Treasury Solicitor; Messrs. Neve, Beck, and Crane.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
ROWTON HOUSE MAN'S MUTILATED WILL

PUBLIC TRUSTEE v. ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION AND OTHERS.

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

In this probate action, concerning the estate, worth some £5,300, of the late John William Gates, of Arlington-road, Camden Town, who died on October 8, 1928, a bachelor, in his eightieth year, the Court was called on to decide the effect of a mutilated will.

The Public Trustee, as executor, propounded a will dated October 5, 1925, and asked that so much of it as was not revoked by tearing, cutting, or otherwise destroying part of it should be pronounced for.

The first defendants were nephews and a niece of the testator—namely, Mr. Archibald James Gwatkin, of Worthing; Mr. Hugh Ross Gwatkin, of Brighton; Mr. Laurence Gwatkin, of Churt, Surrey; and Mrs. Grace Mary Bartlett, of Hove, Sussex. By their defence they claimed on intestacy. The second defendants, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, put the plaintiff to proof of the alleged will.

The Hon. Victor Russell appeared for the Public Trustee; Mr. R. V. Jennings for the next-of-kin; and Mr. C. Bucknill for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

MR. RUSSELL said that the testator, though a well-educated man, had lived for the last 10 years of his life chiefly at Rowton houses. His last will, duly executed in October, 1925, was found mutilated among his possessions on his death. The part making the Public Trustee executor and trustee was left in, with a direction as to the disposal of his body for the purposes of medical dissection, but a specific legacy to a friend, who died before the will was executed, and the residuary clause, by which his estate was given to the National Lifeboat Institution, had been carefully cut out, leaving the attestation clause below.

The will as executed was left with the testator's solicitors, but on October 18, 1926, Mr. Gates took away his will. His relations with his relatives had been rather strained, but in March, 1927, he wrote to Mr. Hugh Gwatkin, a nephew and one of the defendants:—

> My dear nephew.—As I am suffering from a severe attack of giddiness, I am to-day going into the infirmary of our parish. I do not apprehend any grave issue, but as my age, of course, anything may happen; it is my duty, therefore, to tell you that I have destroyed my last will and am at present intestate.

It would be established that in June, 1927, the testator visited the pantechnicon in which his possessions were stored, and the will, mutilated as described, was found after his death in one of the packing-cases there. He (counsel) would submit on the authorities that as the document was carefully preserved, and the letter of March, 1927, was both ambiguous and inaccurate, the Court would not readily regard the mutilation as a revocation of the entire will.

Mr. A. J. V. Bass, the solicitor who took the testator's instructions for the 1925 will, said that he acted for the testator up to his death and found the mutilated will.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you happen to know if Mr. Gates's body was accepted for the purposes of dissection?

Mr. Bass.—Yes. By permission of the Home Office, it was sent to the London Hospital for the School of Anatomy.

Mr. BUCKNILL said that the Lifeboat Institution submitted itself to the direction of the Court as to the legal effect of the document.

JUDGMENT

Having heard the arguments of all three counsel, the PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that the testator had been taken to a poor law institution where he died because he was supposed to be in circumstances that warranted such a course. In fact, he had adequate means for providing for his livelihood and leaving something over. He had not been on particularly good terms with his relations. His idea at one period was, apparently, to keep his means as intact as possible to leave them to charitable institutions.

The testator employed his solicitor to draft the will of 1925, and, so far as it appeared, he never engaged him to make a later will. His letter of March, 1927, was that of a layman to a relative. It had been urged that it was inaccurate on the question of intestacy. It was an indeterminate declaration, and left the Court uncertain of his intention as to the piece of the will cut out. On the authorities, he (his Lordship) held that the part cut out was revoked, unless there was evidence of a contrary intention. He held that the meaning of the letter was "My assets will go on my death to my next of kin."

His LORDSHIP pronounced for the will in the form in which it was produced, thereby excluding the residuary gift to the Lifeboat Institution, and awarded costs to all parties out of the estate.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Russell, Sons and Bass; Messrs. Routh, Stacey, and Castle, for Messrs. Colbourne, Bush, and Bartlett, Brighton; Messrs. Clayton, Sons and Fargus.

CHANCERY DIVISION
LAND IN RHODESIA: DISPUTED RESERVE FOR NATIVES

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY (1910), LIMITED, v. THE KING

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

His LORDSHIP reserved judgment on the demurrer to a petition of right filed against the Crown by North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Limited.

The company complained that by the Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order, 1928, the Crown had directed the allocation of certain land in Rhodesia for native reserves in breach of a grant of territory to the company. The company claimed a declaration that the land in question was their absolute property, that the Crown had no right reserved to set aside any of the land for native reserves, and that the Order in Council of 1928 was void and of no effect.

The Attorney-General, in a demurrer, pleaded that, by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, the Order in Council had the force and effect of an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., and Mr. T. Divine appeared for the suppliant company; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Crown.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Parker, Garrett and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants deny the allegations except in so far as they admit that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of certain dealings in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

Mr. Hillas, governing director of W. N. Hillas, Limited, timber merchants, of Hull, whose evidence was interposed, said, in answer to Mr. Vos, that he had known Mr. Bell for a good many years. He had a conversation with him about the end of 1927, when Mr. Bell said that he was going to have a gamble in cocoa and asked him (the witness) if he would like to join in. He replied that he would go up to £500 either way.

Mr. Hillas said that he received two contracts from Mr. Bell a week or two later. He had not the slightest doubt that they were made out in his (the witness's) name.

Having received those contracts, he at once brought them to London, rang up Mr. Bell, and told him that that was not what he expected. The transaction was approximately for £20,000, and he told Mr. Bell that he was not going to sign the contracts as they were more than he could manage, and that he wanted to get out of the syndicate. Mr. Bell then arranged that he (Mr. Hillas) should go out, and he gave the contracts back to Mr. Bell.

Mr. VOS.—After that morning have you heard anything more of or had anything further to do with these matters?—Not until this affair came up.

NO DOCUMENTS

Mr. BEVAN, cross-examining.—Have you any documents, letters, anything at all, that contains any record of these transactions?—None whatever.

You knew that Mr. Bell was chairman of the Niger Company?—Yes.

Mr. Hillas said that he did not remember whether Mr. Bell had told him that he had bought 75 tons of cocoa on November 4, 1927, and that he closed those contracts on November 17 with a small loss.

Mr. BEVAN.—Did you at any time give your name to the broker?—No.

Mr. Hillas said that he never made a written note to record the original arrangement regarding the £500 limitation, or when he came out of the business.

Mr. Bell, continuing his evidence, told of his conversation with Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, when it was arranged that he should receive £30,000 compensation on the amalgamation of the Niger Company and the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. He had at first asked for £40,000. Mr. Cooper said that it was too much, and offered £25,000. He (the witness) then asked Mr. Cooper whether he realized to what extent it was due to his (Mr. Bell's) efforts that the Niger Company had been able to bring about the amalgamation with the African and Eastern on a 50—50 basis. Mr. Cooper said that he did. It was eventually settled that the compensation should be £30,000, the company to continue the payment of his life insurance premiums.

Mr. Bell then referred to the interview which he had with Mr. D'Arcy Cooper on July 3, 1929, when Mr. McDowell was also present. He told them that Mr. Snelling and he had had dealings in cocoa, he did not know the details, but that they had resulted in a profit of £1,360, which was paid to him by a draft on New York, and that he settled with Mr. Snelling by cheque for his half. They then asked him if the £1,360 covered everything and he said: "Everything" and that they could get the details from Porters [the brokers].

Continuing, Mr. Bell said that he told them that there were two of them in the transactions, but that it was not he who suggested them. Mr. Cooper then said: "Snelling was the tempter?" He (the witness) replied: "You put it as you like," and then Mr. Cooper said: "Knowing the other man, I needn't have asked."

It was not until he saw his solicitors a day or two before his interview with Mr. Cooper on July 3, said Mr. Bell, that he knew of the clause in the pool [formed by four companies, who were trading in West Africa, to protect their interests in cocoa dealings] agreement which bound directors equally with the companies in respect of cocoa transactions.

On July 20, 1929, he received from Lever Brothers, Limited, from Liverpool, a letter asking for the refund of the £30,000.

SYNDICATE BUSINESS DISTINGUISHED

Mr. PRITT.—It has been said by Mr. Fontannaz that he never knew that these transactions were anything but the transactions of the Niger Company. Did you take any and what pains to ensure that he knew?—I told him at the very first interview on November 4, 1927, in Manchester, that, definitely, it was not company business, and whenever I spoke with him about the business of Mr. Snelling and myself I always told him that it was our business.

Mr. BEVAN, cross-examining.—Were you uneasy about these transactions?—I did not like them.

Mr. Bell said that at the time he closed them he came to the conclusion that it was not a thing that a man in his position should have done.

Mr. BEVAN pointed out that the profits of the four transactions were not very big, but the amounts involved were very large. The G.S.2 was a matter of £33,000, the C.T.C. £19,000, and the R.T.D. £34,000. From first to last, he said, there were dealings in over £87,000 worth of cocoa.

Mr. BEVAN.—Dealing in cocoa is a very speculative thing?—If you watch the market you will find that it has just been going like that (the witness indicated a consistent downward trend).

Mr. Bell said that apart from the transactions in question he had never speculated in any other produce.

Referring to the first R.T.D. transaction, Mr. BEVAN asked:—If this was a private speculation of your own, did you think that there was any impropriety in employing the company's broker?—It did not strike me. I now think that the whole thing was improper.

Would you, unless there were special circumstances to be taken into account, do your best to get a director dismissed if you discovered that he had been speculating in secret?—There would be some circumstances to be taken into consideration.

In answer to Mr. BEVAN, Mr. Bell said that Lever Brothers or the Niger Company had cause of complaint, but that the action which they took was out of all proportion to the cause of complaint, and they never made proper inquiries.

Mr. BEVAN.—Are you prepared to pledge yourself that Mr. Snelling did not destroy the contract notes at your request?—I do not remember having told him.

Mr. BEVAN, referring to the time when Mr. Bell agreed to accept the £30,000, asked:—Could you then have said without qualification: "I have served the company well and faithfully"?—I claim that on the whole, with the exception of this one lapse, I have served the company faithfully.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards, and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

TREASURE TROVE IN DURHAM

A verdict that 540 silver coins found during excavations near Durham were treasure trove was returned on Tuesday at a Durham inquest. It was stated that while workmen were digging a spade passed through an earthenware vessel about 4½ft. down and disclosed the coins, which comprised 67 groats, 46 half-groats, and 427 pennies. Mr. J. T. Pegge, an expert, said that in the period represented—1317-1360—it was customary for workmen to be paid at the rate of a penny a day. He stated that the bulk of the coins had been minted in London and a small proportion at York; they had been worth about £64 or £65.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CANCER TREATMENT: CLAIM AGAINST UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER

BURRELL v. EVANS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE CHARLES *and a Common Jury*)

The hearing was continued of this action in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., seeks to recover damages from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, for personal injuries which she says she suffered by reason of his negligence.

The plaintiff's case is that on or about September 8, 1928, the defendant represented and thereby warranted to her that he could permanently cure her of cancer in three months; that his treatment was herbal; that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer; and that he was qualified and competent to cure the plaintiff. Mrs. Burrell says that the representations—which were partly oral, partly in a booklet called "The Cardigan Cancer Treatment," and partly in a pamphlet entitled "Cancer Cure," reprinted from *Light* of June 2, 1928—were false and that the warranty was broken. Alternatively, the plaintiff pleads that the representations were false to the knowledge of the defendant, or were made recklessly not caring whether they were true or false; and that the defendant was negligent by wrongfully treating her when he was an unqualified practitioner by applying caustic fluid to her body, and, by his advice, preventing her from consulting a qualified practitioner.

The defendant admits that he is an unqualified medical practitioner, but says that the plaintiff was aware of the fact. He admits that he represented that his treatment was herbal, but denies that he warranted it or that he represented that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer. He denies all the other allegations, and says that the plaintiff failed to undergo the whole treatment. He asserts that he acted in complete good faith and believed the statements which he made; further, that he was not negligent and that the plaintiff had not suffered injury from his treatment.

Mr. Harold Simmons and Mr. B. K. Featherstone appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus for the defendant.

MR. HANNEN SWAFFER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Hannen Swaffer, giving evidence for the defence, said that he wrote the article in *Light* which the defendant gave as a pamphlet to the plaintiff. Shortly, its effect was to call for investigation of the defendant's treatment, and he (the witness) was still demanding inquiry.

Mr. BEYFUS.—In what circumstances did you come to write the article?—Mr. Rees Evans was sent to me by a friend.

Before writing the article did you endeavour to check his statements?—I made long and urgent inquiries.

The witness said that he persuaded the *Daily Express* to test the cure. The defendant had always been most anxious to show everything and had hidden nothing.

Mr. BEYFUS.—What was the scheme for these tests? We know that two women who were undoubtedly suffering from cancer were examined by two medical men nominated by the committee of the Cancer Hospital?—I saw one at the newspaper office. The *Daily Express* stated that they would print the result, whatever it was, and that would have been done but for the fact that this case made the matter *sub judice*. They are still prepared to go on with the test.

Was your article in *Light* written at the request of Mr. Evans?—No; I thought it my public duty to bring the matter forward.

Mr. SIMMONS (cross-examining).—You say that the article was not written at the defendant's request?—Yes; he only asked me to get an inquiry.

He invited you to look at his cases?—He still does.

Why was that, if not to write articles?—I am a man of some influence, Sir.

Do you say that his object was not that you should write about the matter?—Among other things. I am a journalist, of course. May I explain that I usually choose what I am going to write about.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Your independence is beyond challenge. You are a distinguished journalist.

Mr. Swaffer.—There is no such thing as a distinguished journalist.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Your modesty does credit to journalism. But you are not a distinguished cancer specialist?—I am a very well-known investigator of facts.

His LORDSHIP.—This article shows that you have not investigated the facts at all. Facts are not things you are told?—No, my Lord.

Quite three-quarters of this article can only have come to you by information conveyed to you which was entirely unknown to you.

The witness.—With regard to Lister, and all that, it is in the encyclopaedias, which are accepted, I think.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Have you made any special study of cancer?—None whatever.

RIGHT TO DEMAND INQUIRY

Do you think that you are a competent critic of a cancer case?—I am entitled to demand an inquiry.

His LORDSHIP.—That is another thing.

Mr. Swaffer.—Then I am not a competent critic.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Have you heard the evidence of the doctors in this case?—I heard some of Mr. Swan's and I thought him exceedingly fair.

If Mr. Swan says that radium appears to have effected cures, but that he was not going to express a decided opinion for years, that is a little modest, is it not?—Yes.

And if Mr. Rees Evans, who has taken no part in cancer research, and has not studied anatomy, says that he can cure cancer, he is not afflicted with the like virtue?—Joan of Arc knew nothing of soldiering.

His LORDSHIP.—We don't want journalistic work here. We have here a man who is charged with doing most terrible mischief to a woman.

Mr. SIMMONS.—You have seen the defendant's treatment and were told that the patients in some cases were suffering from malignant growths?—Yes.

Have you been to any of the doctors who told them that?—I took one doctor to see Mr. Rees Evans's treatment.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Did you intend to call on the doctors who said that the patients had malignant growths?—No; Dr. Riddell's statement was enough for me. I worked with Lord Northcliffe for 17 years, and Dr. Riddell was our medical expert.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Dr. Riddell did not examine the cases you have been inquiring into?—No.

You knew that the doctors in question were a valuable source of information?—In some cases.

It would have been rather useful if you had communicated with them; they would either have told you the facts or declined to give information?—They would have declined information. I took one doctor down. He had no criticism, but said that he would like to see the case again in three years.

You know of the cases of Mrs. Burrell and Mrs. Davis?—I don't accept Mrs. Burrell as a test case. I think that the publication of the facts of Mrs. Davis's case would certainly lead to further investigation, for which I still ask.

REFERENCES TO THE ARTICLE

In your article you say, "I met the other day a man who wanted to do something for humanity." Have you heard of the fees he charged?—His fees at the most were a guinea a visit.

Perhaps you will agree that his ambition to do something for humanity begins at home?—I want this adopted by the State.

His LORDSHIP.—That is not an answer. He says that he does not want to part with his formula because it is his living.

The witness.—He had to earn his living. The cure of disease would benefit humanity.

Mr. SIMMONS.—You go on to say: "He brought me, not his own words as proof, but hundreds of letters, dozens of sworn statements, and photographs of malignant growths that he had removed"?—Yes.

How many hundreds of letters did he bring?—He brought me some of them and I saw the rest in his rooms at Ashburn-place.

The witness said that on one occasion the defendant produced at least 30 photographs of growths.

Mr. SIMMONS.—How can you say by looking at the photographs whether the growths are malignant or not?—They looked malignant. There were statements on the back of the photographs and the cases could not all have been wrongly diagnosed.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Can you state, by looking at a photograph, whether a growth is malignant or not?—No.

His LORDSHIP.—What you state in your article is from what someone else told you?—Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS (reading).—"There is a vast cancer campaign going on to raise a million pounds for cancer research." Do you object to that?—No. I want this cure tested.

"Yet all the time, according to the simple Welshman, he has a remedy which he is using every day." You also say: "The cancer research people will not test his cure"?—That was so.

Did you hear the evidence of Professor Barlow?—No.

If Professor Barlow and the Cancer Committee of the Ministry of Health sat and saw Mr. Rees Evans and heard what he had to say, that was a reasonable start?—The only thing is the test; a hearing is not a test.

His LORDSHIP.—They approached all the medical officers of health and found that some of the patients had removed and some were dead.

The witness.—The first test was that of Mrs. Davis. Her own doctor told me that she was cured, and one cure is a sensational fact.

Later, Mr. Swaffer said: My motives are above suspicion.

His LORDSHIP.—I do not say they are not. None the less your article if put into the hands of unfortunate sufferers is a very dangerous document.

Mr. Swaffer.—I would do it again to-morrow. If I were dying of cancer I would go to Mr. Rees Evans.

His LORDSHIP.—The doctors say that there is nothing in the formula to cure cancer.

The witness.—I shall still go on with my inquiry.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Do you think that it would be reasonable for Mr. Evans to supply the formula?—Certainly. I think that as a result of this case he will do it.

Do you agree that, if Mr. Evans has in fact discovered a cure, he was unwise in not producing it to the committee?—That is for him. All my influence is to get it used.

If the formula had been an honest formula, and you believed in it, you would have produced it?—I would have done; but if this one was not honest it would have been exploded years ago.

Evidence was given by a number of women patients who had been treated by the defendant or by his father or uncle, and claimed to have been cured. In one case the witness said that her ailment had been definitely diagnosed as cancer.

His LORDSHIP.—Unless you are calling the doctor I cannot accept that.

Mr. BEYFUS said that that case was not put forward as completely cured as the treatment was still continuing.

In view of his LORDSHIP's ruling that the doctors who diagnosed cancer must be called to substantiate evidence of cancer, Mr. BEYFUS pointed out that it had been alleged that the defendant fraudulently treated patients not knowing or caring whether they had cancer or not. In those circumstances he submitted that he was entitled to ask the patients what they were told by the doctors who attended them before they went to the defendant.

His LORDSHIP said that the witnesses could say that they went to the defendant as cancer patients.

Mr. David Jones, of Aberdare, retired superintendent of the Prudential Assurance Company, said that his mother underwent treatment at the hands of the defendant's father and uncle in 1907 for a growth on the side of her cheek. She was then 70 and she died of paralysis 14 years later.

Referring to a Mr. Dubois, who was mentioned in the defendant's bok, the witness said that he was a French Vice-Consul who came all the way from New York to Cardigan to be treated.

Questioned by his LORDSHIP, the witness said that he would not swear that Mr. Dubois came especially from New York for the purpose, but he was at Cardigan for a considerable time undergoing treatment. He offered the Evanses £45,000 for their formula, but they refused to sell it unless they were allowed to continue their practice at Cardigan.

Mr. Frederick Barton, formerly a footman and now a railway employee at Wigan, said that in 1921 he had a growth on his tongue. As his father had died of cancer he was afraid that he had the same trouble, so he went to the defendant, who treated him for four months and a fortnight in 1923. He had to paint his tongue three times a night, and the result was that the growth came away in bits.

His LORDSHIP.—This man has not said that he suffered from cancer or anything like it.

In cross-examination the witness said that he was not aware that his doctor, whom he had known all his life, had given evidence that he (the witness) had never had cancer of the tongue and that his father did not die of cancer.

Evidence was given by other patients, who said that they had benefited by the Evans treatment. The last patient called was a man from Warrington, who said that before he went to the defendant he was a dying man. There was no comparison between his condition then and now.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stewart-Moore and Twyford; Mr. George R. Cran.

POST OFFICE CLERK ROBBED
FURTHER CHARGE AGAINST ALLEGED THIEVES

Three young men, JOSEPH MOORE, 21, JOHN WELSBY, 20, and JAMES HUNT, 20, all stated to be living at Shepherd's Bush, who were charged last week with stealing from a Post Office clerk the sum of £100 at Uxbridge-road, again came before Mr. Marshall, the West London Magistrate, yesterday. They were further charged with stealing a motor-car belonging to Mrs. Eva Buckley, a widow, of Laverton-place, Kensington.

Mr. J. F. Eastwood, prosecuting, said that the car was stolen on May 8 from outside the owner's house. The following morning a young woman, whose name and address the prosecution desired to withhold for the present, and who knew all three men by sight, saw them in Uxbridge-road, and heard one say, "What's the good of hanging about? Let's get it and get away quickly." Half an hour later she saw them with a car.

The same morning Miss Hill, the Post Office clerk, was robbed, the £100 which she was carrying in a bag from Barclays Bank to the post office being snatched by a man who made off in a car. Miss Hill could not identify the man, but recognized the car at the police station.

Two witnesses stated that the identification mark on the car was KW 4579. The actual identification on the car was KW 4679. It was a Bradford mark, and it would be shown that there was no such mark as KW 4579 in Bradford. The car was found abandoned in a side road near Hunt's home.

The young woman who knew the men wrote down her name and address. She stated that she was employed as a clerk at a cinema and knew the men as visitors to the cinema.

The men were further remanded.

POISON FROM AUTOMATIC MACHINE
ACTION BY PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Judge Crawford, at Wood Green County Court yesterday, had before him the adjourned action which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had brought against Harry Ronald Watkinson, a chemist, and a member of the society, of Lordship-lane, Tottenham.

The society sought the ruling of the Judge on a point of law arising out of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, concerning the bearing of the Act on the sale of poisons in automatic machines. The society considered it to be undesirable that the public should have access to poison without the attendance of a qualified chemist.

On January 14 and 28, it is alleged by the society, bottles of lysol bearing Watkinson's name and address and a statement to the effect that they contained 50 per cent. of cresol, and labelled "Poison," were bought by an inspector of the society from an automatic machine outside Watkinson's shop. The society contended that the sale of poisons must be conducted by a qualified chemist.

Mr. George Pollock, who represented Watkinson, said that his defence was that although the sale complained of fell within the range of general supervision, it did not fall within the particular point of supervision required for the sale of poison for which a purchaser had to sign a book recording the sale of dangerous drugs.

After further argument JUDGE CRAWFORD said he would reserve his judgment and give his decision in writing later.

SAFE STOLEN FROM POST OFFICE

At the Stratford Police Court yesterday JAMES SCHREER, 31, a floor layer, of Barking-road, East Ham, was charged on remand with being concerned with others in breaking and entering the Burnside post office, Chadwell Heath, Dagenham, and stealing money, stamps, and postal orders to the value of £783 8s. 8d. Evidence already given was to the effect that at 5 o'clock on April 18 Mr. George Hutton, whose house adjoins the post office, was awakened by an unusual noise, and looking out of the window saw two men with a safe and two other men near a motor-car in which the safe was put. When he got out on to his verandah one of the men shouted out to him, and he identified Schreer as that man. Shreer, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S EXAMINATION
STATEMENT ABOUT A LECTURE SCHEME

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was held yesterday before MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON for the further public examination of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, described as of Grosvenor-gardens, S.W., journalist. The receiving order was made on March 7 on a creditor's petition and an order of adjudication was made on March 15. An amended statement of affairs had been lodged showing total liabilities £116,769, of which £115,899 was expected to rank, against assets consisting of book debts for £6,500 estimated to realize £1,000.

Replying to Mr. C. ROY WATERER, Deputy Official Receiver, the debtor stated that in the amended accounts he had entered at £5,000

Sporting News

RACING

NEWMARKET MEETING

WRIT BEATEN AGAIN

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

It was stated at Newmarket yesterday on excellent authority that there was nothing wrong with Rustom Pasha, who, after missing the Two Thousand Guineas, also missed the Newmarket Stakes, which was run yesterday in very fine weather. If Rustom Pasha has any chance at all of winning the Derby he would most certainly have won yesterday's race. I prefer for the moment to refrain from any further comment on his chance at Epsom, but I shall be very much surprised if he wins that race. Another much discussed Derby candidate, Ballyferis, did not please some of the people who watched him at work at Newmarket yesterday morning. His chance for the Derby does not interest me at all for the time being.

The Newmarket Stakes has in the past been of much assistance to those people who, like myself, have been trying for some time to solve the Derby problem, but it is inconceivable that yesterday's race could be of any assistance. It may well have told us what will not win, but it did not tell us what might win, and it has always been much easier to name a loser than it has been to name a winner. Yet if I had been asked before the race to name a horse who might lose this Newmarket Stakes I think that I should have taken first the horse who actually won—namely, The Scout II. He was down on the programme as bred in the United States of America, but he is a three-year-old and is by Sir Galahad III., and that sire was not in America four years ago. His dam is a French-bred mare, La Reblee, so that it is possible, and, indeed, probable, that although he was actually born in America, he is really French-bred. He won quite decisively, although by only half a length, from Ut Majeur, with Sea Rover third. The Aga Khan was present to watch Ut Majeur run.

Coming down into the Dip The Scout II. was in front and going like the winner. He held off almost contemptuously the challenge of Sea Rover, and then held off without being ridden all out the challenge of Ut Majeur. Writ ran most indifferently, and was always in difficulties. It may be that his recent hard race at Chester had done him no good. The Masher, after being quite well placed, lost his position, and never afterwards appeared in the race with a chance. Christopher Robin was another disappointment. The Scout II. had run before in this country. In his last race at Hurst Park, receiving 4lb., he had been beaten a length by Rear Admiral, who at Newbury had been beaten three lengths by Christopher Robin, who was receiving 5lb. The Scout II. had before that failed to finish anywhere near Meisterzinger in a race at Newmarket. It was said after his success yesterday that The Scout II. had been unlucky at Hurst Park. I saw that race and saw no ill-luck. The explanation best accepted is that Christopher Robin is temperamental, an inheritance from his dam, and therefore useless as a form horse, and that The Scout II. is a very moderate animal in a year in which it seems—sad as it is to make the statement—that our three-year-olds, as a lot, are exceptionally moderate.

The Masher, a big, fine colt who may well be a much better four-year-old than he will ever be a three-year-old, ran as if the hard going was all against him. It is rather sad to think, from a breeding point of view, that the first and second for this important race were, according to the programme, bred in the United States of America and in France respectively. And then I am being told continually that there is nothing wrong with the lines on which we are breeding in this country.

The afternoon's programme was begun with a selling race, the Duxford Plate for two-year-olds. It was won nicely by Icarus, a chestnut colt by Golden Sun, who, ridden by Clifford Richards, drew away from the favourite, Bundaberg, coming up the Hill to the winning-post and won by two lengths. Neat Knees was third and Deerpark, who lost his place at half-way but was running on at the finish, fourth. The last named should win a small race soon. Elibank had a very easy task in the Shelford Plate, for which neither Dusty nor Pook's Hill was started. Elibank was always prominent and, drawing away soon after passing the Bushes, he won at his leisure from Collingham, with the weary Kilkenny third.

Before the race for the Chesterford Maiden Plate the Stewards decided that the winner should be examined by Mr. Reynolds, the veterinary surgeon to the Jockey Club, in accordance with Rule 14 of the Rules of Racing. They subsequently caused it to be made known that no reflection at all rested on Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, the owner of the winner, which was Pennant, whose chance of success on his previous running here in a similar event was obvious. The trouble about him is that he is a very excitable animal and may be possessed of a not too game temperament. Yesterday he behaved well at the gate, was one of the first away, and was always first or second. Coming down into the Dip he was just in front of Vernella, the pair being well clear of the opposition. He was then just headed by Captain Hogg's filly, and many people who knew his reputation thought then that Pennant would give up the contest. He did nothing of the sort but ran on most gamely, contesting every yard of the race up the Hill and in the end wearing the filly down and winning by three-quarters of a length. No horse could have run more gamely than he did. Senator was third, but the race was always between the first and the second. The hard ground may have been against Vernella, but, after all, the first two ran almost exactly truly to their last running over this course.

When she ran at the last meeting here Atbara behaved very badly at the gate, and, although she was not badly away, she did not win. It was rumoured at Newmarket that she was a reformed character at the start, but she showed in the Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes that she was a most excitable young lady. She refused to line up with the other 18 starters, dancing about and generally showing off. When, in the end, the start was made she was, as are all such troublesome animals, the best away, and, after making all the running, she won all out by a short head from Windybrae, with Philae a moderate third. Atbara may be a handful at the start but she runs very gamely, and a filly with less pluck than she has would never have won this race. I noticed a very nice-looking colt in this race named Arthus, by Tetratema out of a good brood mare named Queen's Double. He swerved when the tapes went up and lost several lengths, but was well up with his field coming down into the Dip, after which he was not persevered with, the effort to get there having taken too much out of him.

There was a most exciting finish to the afternoon's racing, Fraudulent winning the Meldreth Handicap by inches from Golden Lyre, with Simeon's Charm a good third. The number of Golden Lyre was first of all placed in the frame as the winner, but was quickly changed to that of Fraudulent. I thought that Golden Lyre had won, but only the judge can see, and in any case his decision alone matters. Wire-Work was not well drawn at the start and never promised to win. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—HARSTON SELLING PLATE (7f.).—Abitibi has been scratched, which seems to leave the best chance with EXCLAMATION, who was second to Frank Bare at Epsom, giving the winner weight.

1.30.—BEDFORD TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES (5f.).—Following on Head Note filly's win, Craig Bhan appeared to have a good chance here, but he is not a runner. Coldstream might run well, but the probable winner seems to me to be LEMNARCHUS, who has been placed in two races over this course and who does not seem to have a lot to do here.

2.0.—WILBURTON THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP (1m.).—These three-year-old handicaps of Mr. Dawkins are always most difficult to deal with. Dundrave has, I think, too much weight, but Hieroglyphic has been dropped a little in the handicap and might run well. On their last running together, however, he should not beat Ocean Wide. Fireaway and Advancer have fair chances, but the best selection may well be Friar Tuck. It is difficult to handicap this horse, but, using the Free Handicap and Peace Pact, it seems to me that he may have a pound or so in hand here. Smoked Salmon should not beat Advancer at the weights. I select FRIAR TUCK to win from Advancer.

2.30.—BREEDERS' STAKES (5f.).—EDGELAW, who was second to Carola here a fortnight ago, seems the best selection.

3.0.—PAYNE STAKES (1¼m.).—Ut Majeur and Master Mint do not run, and I do not know how I can make a selection from the others, who have no form of any value. Perhaps DRAKENSBURG will win, but I do not know why he should do so.

3.30.—FLYING HANDICAP (5f.).—This may be a very interesting race, for it is a good handicap and will attract a large field. Basra, Caraquette, Fascicle, Mellin, Pheidon, and Marble all seem to have fair chances. I shall take a chance with PREMIERE DANSEUSE, who in a race here earlier in the season was handicapped only 7lb. behind Arguide, who, on Sandown Park form, is 4lb. behind Basra, who here has to give 21lb.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There will be a good number of runners in all the six events at the concluding stage of the meeting.

The Harston Selling Plate is a most open race. Mutual Benefit, Collingwood, Dion, and Benefactor have done well in recent gallops, and I believe if the winner is among them it will be MUTUAL BENEFIT.

The Bedford Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Craig Bhan is about the best two-year-old in the Green Lodge string, but 9st. 6lb. is a severe weight. Love-Oil colt is R. Day's best, and he is a colt of promise. Hogg will saddle both Coldstream and Khartoum. Judging them on their home gallops, I believe that COLDSTREAM is the best, and his chance of winning this race is a good one.

Of those engaged in the Wilburton Three-Year-Old Handicap, Fireaway, Ocean Wide, Friar Tuck, Smoked Salmon, and Junior Counsel all have been giving satisfaction in home gallops lately, and they are the most fancied of the runners trained at Headquarters. FRIAR TUCK has shown a little public form, and I feel confident that he is now a better animal than when he ran at Birmingham in the early part of the season. He may prove the winner of this race.

For the Breeders' Stakes I like the chances of Lady Peregrine colt and Happy Mood, who have been giving satisfaction in home gallops. HAPPY MOOD has been showing to great advantage lately, and it is with confidence I select her to win.

There will be a small field for the Payne Stakes. Master Mint is a good stayer and will be very hard to beat. Drakensburg has been trained over the distance and will be found a much better animal than when he ran at Newmarket last month, but I doubt if he can beat MASTER MINT. Rose Crystal is fancied.

The Flying Handicap is a most open race. Doch-an-Doris is fancied by his connexions, but, good as he is, I think that 9st. 10lb. will prevent him from winning. CARAQUETTE has never gone in better style than she has done lately, and I believe she will win.

At Beverley I like the chances of EPPIE ADAIR in the Watt Memorial Plate and UMSLOPAGAAS in the Brantingham Handicap.

BEVERLEY PROSPECTS

2.15.—GRAND STAND HANDICAP (5f.).—This race seems to rest between Wild Wark, whom E. Fox rides, Epistola (Thwaites), and Lady All Alone. LADY ALL ALONE is preferred.

2.45.—ETTON SELLING WELTER HANDICAP (1m.).—Meigo, King of Clubs, and Jack Wood appear to be the best, and I select JACK WOOD.

3.15.—WATT MEMORIAL PLATE (1m. 5f.).—There are four Newmarket challengers in Eppie Adair, Norland, Dandie Dinmont, and Prince's Tryst. The first three have creditable form over shorter courses, and probably Norland will do the best. Pickle can be fancied on his Ripon and Stockton form. Prohibition stays, but my choice rests with ALDESSAN. Norland may provide the danger.

3.45.—TRANBY JUVENILE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—This race, which closed overnight, affords a good opportunity for APPOSITE, whom T. Burns rides. The most danger may come from Rose Noble.

4.15.—LONDESBOROUGH PLATE (5f.).—This event, which is for two-year-olds, should suit ATHERTON, who met with interference when beaten at Stockton. I hear that The Parson II. is being kept for Haydock Park.

4.40.—BRANTINGHAM WELTER HANDICAP (1¼m.).—This probably will fall to UMSLOPAGAAS, who won easily at Ripon.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

MANCHESTER CUP and GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP, YORK.—Great Sea (by 10 p.m. Tuesday).

HAYDOCK PARK MEETING

NEWTON PLATE.—Backward Glance, Tanit Bay.
JUVENILE SELLING PLATE.—Tanit Bay.
SCURBY PLATE.—Kitty Bo.
CROFT PLATE.—Allanah, Good Fish, Joan Haste.
GRAND STAND HANDICAP.—Pirate Princess.

MISCELLANEOUS

SKELTON HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, REDCAR.—Primrose League.
MARLSBOROUGH PLATE, GATWICK.—Seer, Adlon.
REIGATE HANDICAP, GATWICK.—Night Rider.
WATERFORD STAKES, ASCOT.—Dunoon.
STAND SELLING WELTER HANDICAP, SALISBURY.—Minnie Ha Ha.
EPSOM TOWN PLATE.—Aroostook.
SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES, BATH.—Bachelor's Date.
STOCKTON MAIDEN PLATE, DONCASTER.—Trimdon.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT THE EPSOM OAKS NEXT YEAR.—Good Gift, Picdilly.
PORTWOOD SELLING STEEPLECHASE, NEWPORT.—White Cargo.
NEWPORT ENGAGEMENTS.—Mayboy III.
ROYAL PLATE, NEWBURY.—Buchanita.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Coppernob, Cyclone, Speed Along.

TATTERSALLS' SALE

Messrs. Tattersalls held their weekly sale of hunter and polo ponies at the Albert Gate Yard, Knightsbridge-green, the catalogue comprising 128 horses, of which 26 realized over 100 guineas each.

Seventeen of the East Essex Hunt horses were sent up by Colonel E. Hill, 13 being sold for an aggregate of 1,774 guineas. The top price was 380 guineas, paid for E.Y.A., a brown gelding (by St. Girons—Moorland Mary). Braintree, a brown gelding, that won the East Essex Point-to-Point Ladies' Race this year and last, realized 210 guineas; E.Y., a bay gelding (by Outram—Madam), made 185 guineas; and Zulu, a brown mare, and Halsted, a brown gelding, made 140 guineas each. Mr. J. D. Cawley accepted a bid of 230 guineas for Shamrock, a bay gelding (by Ballyvodock—mare by Pantomime). Mrs. E. Ramsden received 230 guineas for Mercury, a grey gelding; Lord Digby was paid 220 guineas for Top Notch, a chestnut gelding (by Agadir—mare by Fitz-Gibbon), 175 guineas for Glenamoy, a six-year-old brown gelding (by Hainault—Meriel), and 120 guineas for Grey Mist, a grey daughter of Curfew's Pride.

Mr. D. Fraser received 165 guineas each for Arisdne, a chestnut mare (by King of the Wavelets—Sister Anne), and Gooseywick, a chestnut mare (by Marajax); Commander J. W. McCowen, of Usk, obtained 150 guineas for Spotted Wonder, a grey mare (by Bachelor's Lodge—mare by May Boy); Captain M. B. Hudson disposed of Ratheels, a bay gelding by Rathnode that has won two Point-to-Point races, for 115 guineas; Mr. J. A. Goschen (Grenadier Guards) obtained 200 guineas for Clonmel VI., a brown gelding (by Kilmucklin—mare by Beware) that won at the Hursley Point-to-Point last year and, at Taunton Vale this season; Breckenbro' and Gamecock, bay geldings owned by the late Mr. J. H. Ismay, made 340 guineas; and Mrs. Winson-Thomas disposed of four Lyndridge show ponies for a total of 340 guineas, Lyndridge Powder Puff, a brown daughter of Complexion, fetching 130 guineas.

Among the polo ponies were three sent up by Mr. G. S. Poole (14th/20th Hussars), who is giving up polo, the prices paid being 250 guineas for Lexicon, a bay, 220 guineas for Quicksilver, a grey, and 105 guineas for The Witch, a brown.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket.)

1.0.—The HARSTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Dewhurst Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

	Yrs	st	lb
aTHORNBURN (Major J. C. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	9	9	0
aSAWSTON (Viscomte For)..... J. Cannon	5	9	8
aMERCED (Mr. J. Aitken)..... Aitken	4	9	6
aEXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	5	9	5
GAZADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar)..... Thrale	5	9	5
FOOTMARK (Mr. C. B. Rowe)..... C. Chapman	4	9	3
aGALA PRINCE (Mr. G. R. Sadler) G. Sadler	4	9	2
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Ansell). Thrale	4	8	10
aGROWLER (Mr. S. H. Darling)..... Darling	4	8	10
DAN FRENCH (Mr. C. Wadia)..... Moloney	4	8	7
aREBEL SAINT (Mr. F. B. Barling)..... Barling	4	8	7
aPOTTERS BAR (Mr. J. R. Porter) J. Porter	3	8	13
aSECURITY LASS (Mr. H. Stokes) G. Sadler	3	7	12
aMUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)			
C. Leader	3	7	12
aWILD CAROL (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)..... T. Bell	2	7	10
aJAK (Mr. J. A. Dewar)..... Pickering	3	7	8
aCOLLINGWOOD (Captain F. Hogg)..... Hogg	3	7	8
aMONTE PRINCE (Colonel M. Hughes)..... C. Leader	3	7	7
aBOBBIE BURNS III. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)			
Leach, jun.	3	7	8
aDION (Mr. J. S. Austen)..... C. Waugh	3	7	5
aWHITE MAY (Mr. R. W. Collins) R. W. Collins	3	7	5
aBENEFACTOR (Mr. A. W. Gordon) F. Leader	3	7	5
aWAZIR (Mr. R. J. Hughes)..... R. Collins	3	7	5

Each to be sold for £50.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EXCLAMATION, C. RAY; MERCED, —; FOOTMARK, W. Wells; DRAKENSBURG, S. Wragg; GROWLER, —; DAN FRENCH, J. Sirett; POTTERS BAR, S. Donoghue; SECURITY LASS, R. Stokes; WILD CAROL, G. Walsh; COLLINGWOOD, G. Richards; ROBBIE BURNS III., C. Bates; BENEFACTOR, T. Lowrey; WAZIR, G. Dines.

1.30.—The BEDFORD TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes, and the breeder of the winner to receive 5 per cent. of the whole stake. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	St	lb
aCRAIG BHAN (Major J. S. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	9	6
aLOVE OIL C. by Phalaris (Sir A. Bailey) R. Day	8	10
aREVENGE (Mr. T. Davidson)..... R. Day	8	10
aLEMNARCHUS (Lord Ellesmere)..... F. Darling	8	10
ST. GEORGE (Sir L. Philipps)..... J. Jarvis	8	10
aCOLDSTREAM (Captain T. Hogg)..... Hogg	8	10
aKHARTOUM (Mr. T. Davidson)..... R. Day	8	10
aLEMNARCHUS (Lord Ellesmere)..... F. Darling	8	10
ST. GEORGE (Sir L. Philipps)..... J. Jarvis	8	10
aCOLDSTREAM (Captain T. Hogg)..... Hogg	8	10
aROYAL WARDEN (Mr. J. A. Hirst)..R. W. Colling	8	10
POOR DOLLY (Mrs. J. B. Joel)..... C. Peck	8	7
aHONEY SAMSON (Sir C. Nugent Waugh)		
CHARLWOOD (6lb.) (Mr. A'E. Berry) ..M. Hartigan	8	4
aSTEFANUCCHI F. by Abbots Trace (3lb.) (Lady Fitzwilliam)..... Dundas	8	4
aECLOGUE (6lb.) (Mr. F. B. Joel)..... Earl	8	1
aLAWLESS F. by Stratford (6lb.) (Mr. S. McGregor)		
Gwilt	8	1
aROSALYNDE (6lb.) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)		
Pratt	8	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WILD SON, Perryman; LEMNARCHUS, —; FOX; St. George, H. Jelliss; COLDSTREAM, G. Richards; POOR DOLLY, Carslake; HIGHLAND BRIDE, S. Donoghue; CHARLWOOD, C. Richards; STEFANUCCHI FILLY, R. James; HONEY SAMSON, F. Weston; LAWLESS FILLY, F. Lane; ROSALYNDE, C. Bezant.

2.0.—The WILBURTON THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds. D.M.

	St	lb
SANDINO (Mr. D. M. Gant)..... W. P. Lowe	9	0
aDUNDRAVE (Major D. Dixon)..... S. Darling	8	13
aHIEROGLYPHIC (Major J. Courtauld) ..B. Jarvis	8	12
aADVANCER (Mr. J. Elliot)..... Gwilt	8	10
aPALM OFF (Miss K. M. Courtauld)..... B. Jarvis	8	7
aRAVENSWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford)..... R. Day	8	6
aBRANDISMERE (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	8	5
aBLUE HAZE (Sir A. B. Jardine)..... Leach, sen.	8	4
aLANDSONG (Major A. E. Gould)..... R. J. Colling	8	4
aFIREAWAY (Mr. R. R. Hughes)..... R. J. Colling	8	4
aDUNCAN WOOD (Captain T. Hogg)..... Hogg	8	3
aFRIAR TUCK (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	8	3
ADELARD (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn)..... Cottrill	8	3
aHOGARTH (Mr. J. Watson)..... Day	8	3
aSMOKED SALMON (Mr. E. Esmond)..... J. Jarvis	8	3
MANIPULATOR (Major A. W. Molony) ..... Molony	8	3
YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. R. Hellaby)..... T. Beasley	7	13
aLOCH GARRY (Sir G. Noble)..... Whitaker	7	11
aGOWAN LODGE (Mr. D. L. Wilson)..... Leach, jun.	7	10
aFLYING CALL (Mr. H. Pulitzer)..... S. Darling	7	8
aALSOUR (Sir R. Garton)..... Walton	7	8
aSILVER DOLPHIN (Mr. D. Goold)..... R. J. Colling	7	6
aJUNIOR COUNSEL (Lady Ludlow)..... Watts	7	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANDINO, —; DUNDRAVE, F. Fox; HIEROGLYPHIC OR PALM OFF, C. Elliott; ADVANCER, F. Lane; BRANDISMERE, Perryman; BLUE HAZE, J. Leach; LANDSONG, R. James; FIREAWAY, F. Beasley; DUNCAN WOOD, W. Wragg; FRIAR TUCK, Lady Cohen; SMOKED SALMON, H. Wragg; MANIPULATOR, Sirett; LOCH GARRY, —; GOWAN LODGE, G. Baines; FLYING CALL, C. Richards; ALSOUR, W. Allord; SILVER DOLPHIN, T. Lowrey; JUNIOR COUNSEL, G. Dines.

2.30.—The BREEDERS' STAKES of 2 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; the breeder of the winner to receive 10 per cent., and the breeder and owner of the second each to receive 5 per cent., of the whole stake; for two-year-olds. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	St	lb
aLADY PEREGRINE C. by Duncan Gray (Sir W. Sassoon)..... Waugh	8	5
ELLAND BRIDGE (Mr. C. B. Rowe)..... C. Chapman	8	5
aREDESWATER (Sir L. Philipps)..... J. Jarvis	8	5
aLONDON WALL (Mr. G. Allen)..... C. Leader	8	5
aFERNANDEZ (Mr. T. Davidson)..... R. Day	8	5
aSONATA (Colonel S. Green)..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	2
aSKYDOON (Captain T. Hogg)..... Hogg	8	2
aHAPPY MOOD (Mr. E. L. Hall)..... K. T. Waugh	8	2
aFLAMELESS (Mr. J. Smith)..... J. Jarvis	8	2
aBALAKLAVA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..... Pratt	8	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LADY PEREGRINE COLT, S. Donoghue; REDESWATER, H. Jelliss; LONDON WALL, R. James; PERNANDEZ, Wilfred, —; SKYDOON, G. Richards; HAPPY MOOD, C. Elliott; EDGELAW, H. Wragg; BALAKLAVA, G. Bezant.

3.0.—The PAYNE STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 75 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course.

	St	lb
aMASTER MINT (3lb.) (Mr. T. Davidson)..R. Day	9	1
aUT MAJEUR (The Aga Khan)..... R. Dawson	8	13
aDRAKENSBURG (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Watts	8	3
aWENDOVER (General Sir B. Hamilton)		
Dundas	8	0
SILVER GILT (3lb.) (Mr. G. Lambton)..... Pease	8	0
aREVENGE (Mr. T. Davidson)..... R. Day	8	0
aROSE CRYSTAL (3lb.) (Mr. C. Leader)..C. Leader	7	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DRAKENSBURG, C. RAY; WENDOVER, R. James; SILVER GILT, Weston; RAVENSWOOD, R. Perryman; ROSE CRYSTAL, F. Fox.

3.30.—The FLYING HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Rous Course. (five furlongs).

	Yrs	st	lb
aOAK RIDGE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) Cundell	a	10	0
aDOCH-AN-DORIS (Mr. D. L. Wilson)			
Leach, jun.	5	9	10
aCARAQUETTE (Lord Beaverbrook) C. Leader	5	9	0
aGANG WARILY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)			
Disby	5	8	13
aKNIGHT ERROR (Sir G. Noble)..... Whitaker	4	8	10
aOPHIR (Sir F. Towle)..... S. Darling	4	8	9
BASRA (Mrs. J. Howeson) W. Nightingall	4	8	7
aLADY ABBESS (Lady Cunliffe-Owen)			
Leach, sen.	3	8	7
aMISS BOSS (Mr. A. H. Walker)..... Pope	4	8	6
aFASCICLE (Lady Rosebery)..... J. Jarvis	3	8	4
aMELLIN (Mr. M. B. ..... Joel	3	8	3
aOCEANA (Sir A. Bailey)..... Cottrill	3	8	3
aBLUE MERMAID (Mr. F. W. Horlock)			
Walter Griggs	3	8	1
VENSKYE (Mr. R. Farquharson) Farquharson	3	8	1
aTROCHEE (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)..Digby	4	7	11
aMARBLE (Lord Lonsdale)..... F. Darling	4	7	10
PHEIDON (Sir D. Broughton) Farquharson	a	7	0
aDORSEN (Sir A. Bailey)..... Gwilt	3	7	8
aJOCK TROTTER (Sir W. Gilbey)..... T. Cannon	3	7	8
aGRANDMASTER (Captain Hogg)..... Hogg	3	7	8
aWEIGH DOWN (Mr. A. Williams)..... Jelliss	3	7	8
aKEEU FUGACES (Sir J. B. Jardine) Leach, sen.	3	7	6
aPREMIERE DANSEUSE (Mr. J. A. Dawson)			
J. Dawson	4	7	0
aMERRY LASSIE (Sir A. Bailey)..... Gwilt	3	7	0
aGOLDEN BOY (Mr. John Bell)..... J. Bell	a	7	0
aHAPPY-GO-LUCKY (Lord Harewood)			
W. Jarvis	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OAK RIDGE, H. Beasley; DOCH-AN-DORIS, H. Leach; CARAQUETTE, J. Childs; GANG WARILY, S. Donoghue; KNIGHT ERROR, —; OPHIR, —; BASRA, R. Dick; MISS BOSS, Fascicle, —; FASCICLE, —; MELLIN, T. Weston; OCEANA, Perryman; BLUE MERMAID, M. Beary; MARBLE, F. Fox; PHEIDON, J. Dobbs; DORSEN, —; JOCK TROTTER, G. Richards; GRANDMASTER, G. Richards; WEIGH DOWN, A. Burns; KEEU FUGACES, C. Adley; PREMIERE DANSEUSE, T. Lowrey; GOLDEN BOY, I. Martin; HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, J. Simpson.

BEVERLEY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.15.—The GRAND STAND HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
TAD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Riley Smith)..... Peacock	9	7
aTEREVA (Lady Moyra FitzGerald)..... G. Sadler	8	9
SERAPINA (Mr. Dawson Waugh)..... D. Waugh	8	8
SILVER SERGE (Mr. R. Dand)..... Dand	8	8
TREMBLE (Mr. G. Allen)..... C. Leader	8	3
WILD WARK (7lb. ex.) (Sir H. Sassoon) Bailey	8	3
HIGH BRAMBLES (Miss E. B. Whipp) G. Manser	8	2
GOING ON (Mr. S. Morris)..... M. Vasey	8	0
AFRICORN (Lord Grimthorpe)..... Bailey	8	0
STERLING BOY (Mrs. A. Yates)..... Barthropp	7	12
aEPISTOLA (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	7	12
BOULEVARDIA (Mr. H. E. Caldwell)..... M. Vasey	7	12
SEA WRACK (Sir L. Green)..... G. Armstrong	7	12
DANCE ON (Mr. H. F. (Clayton)..... Elsey	7	12
PRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson)..... R. Day	7	11
SPICK OUT (Captain C. F. Elsey) Elsey	7	11
aMARKER (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	7	11
TYROE LADY (Mr. H. Pulitzer)..... S. Darling	7	11
TEDRALOM (Captain J. R. Renwick) J. Renwick	7	11
QUENDA (Mr. H. Pulitzer)..... S. Darling	7	10
NORMAN DUCHESS (Mr. P. Ellison) Ellison	7	10
DONNYBROOK (Brigadier-General J. C. Robinson)		
J. Renwick	7	9
aLADY ALL ALONE (Mrs. D. Harris)..... Nugent	7	9
aGOLD SLIPPER (Mr. T. Davidson) G. Armstrong	7	8
aSILVER VOICE (Colonel Sir F. Story) J. Dawson	7	6
LINTON SPRINGS (Captain H. Whitworth)		
Bellerby	7	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TEREVA, E. Forsyth; EPISTOLA, —; MARKER, —; GOLD SLIPPER, —; SILVER VOICE, —; LADY ALL ALONE, —.

2.45.—The ETTON SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
PREFECT (Mr. J. W. Deuchar)..... J. Renwick	a	9	0
aMEIGO (Mr. W. Hammett)..... Hammett	5	8	13
aKING OF CLUBS (Mr. W. J. Bellerby) Bellerby	a	8	12
FLAMING ROSE (Mr. R. Renton)..... Renton	6	8	10
COPTHORNE (Mr. D. Brenner)..... Pendarves	4	8	10
aCORRIVAL (Mr. F. L. C. Plummer)..Hammett	4	8	9
ARTABANUS (Mr. C. S. Green)..... Cox	4	8	7
DRAGONET (Mr. W. Walker)..... G. Bennett	4	8	4
GRAND DISPLAY (Mr. G. T. Unwin) Renton	4	8	1
aROSSMINT (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	4	7	13
INSPIRED (Mr. A. W. Greenwood)..... Renton	3	7	12
aCORRIVAL (Mr. F. L. C. Plummer)..Hammett	4	8	9
ARTABANUS (Mr. C. S. Green)..... Cox	4	8	7
DRAGONET (Mr. W. Walker)..... G. Bennett	4	8	4
GRAND DISPLAY (Mr. G. T. Unwin) Renton	4	8	1
aROSSMINT (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	4	7	13
INSPIRED (Mr. A. W. Greenwood)..... Renton	3	7	12
aTANTIVY (Mr. G. D. Thwaites)..... Peacock	5	7	12
THEOLINFIP (Sir L. Parkinson)..... Peacock	4	7	11
DENISON (Mr. S. H. Darling)..... S. Darling	3	7	11
SMACK (Sir J. Gregg)..... W. Armstrong	6	7	11
MANVERO (Mr. J. F. Anderton)..... Boyd	5	7	11
BRIND LEYS (Captain J. R. Renwick)			
J. Renwick	4	7	11
CAPPED (Mr. R. P. Botterill)..... Botterill	a	7	9
CARMINE (Mr. A. T. Threlfall)..... Threlfall	a	7	8
GREY HAWK (Mr. R. Dand)..... Dand	a	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

UMSLOPAGAAS, —; KEW HILL, —; TANTRUM, —; PEARDROP, b h. by Baydrop—Margaret Elizabeth (Mr. F. Finn), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb..... H. Jameson 2

INFANTRY, ch g. by Shogun—Beatrice Annie (Mr. B. Maughan), aged, 8st. 6lb..... J. Thwaites 3

Corrival (Mr. F. L. Plummer), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... L. Jones 0

Phantom Jim (Mr. G. Crabtree), 5 yrs, 8st. ..... A. Richardson 0

Rossmint (Captain A. S. Wilson), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Skelton 0

Actius (Sir L. Green), aged, 7st. 11lb, R. Charlton 0

Playday (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... M. Wing 3

Miamber (Mr. H. C. Cain), 4 yrs, 9st. 4lb. G. Skelton 0

Pas-du-tout (Mrs. M. C. O'Brien), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... J. Beasley 0

Marker (Captain A. S. Wilson), 3 yrs, 9st. 8lb. ..... W. Gray 0

Bucksbrook (Mr. P. Haldin), 3 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Clay 0

Starmount (Mr. R. J. Hughes), 3 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..... D. Morris 0

Sdlecism (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 3 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..... G. Baines 0

(Winner trained by F. Armstrong, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Arran Boy, 3 to 1 agst Sdlecism, 7 to 1 Dale's Girl, 100 to 8 Pas-du-tout, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,205 units; total place pool, 5,511 units.

Won by two lengths; half a length separated second and third. Marker was fourth and Miamber last.

—The winner was bought in for 210 guineas.

3.15 (3.19).—The BEVERLEY HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs. One mile and five furlongs.

POLYANTHUS, ch h. by Polyphonie—Picotee (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), 6 yrs, 7st. 10lb..... W. Nevett 1

SCOTTISH FUS

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT CHESTERFIELD

LOW SCORING

The Australians began the seventh match of their tour at Chesterfield yesterday, when their bowlers, who for the first time did not have the moral example of C. V. Grimmett, dismissed Derbyshire for 215. When their turn came to bat W. H. Ponsford and A. Jackson scored a leisurely 54 runs without being separated.

Cricket at Chesterfield is sometimes rather different from what is to be seen anywhere else, for the ground is in a public park and is surrounded by flower-beds and trees, unobstructed by anything more severe than tents, an occasional fruit booth decked with lilac, or an ice-cream trolley. The accommodation for the public is correspondingly simple and adequate, being one long circle of wooden benches supported by thick logs or bricks. Cricket to be engaged in is most delightful then, and even a charge of 2s. did not deter a large Derbyshire crowd from coming to see the play. And they were well repaid, for, even if some of their batsmen did unexpectedly fail, Worthington for a long time seemed certain to be going to make the highest individual score that has yet been made against the Australians, and Storer, in a less exhilarative way, played the bowling comfortably enough.

With Grimmett ineffective at Lord's Fairfax took it upon himself to be bowler-in-chief, but yesterday it was Hornibrook's turn once more to protest that this is not a one-man bowling team. He had already twice shown that he is a left-handed bowler of the proper type at Leyton and at Liverpool, and yesterday, on a pitch which was as unfriendly to a bowler as could be imagined, he kept pegging away, varying his pace well and occasionally making the ball come back sharply. Had he taken more than six wickets it would have been no more than was due to him. Wall bowled with plenty of spirit, but he has got to be granted a pitch from which he gets any life, and Fairfax, though he again kept an immaculate length, could not make the ball come through as fast as he had done at Lord's. Hurwood, from whom so much was expected, has yet to take a wicket on this tour, and they do dearly want an Australian bowler who can take an occasional wicket

W. M. Woodfull stood down from the Australian team, together with Grimmett, Walker, and Beckett, and Richardson captained a side who in each match are improving in the field. Walker when he substitutes for Oldfield earns the fullest praise, but when his master returns to the side wicket-keeping bereft of all frills and perfect in every respect is to be seen. It was only proper that Derbyshire should win the toss to bat first on a pitch which could at no future time become easier, but both Lee and Storer had some awkward moments from Wall and Fairfax. Two or three queer strokes off Wall meant that the slips had to be reinforced, and Fairfax was perhaps unlucky not to get a wicket in one over in which he twice beat Lee with balls which passed just over the bails. The first real sign of scoring came when Lee made a square off-drive off Wall for 4, and at 23 Hornibrook relieved Fairfax, who was put on at the other end. This change was almost at once successful, for at 32 Lee played back late and was bowled, and at the same total Alderman was bowled neck and crop. Hornibrook rubbed it in when two runs later he had Slater caught at short third man, and Derbyshire were in a nasty position. Storer had shown no inclination to score many runs, but he was plodding along safely enough and Ford then arrived to bustle things. Some good off-drives followed by Ford, who received a painful blow on the inside of his right knee, and the score was taken up to 65 before the luncheon interval, the result of 90 minutes' cricket.

Ford afterwards played out at every ball he deemed of the length to be hit, but at 85 he was caught by mid-on running back to well behind the bowler to a ball to which he played back. That was a good partnership rather surprisingly ended, but Derbyshire's hopes went up when Worthington, clearly seeing the ball from the moment he came in and allowing himself plenty of time in which to play it, settled down to recover the situation. He and Storer had added 56 runs before D. Bradman, wearing the mantle of Grimmett, had Storer stumped-before-wicket. Hornibrook soon had Townsend, G. R. Jackson, and Hutchinson out, leaving Worthington to fight a lonesome battle. This he did very well. He watched the ball very carefully throughout his innings, but when he hit it he did so extremely hard and it was only his anxiety to score runs before the rest of the team got out that induced him to hurry his stroke to a good length ball from which he was caught off a skier at short-leg. So long as he was in he bore all the appearances of a polished run-maker who might go in for any team at No. 4 in the batting order.

The Australians had an hour and 20 minutes in which to make runs at the end of the day, and it must be confessed that Jackson and Ponsford made very little use of their opportunity. The Derbyshire bowling certainly was accurate, and Mitchell is never a very easy bowler to score off, but always with the possibility that rain and a sticky wicket may come it was not policy to spend too long a period in demonstrating how elegantly offensive cricket can be played on the easiest of pitches.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Lee, b. Hornibrook	14
Storer, l.-b.-w., b. Bradman	65
Alderman, b. Hornibrook	0
Slater, c. Fairfax, b. Hornibrook	0
W. M. Ford, c. Bradman, b. Wall	33
Worthington, c. McCabe, b. Wall	70
Townsend, b. Hornibrook	1
G. R. Jackson, b. Hornibrook	9
Hutchinson, c. Ponsford, b. Hornibrook	0
Elliott, not out	12
Mitchell, b. Wall	0
Byes, 6; l.-b., 3	9
Total	215

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, not out	29
A. Jackson, not out	23
Leg-byes, 1; n.-b., 1	2
Total (no wkt.)	54

V. Y. Richardson, A. F. Kippax, D. G. Bradman, S. McCabe, A. Fairfax, W. A. Oldfield, T. Wall, P. M. Hornibrook, and A. Hurwood to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	15	0	40	3
Fairfax	12	3	23	0
Hornibrook	29	10	61	6

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hurwood	12	4	31	0
Bradman	7	1	24	1
McCabe	7	2	19	0

UMPIRES.—Braund and Hardstaff.

SUSSEX AT HUDDERSFIELD

After their victory over Essex, Yorkshire met Sussex at Huddersfield yesterday in a "friendly" match, which presumably is so entitled because the result has no relation to the County Championship. Yorkshire batted first and scored 322, and at the close of play Sussex had made 43 without loss.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. A. J. Holmes, b. Cook	90
Sutcliffe, b. Parks (J.)	16
A. T. Barber, c. Langridge, b. Bowley	12
Leyland, b. Tate	77
Mitchell, c. Cornford, b. Cook	1
F. E. Greenwood, b. Langridge	53
Robinson, c. Cook, b. Hollingdale	28
Verity, b. Langridge	11
Dennis, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Langridge	0
Macaulay, not out	14
Buller, b. Cook	5
Byes, 6; l.-b., 4; w., 1	11
Total	322

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, not out	26
Parks (J.), not out	16
Wide	1
Total (no wkt.)	43

K. S. Duleepsinhji, A. J. Holmes, Cook, Langridge Gamsel, Parks (H.), Tate, A. H. H. Gilligan, Hollingdale, and Cornford to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	21	6	38	1
Parks (J.)	22	9	41	1
Hollingdale	23	4	76	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowley	9	0	46	1
Cook	18.4	3	80	3
Langridge	20	3	60	3

UMPIRES.—Walden and Huddleston.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Somerset (second day).
THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Warwickshire (second day).
PETERSBOROUGH.—Northamptonshire v. Kent (second day).
BRISTOL.—Gloucestershire v. Essex (second day).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Nottinghamshire (second day).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Yorkshire v. Sussex (second day).
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Lancashire (second day).
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Leicestershire.
CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Australians (second day).

SOMERSET'S BIG SCORE

FINE INNINGS BY J. C. WHITE

Somerset won the toss at Lord's yesterday and, against a comparatively weak Middlesex side, made 336 for nine wickets. J. W. Hearne, whose presence or absence makes such a difference to the Middlesex team, was still unfit to play, and G. T. S. Stevens, G. O. Allen, and I. A. R. Peebles, all of whom played important parts for the M.C.C. in the match against the Australians, were also unable to play.

The wicket was easy, too slow to suit Durston. N. Haig has by no means recovered from a touch of lumbago, and only R. W. V. Robins was left as a really dangerous bowler on the Middlesex side. Robins certainly bowled extremely well, at times just too well to hit either the bat or the wicket. But for a real captain's innings by J. C. White, Somerset would not, in all probability, have made half the runs that they did. When cramped and tucked up by one bowler, it is only human to go for the rest of the bowling and take risks to make runs quickly before the really dangerous man puts an end to the innings. White could not play any light-hearted cricket against bowling which might have been, and would have been in Saturday afternoon cricket, severely punished. He had his bad times with Robins, but he was never afraid to take more than his fair share of that bowler, and when he had played Robins till Robins had to be rested, the other batsmen were given their chances even more than White was himself. If White was slow at times in run-making, he was never dull as a cricketer, and the whole of the day's play gave a most interesting study of the game.

Somerset made a poor start, Young playing on to Durston after making two runs. R. A. Ingle came in to play fine cricket from the very first ball he received. His very stance at the wicket speaks of confidence and hints at many scoring strokes, for he stands right up to his bat, and is perfectly balanced on his feet. F. F. Longrigg played quiet cricket, but Ingle made a 4 to leg and a straight drive for 3 off successive balls from Haig and that had the undesired effect of bringing on R. W. V. Robins at the Nursery end, when the score was 33. Both batted very carefully to Robins for a time, waiting for the bad ball. That ball was too long in coming to Longrigg, however, and he hit against the break at last in trying a big hit to square leg, and was easily caught at short slip. Lester, a fast medium bowler, was tried for Durston at the Pavilion end, but, though he bowled a length, he did not look difficult and he bowled too many balls just off the leg stump. Robins took Ingle in at last in the flight and pace of a slow ball, and Ingle, playing back to a top-spinner right up to him, was leg-before-wicket. J. C. White came in and was most uncomfortable to Robins for several overs, but he managed to keep his bat somewhere in front of the straight balls and out of the way of those that broke too much to hit the wicket. C. C. Case came in and stayed with White till luncheon. Haig tried several bowling changes but could not get the important wicket, and at luncheon the score was 116 for four wickets, White being not out 16, and Case not out 17.

After luncheon Robins bowled from the Nursery end, and Haig bowled from the pavilion end. White and Case put on another 20 runs, and then Case was fiddled out by Robins, playing too late with his bat to a ball which came quickly off the pitch, though in time to cover up his wicket with his pads. Lee (F. S.) is a left-handed batsman, who has strokes at his command, and at times he played very wisely, forcing cricket. He might have put his right foot to several more well pitched up balls—he was seeing the ball well—and perhaps made more runs than he did. Several bowling changes were made, but, after batting for two hours and 10 minutes, White reached his 50. After playing well for 35 Lee was out to a tame stroke, giving an easy catch to mid-off. W. T. Greswell not only stayed with White, who was stolidly collecting runs when they could be safely gathered, till tea, but also made some runs, and at tea time the score was 235 for six wickets, a much better state of affairs than had seemed at all probable half an hour before luncheon.

Greswell made a most useful 21 runs, and was then out, caught at short slip, with the tentative push shot which used to be called "hanging the bat out to dry." Hunt was bowled by Robins with a ball that was well up to him, and eight wickets were down for 288. For some time the great interest had been in White making the 100 which he had certainly deserved, and which all the spectators, and probably all the Middlesex side, hoped that he would make. When he had made 97, however, White misjudged a ball from Robins which cut through off the wicket with a lot of top spin on it, and the umpire had to give him out leg-before-wicket. White batted four hours and 10 minutes for his 97 runs, and hit one 5 and three 4's. When he was out nine wickets were down, and it was not quite 6 o'clock. Middlesex were probably not particularly anxious to bat for a quarter of an hour or so before stumps were drawn, and there seemed no great anxiety to get the last wicket quickly.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, b. Durston	2
F. F. Longrigg, c. Hendren, b. Robins	11
R. A. Ingle, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	41
Lee (F. S.), b. Robins	15
J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	97
C. C. Case, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	29
Lee (F. S.), c. Durston, b. Lee	35
W. T. Greswell, c. Hendren, b. Haig	21
Hunt, b. Robins	9
Wellard, not out	43
Lockes, not out	3
Byes, 11; l.-b., 18; w., 1	30
Total (9 wkts.)	336

MIDDLESEX.—N. Haig, R. W. V. Robins, Hendren, Lee (F. W.), Canning, Lester, Hart, Hulme, Price, Durston, and Edwards.

UMPIRES.—Toone and Burrows.

KENT'S ADVANTAGE

Kent gained an advantage in their match against Northamptonshire, which was begun at Peterborough yesterday, and ended the day 83 runs ahead with all their second innings wickets in hand.

Clark bowled well for Northamptonshire, taking six wickets for 64 in Kent's first innings, which realized only 193. Freeman did even better when Northamptonshire went in to bat, taking five for 38. The home batsmen failed badly and the side were all out for 122, Bellamy alone showing any confidence.

Score:—

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Timms, b. Thomas	5
Ashdown, b. Clark	33
Woolley (F. E.), b. Clark	0
Ames, c. Cox, b. Partridge	48
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Clark	35
T. F. Mitchell, b. Clark	24
Todd, b. Thomas	0
G. B. Legge, c. Bakewell, b. Clark	17
J. A. Deed, c. Rothschild, b. Thomas	1
Freeman, c. and b. Clark	15
Wright, not out	4
Byes, 5; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	11
Total	193

Second Innings.—Hardinge, not out, 7; J. A. Deed, not out, 3; byes, 2. Total, 12.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley (C. N.), b. Wright	14
Bakewell, retired hurt	7
Timms (J. E.), st. Ames, b. Freeman	1
Bellamy, st. Ames, b. Freeman	41
N. M. V. Rothschild, b. Wright	8
Cox, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	0
Liddell, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	22
Matthews, b. Ashdown	4
Thomas, c. Legge, b. Freeman	2
Partridge, not out	3
Clark, st. Ames, b. Ashdown	2
Byes, 13; l.-b., 4; w., 1	18
Total	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	29·2	5	64	6
Thomas	21	4	47	3
Matthews	7	2	22	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cox	2	0	16	0
Liddell	3	0	20	0
Partridge	4	1	13	1

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	9	2	39	2
Ashdown	11·5	4	19	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Freeman	19	3	38	5
Woolley	4	1	8	0

UMPIRES.—Street and Morton

CENTURY BY O'CONNOR

At the close of play in the match between Gloucestershire and Essex at Bristol yesterday, Essex had completed their first innings for a total of 286. O'Connor, who made 138, hit two 6's and ten 4's, but was batting altogether for five hours. The only other Essex batsman to play at all confidently was Russell, who played sound cricket for his 53.

Score:—

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Hammond, b. Sinfield	2
Pope, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	4
O'Connor, c. and b. Barnett	138
Russell, c. Stephens, b. Neale	53
Nichols, c. Smith, b. Goddard	21
C. Bray, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	2
M. Bason, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	8
A. G. Daer, c. Smith, b. Barnett	14
Hiskin, c. Sinfield, b. Goddard	22
Sheffield, not out	8
Smith (P.), c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	0
Byes, 7; l.-b., 2	9
Total	286

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—	B.	H.	Lyon.	Dipper.

Smith (R.), Hammond, Goddard, Dacre, Barnett, Neale, Ford, Stephens, and Sinfield.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	43·2	16	105	4
Barnett	30	9	75	2
Goddard	54	26	79	3
Neale	21	10	50	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	3	1	10	0
Lyon	2	0	7	0
Dacre	1	0	3	0

UMPIRES.—Nash and Oates.

WARWICKSHIRE AT THE OVAL

CENTURY BY PARSONS

Warwickshire, and especially Bates and the Rev. J. H. Parsons, played excellent and most attractive cricket at the Oval yesterday. No doubt the conditions still favoured the batsmen and the Surrey bowling, M. J. C. Allom excepted—and he was not really suited by a slow Oval pitch—looked no better than usual in these days, but a total of 318 in 4¼ hours was a fine achievement as it stood. Parsons's century must have been one of the best innings he has ever played in his long and varied career. Surrey's reply consisted of 87 runs, made in as many minutes by Hobbs and Sandham, who also survived to bat another day.

The weather was very uninviting during the morning, and not more than a few hundred people watched Smith and Croom open the Warwickshire innings. For a while the poor light prevented both batsmen from scoring more than an occasional single, but it may well be that the light also helped to explain why Brooks failed to catch Croom behind the stumps at the very start. Directly the batsmen were able to sight the ball properly runs were made quickly enough, and it required only a few loose balls from Lock to start a long series of hits to the boundary. Nor was the explanation of this to be found in the fact that the wickets were pitched much closer to one side of the ground—the gasometer side—than usual. Practically every batsman, even those whose scores might not suggest it, seemed determined to play the bowling on its merits and to attack it instead of merely waiting for the ball that could be safely turned or diverted. Much of the driving was as first-class as it was refreshing to see. It is only fair to add that Surrey's resources in bowling were further and seriously weakened by the inability of Peach to take an end owing to a strained back.

Croom scored 16 out of the first 29 runs, and then was caught at first slip off the bowling of Lock. He could fairly plead that the ball was unexpectedly difficult to play. Smith and Bates next proceeded to set a pace that made the fielding side look a trifle helpless and unhappy. A couple of dropped catches, too, scarcely improved the situation for Surrey, though both Barling and E. G. Stroud had the excuse that the catches were difficult and their hands still none too warm. Smith's escape was in the gully, and was expensive enough. Bates's very nearly enabled that batsman to follow up his century against Worcestershire with another. Smith eventually was caught in the slips by P. G. Fender off Lock. Fender in this way drew level, as it were, for some very rough treatment when he first went on to bowl. This partnership had added 45 runs in less than half an hour, and Surrey's troubles were only just beginning.

R. E. S. Wyatt was none too happy with the bowling most of the time he was in. He should have been caught by Shepherd in the slips before he had scored and, after making an 11 that included two 4's and involved the use of a second bat, became a fairly clear case of leg-before-wicket. Allom well deserved this wicket for, with a very little more luck, his faster and more awkwardly bouncing balls must have given him a better analysis than two for 75. It was Bates, too, who was missed off his bowling.

The third wicket fell at 117, and Bates and Parsons raised the score to 225 before the former was bowled by Allom for 85. Bates's driving was very severe upon each of the bowlers at the start of their respective spells, and he probably would have reached his century but for the intervention of the luncheon interval and a certain slight jumpiness of the pitch when the sun came out afterwards. Parsons meanwhile had jumped straight into his stride and before the interval introduced the crowd to that magnificent and all too rarely seen stroke, the drive past cover, with the ball swung generously and making the perfect follow-through. When Bates was out this partnership for the fourth wicket had put on 108 runs in 80 minutes of real sporting cricket.

Kilner may have seemed almost dull by comparison, but he played good cricket and hit the ball hard on occasion. He was out to his one really bad stroke, a mistimed drive that lifted the ball straight into the hands of Barling at extra cover. A short, but lively, innings by Santall followed, and then an even shorter and more lively effort by D. G. Foster. An exceptionally fine catch behind the wicket by Brooks sent back Santall, who chopped a ball round the stumps so that the ball must have been held very close to the ground and at an awkward angle. Foster opened with a cut for 4 off Shepherd, and then was caught by Sandham off a skier into the deep-field. H. N. E. Spencer, if not so confident, was rather unlucky to pull hard a full-pitched ball from Fender round to square-leg and to be held so brilliantly by Barling. This was the eighth wicket to fall, and two runs later, at 304, immediately after the tea interval, Parsons's great innings came to an end. Parsons, without taking any risks, stepped out to drive any ba that was drivable. Altogether he scored 82 of his 114 runs by hits to the boundary. Mayer, who hit up 10 before being bowled, made Shepherd's fifth wicket at the slight cost of 40 runs.

Surrey's innings was started at 10 minutes past 5, and on this occasion Sandham was better to watch than Hobbs. Sandham's turning strokes and drives off the fast bowling of Foster and Mayer were especially well done.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, c. Fender, b. Lock	38
Croom, c. Shepherd, b. Lock	16
Bates, b. Allom	85
R. E. S. Wyatt, b. Allom	11
The Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Fender, b. Shepherd	114
Kilner, c. Barling, b. Shepherd	21
Santall, c. Brooks, b. Shepherd	9
D. G. Foster, c. Sandham, b. Shepherd	4
H. N. E. Spencer, c. Barling, b. Fender	1
Paine, not out	4
Mayer, b. Shepherd	10
Byes, 1; l.-b., 4	5
Total	318

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, not out	25
Sandham, not out	55
Byes, 5; w., 1; n.-b., 1	7
Total (no wkt.)	87

Ducat, Shepherd, Barling, P. G. H. Fender, Wilson, E. G. Stroud, M. J. C. Allom, Brooks, and Lock to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	29	9	75	2
Lock	28	7	84	2
Fender	16	6	60	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stroud	10	1	54	0
Shepherd	15.3	4	40	5

UMPIRES.—Stone and King.

LANCASHIRE SAVED BY E. TYLDESLEY

A splendid innings by E. Tyldesley saved Lancashire from collapse at Cardiff yesterday after four of their wickets had fallen for 53. At the close of play Lancashire had made 293, of which Tyldesley contributed 109, and Glamorgan had made 16 for no wicket.

Three Lancashire wickets went down with only six runs scored. In a second-wicket partnership Watson helped Ernest Tyldesley to add 44 and was then out to a great catch by Bell. Watson edged a ball from Ryan out of the wicket-keeper's reach, but Bell, running from slip, brought off the catch. At the same total Iddon went out to kill the break and, missing the ball, was stumped, while at 53 Hopwood gave an easy return to the bowler. Tyldesley watched the bowling very carefully, but he did not lack confidence, combining sound defence with a variety of good strokes all round the wicket. With Paynter he doubled the score in 80 minutes. Tyldesley narrowly escaped being stumped. He was well out of his crease, but the ball kept low and Every could not pick it up. Otherwise, Tyldesley made no real mistake. Tyldesley went on to put together a three-figure score, but off the last ball before the tea interval he was out to a catch at the wicket.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Bell, b. Ryan	20
Hallows, b. Mercer	0
Tyldesley (E.), c. Every, b. Mercer	109
Iddon, c. Every, b. Ryan	0
Hopwood, c. and b. Mercer	5
Paynter, b. Ryan	40
F. E. Rickersby, not out	52
Sibbles, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	10
Duckworth, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	12
Tyldesley (R.), c. Turnbull, b. Bates	2
McDonald, st. Every, b. Bates	5
Byes, 7; l.-b., 14; n.-b., 3	24
Total	293

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, not out	14
Howard, not out	2
Total (no wkt.)	16

Dyson, M. J. Turnbull, Bell, Davies (D.), Davies (E.), Every, Lavis, Mercer and Ryan to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	40	12	79	5
Lavis	20	8	33	0
Ryan	45	9	107	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies (E.)	5	0	17	0
Bates	13.4	2	33	2

UMPIRES.—Parry and Field.

CHEAP WICKETS AT SOUTHAMPTON

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE IN TROUBLE

The dismissal of Nottinghamshire, the champion county, at Southampton yesterday for 69 stands out as the most remarkable feature of the season so far. Hampshire failed to take all their chances, and were out for 125, and at the close of play Nottinghamshire had scored 58 for three. In the course of the day 23 wickets fell for an aggregate of 252 runs.

Newman, who in his two previous matches this season had taken 16 wickets for just over 13 runs each, was the important factor in Nottinghamshire's collapse. He came out with these striking figures:—

Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
9	2	1.	5

Three of these wickets he took in one over, Mead and Kennedy bringing off splendid catches in the slips to send back Larwood and A. Staples. Brown held a snick from S. Staples and also helped to get rid of Voce in the following over, from Boyes. Rain during the night had undoubtedly affected the pitch, but even so Newman bowled wonderfully well and certainly has started the season in much improved form. Only three runs were on the board when Whysall fell to a deadly ball, and Gunn and Walker betrayed their uncertainty in making risky strokes through the slips. Gunn, should have been out in Kennedy's next over, when Hill missed him at mid-on, but the mistake made little difference to the game for he was caught off Herman, the second wicket falling at 19. Carr was cleverly caught with another ten runs on the board, Judd holding the ball in great style at mid-on, and Walker was brilliantly stumped at 46, Payton having preceded him to the pavilion at the same total.

The remaining batsmen were powerless against Newman, and the innings closed well before luncheon.

Hampshire proceeded to pass the opposition score with seven wickets in hand. Their early showing against Larwood was not at all convincing, but Brown, after a shaky start, brought off some fine drives and hits to leg. When his attractive innings closed he had scored 41 of the first 60 runs in an hour, with as many as eight 4's among his figures.

Eighty minutes' batting brought Hampshire the lead, with Mead and Hosie together. Directly Larwood went on again he hit Hosie's off stump, the fourth wicket going down at 86. Then Voce and S. Staples bowled so well that seven Hampshire men were out when the total had reached 100. Some plucky hitting by Boyes came at a critical time, and eventually Hampshire were all out for 125, and 56 runs to the good.

Nottinghamshire, going in a second time, lost three wickets for 58 before stumps were pulled up.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Gunn (G.), c. Judd, b. Herman	15	b. Kennedy	3
Whysall, b. Kennedy	1	not out	37
Walker, st. Brown, b. Kennedy	14	c. Creese, b. Newman	15
A.W. Carr, c. Judd, b. Herman	9	l.-b.-w., b. Newman	0
Payton, c. Hosie, b. Newman	7	not out	3
Staples (A.), c. Kennedy, b. Newman	11		
Lilley, l.-b.-w., b. Newman	6		
Barratt, not out	1		
Wood, c. Mead, b. Newman	2		
Staples (S. J.), c. Brown, b. Newman	2		
Voce, c. Brown, b. Boyes	0		
Leg-bye	1		
Total	69	Total (3 wkts.)	58

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. Whysall, b. Staples (S. J.)	41
Newman, c. Lilley, b. Barratt	9
A. K. Judd, b. Voce	9
Mead, c. Whysall, b. Staples (S. J.)	17
A. L. Hosie, b. Larwood	4
Kennedy, b. Voce	9
Creese, b. Staples (S. J.)	3
A. E. L. Hill, b. Voce	0
S. Fry, b. Thornycroft	2
Boyes, b. Voce	20
Herman, not out	2
Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 3	9
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	14	5	20	2
Herman	8	1	21	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Newman	9	2	18	5
Boyes	3·2	0	9	1

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	13	2	39	2
Barratt	6	1	17	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Staples (S. J.)	20	9	23	3
Voce	12·5	1	32	4

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Beet.

W. RHODES TO RETIRE

W. Rhodes stated at Huddersfield yesterday that he had decided to retire from first-class cricket at the end of the season. He feels that the time has arrived for him to give up active participation in the game and he does not wish to play when he can no longer do himself justice. With regard to the future he has not yet come to any decision. Rhodes, who is 52, first played for Yorkshire in 1898.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

LANCASHIRE SECOND XI. v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE SECOND XI., at Old Trafford.

LANCASHIRE SECOND XI., 130 (Parkinson 53; Knowles five for 23) and 47 for four wickets; NOTTINGHAMSHIRE SECOND XI., 130 (Gunn 45, Cox 43 not out, Booth five for 31).

STAFFORDSHIRE v. CHESHIRE, at Stoke-on-Trent.

CHESHIRE, 90 (L. N. Jones 40, S. Welch five for 31; Barnes-Sale 5 for 23) and 47 for five wickets; STAFFORDSHIRE, 64 (Tipiady four for 19).

ETON COLLEGE v. OXFORD AUTHENTICS

Eton College opened their season on Saturday, when they played Oxford University Authentics on Upper Club. The game ended in a draw. The Authentics declared their innings after they had made 169 for seven wickets. Eton were left just over an hour and a half to get the runs, but on a dead wicket the scoring was very slow, and when stumps were drawn they had only scored 100 for the loss of five wickets. Score:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS

R. S. G. Scott, c. Allen, b. Thorne	4
A. R. C. Southby, c. Allen, b. Pelham	9
G. W. Norris, c. Hale, b. Hosy	14
K. R. M. Carlisle, not out	80
C. H. Gosling, c. Hosy, b. Thorne	4
R. H. Twining, b. Thorne	15
Lord Dalmeny, b. Pelham	0
R. W. Skene, l.-b.-w., b. Atkinson-Clark	32
Byes, &c.	11
Total (7 wkts.)	*169

*Innings declared closed.

H. A. Cacria, J. M. Peterson, J. H. Nevinson, and W. N. Roe did not go in.

ETON COLLEGE

A. W. Allen, c. Peterson, b. Scott	10
J. H. Lane-Fox, c. Scott, b. Nevinson	0
J. C. Atkinson-Clark, run out	54
K. F. H. Hale, c. Peterson, b. Dalmeny	12
J. N. Hosy, c. Dalmeny, b. Cacria	12
M. S. Gosling, not out	4
Byes, &c.	8
Total (5 wkts.)	100

C. R. W. Sheepshanks, T. R. Gordon-Duff, A. M. Baerlein, A. G. Pelham, G. Thorne, and Earl of Hopetoun did not go in.

MERCHANT TAYLORS v. STOICS

The match at Bellingham between Merchant Taylors' School and the Stoics was left drawn. Horncastle took five wickets for 15 for the Stoics, and Hanson and Huskisson each took two wickets for 19 for the School. Score:—

MERCHANT TAYLORS

J. Huskisson, b. Wilson	10
G. W. Booth, run out	0
P. F. Swatman, c. G. J. Motion, b. Wilson	50
C. W. Writer, c. Wilson, b. Trollope	0
J. T. Wildash, c. Barnato, b. Horncastle	70
R. C. Fletcher, b. Horncastle	0
G. A. Leipingwell, b. Horncastle	16
E. C. Hanson, b. Horncastle	7
F. W. English, b. Horncastle	0
T. B. Shaw, not out	1
Byes, &c.	22
Total (9 wkts.)	*182

*Innings declared closed.

E. J. Wade did not go in.

STOICS

W. T. Cook, not out	59
L. H. Cracknell, b. Huskisson	0
E. A. Wilson, b. Huskisson	0
M. D. Motion, b. Hanson	0
V. U. Oldland, b. Hanson	1
G. J. Motion, not out	33
Byes, &c.	12
Total (4 wkts.)	114

A. J. Trollope, W. Barnato, Flight-Lieutenant Hornastle, C. H. Dixon, and J. H. Needham did not go in.

ST. PAUL'S v. ETON RAMBLERS

The Eton Ramblers beat St. Paul's School, at West Kensington, by five wickets. Franks took four wickets for 32 runs, and Lyle three for 21 for the visitors. Score:—

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

G. G. Shipperson, c. Bridgeman, b. Lyle	82
A. W. G. Hadingham, c. Bridgeman, b. Franks	34
J. B. Maclean, c. Cavendish, b. Lyle	9
H. S. C. Killick, b. Franks	0
G. C. Rosamale-Cocq, b. Franks	0
I. H. Partlett, c. Wood, b. Forbes	2
M. L. Layton, b. Franks	19
T. G. Richards, c. Nugent, b. Lyle	21
D. H. Street, b. Bridgeman	18
W. L. Stanton, b. Bridgeman	3
J. B. Dunbar-Brunton, not out	5
Byes, &c.	26
Total	199

ETON RAMBLERS

R. S. Hill-Wood, run out	72
Hon. F. W. Bysmand, b. Shneerson	8
Major T. Nugent, b. Stanton	3
Hon. G. Bridgeman, c. Maclean, b. Richards	9
Captain R. H. Stanyforth

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

GOLF

THE SILVER TASSIE

The Silver Tassie was played for over the King's and Queen's courses at Gleneagles yesterday, and was won by W. L. Hartley, of Chislehurst, with the fine aggregate of 145, 72 round the King's course and 73 round the Queen's. The silver medal for the runner-up ended in a tie between J. T. Bookless (Inverness), the Scottish Amateur Champion, and Captain G. A. Moxon (Prestwick), the Army Champion. The tie was played off over the first, second, 17th, and 18th holes on the Queen's course, when evening was tracing long shadows over the ground. The tie scores were 148, Bookless doing 73 round the Queen's and 75 round the King's, and Captain Moxon returning the 72 round the Queen's and a 76 round the King's. In the play-off Bookless won in 5, 3, 3, 3, to 5, 3, 3, 4 by Captain Moxon. Some quite excellent golf to conclude a memorable day.

There was keen disappointment among both competitors and the large crowds of spectators that arrived by train, by motor-car, and on foot, at the non-appearance of Francis Ouimet, G. von Elm, and G. Voigt, the United States Walker Cup players, and many other good players failed to turn up owing to the international match which is to be played between Scotland and Ireland at St. Andrew's to-day, but for all that the competition was a representative one, brimful of interest and excellent golf. Captain Moxon was the first to set the pace with his 72 round the Queen's Course, and it was here that most of the good morning rounds were played. C. Shankland, a very promising golfer, also had a fine 72, and Bookless, W. L. Hartley, A. Jamieson, Pollock, R. Straker, and D. Cameron, of Kirkintilloch, were only one stroke behind. That was really the position, and the result depended largely on what these players would do on the King's Course, the only danger to them lying in R. W. Hartley and H. M. Gow, who did 76 and 75 respectively round the King's Course.

For a long time it looked as if Captain Moxon and Bookless would have to fight it off, for one by one the others brought in tales of woe, with the greens as the chief scene of trouble. It was on the green that R. W. Hartley failed, taking three putts on 14 occasions in the 36 holes. Then W. L. Hartley appeared, playing perfect golf on the King's Course, completing it in an average of fours. His driving, long game, and play up to the hole were a model of what accurate golf should be. On the greens his only slips were at the ninth and the short sixteenth (the Heich of Fash and Wee Bogle respectively), where he took three putts. But he made up for at any rate one of these with a magnificent three at the seventeenth (Warslin Lea). This great round put him three strokes ahead of Bookless and Captain Moxon, and when it was known that neither his brother nor Gow could challenge him it was certain that he had won the cup, and that it now only remained to see if any one could beat 148 and so avoid the tie between Bookless and Captain Moxon having to be played off.

We had to wait a long time, for G. N. Dykes, who holds the record of the Queen's Course with Cyril Tolley and John Caven, was far out in the country. He had done 74 in the morning round the Queen's Course and it was thought that he had a really good chance. Eventually news came that he could not affect the issue, and so out Bookless and Moxon went. The first hole was halved in 5, Bookless reaching the green in 3 and then taking 3 putts, Moxon requiring 4 to find the green, but then holing out in 1 more. The next two holes played were halved perfectly in 3 and 4 then the "Queen's Hame." Bookless played a really good approach to within 7ft. of the pin and holed his putt for a 3 and the Silver Medal. Another fine score of 73 round the King's Course in the afternoon was returned by R. W. Peattie, a Scottish "hope," but he had taken 79 round the Queen's Course in the morning owing to a terrible 9 at the short eighth, where he got into the broom and whins, and that put him out of the running. The weather was perfect and Gleneagles has never been seen in better order, for the sun shone all day and until after Lady Younger had given away the prizes.

The leading scores were:—

	King's	Queen's	Total
W. L. HARTLEY (Chislehurst)	72	73	145
CAPTAIN G. A. MOXON (Prestwick)	76	72	148
J. T. BOOKLESS (Inverness)	75	73	148
A. J. POLLOCK (Troon)	76	73	149
R. W. HARTLEY (Sunningdale)	76	75	151
C. SHANKLAND (St. George's Hill)	79	72	151
R. W. PEATTIE (Cupar)	79	73	152
J. BROOM (Dunblane)	75	78	153
The Rev. F. C. BUTHERFORD (Scottish Universities)	77	76	153
J. G. WRIGHT (Alva)	77	77	154
T. A. BOURN (Sunningdale)	79	75	154

Gow won replay over four holes with a score of 14 against Moxon's 15.

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

The International match between Scotland and Ireland will be played over the Old Course at St. Andrews to-day. The order of play is given below:—

FOURSOMES

SCOTLAND		IRELAND
J. T. Bookless (Malmi) and J. E. Dewsen (Troon)	v.	Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush), and A. W. Briscoe (Castlerea)
W. Campbell (Cambuslang) and J. A. Lang (Erskine)		M. Crowley (Portmarnock) and T. Rubin (Lahinch)
W. Tulloch (Cathkin Braes) and S. L. McKinlay (Alexandra)		Major G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush) and F. P. McConnell (Royal Portrush)
J. N. Smith (Elie) and E. A. McRuvie (Leven Thistle)		D. E. Scally (Fort William) and C. G. Robertson (Royal County Down)
W. B. Torrance (Edinburgh Burgess) and W. W. Mackenzie (Montrose)		H. S. Shiels (Balmoral) and H. Simcox (Douglas)

SINGLES

J. T. Bookless	v.	Major C. O. Hezlet
W. Smith	v.	D. E. Scally
W. Tulloch	v.	Major G. N. Martin
S. L. McKinlay	v.	A. W. Briscoe
J. N. Smith	v.	F. P. McConnell
J. Lang	v.	M. Crowley
W. Campbell	v.	A. W. Briscoe
W. B. Torrance	v.	F. P. McConnell
W. Willie Mackenzie	v.	D. E. Scally
E. McRuvie	v.	C. W. Robertson
J. E. Dewson	v.	H. Simcox

MIDLAND PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

T. Green, professional to the Copt Heath Club, where the Midland Professional Championship was decided yesterday, won that event to secure the title for the first time since it was first competed for in 1909. There were nine of the 66 players ahead of Green after the first round of 18 holes, for which the local professional's score was 74, but in the afternoon Green went round in 70, which is only one stroke more than the record for the course, to win by a stroke from Tom Williamson (Notts) and M. Bingham (Stourbridge), who tied for second place.

The leading returns were:—

T. Green (Copt Heath)	..	..	74+70=144
T. Williamson (Notts)	..	..	73+71=144
M. Bingham (Stourbridge)	..	..	75+70=145
F. Jarman (Cavendish)	..	..	73+74=147
A. Matthews (Walmley)	..	..	73+74=147
A. G. Beck (Sherwood Forest)	..	..	70+78=148
J. Adsetk (Olton)	..	..	76+73=149
A. Waisdon (Moseley)	..	..	77+72=149
P. F. Weston (Birstall)	..	..	75+74=149

WELSH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The Welsh Ladies' Championship was continued at Llandudno yesterday, when the third and semi-final rounds were played. Mrs. Rieben, the holder, beat Miss Pyman on the last green. Two up at the fifth, and still two up at the ninth, Miss Pyman also won the next hole, but the champion played her best golf from that point, squared the match at the 16th, and took the home hole to enter the final. With Miss Jeffries, who was made favourite at the start of the meeting, as her opponent in the last stage to-day, Mrs. Rieben may have a hard task to retain the championship.

The results were:—

THIRD ROUND

Miss Jestyn Jeffries (Swansea Bay) beat Miss C. Irvine (Glamorgan) by 4 and 3.

Mrs. Rupert Phillips (Radyr) beat Mrs. Wilmer (Aberdovey) at the 19th hole.

Mrs. Rieben (Aberdovey) (holder) beat Miss S. Dempsey (Glamorgan) by 1 hole.

Miss B. Pyman (Glamorgan) beat Mrs. Scott Chard (Glamorgan) by 3 and 2.

SEMI-FINAL

Miss Jeffries beat Mrs. Phillips by 4 and 3.

Mrs. Rieben beat Miss Pyman by 3 holes.

YACHTING

SHAMROCK'S FOURTH VICTORY

Yesterday was Town Day of Southend Week. The programme arranged was one of four events, but two of these fell through—a handicap for yachts between 30 and 110 tons and the match for the Royal Burnham Restricted Class. The latter had been racing at Harwich and had not got round, while Mr. Hugh F. Paul's Sumurun, which was the only entry in the handicap, did not sail over.

The day was notable for another fine performance by Sir Thomas Lipton's new America's Cup challenger which, finding the conditions to her liking, scored her fourth victory in the same number of starts. It is now plain that in light breezes Shamrock V. is an exceedingly fast boat, and hopes are rising with regard to her chances of success in American waters in September next. A great crowd assembled at the Pier head to witness the finish, the winner receiving a perfect ovation as she crossed the line ahead of the fleet. Details of the racing are appended.

MATCH FOR YACHTS EXCEEDING 21 METRES RATING.—First prize, £100; second prize, £25; third prize, £15. Entries:—

Yacht	Rig	Owner
Shamrock V.	Bermudian	Sir Thomas Lipton
Cambria	Bermudian	Lord Camrose
Lulworth	Cutter	Mr. A. A. Paton
White Heather	Cutter	Lord Waring
Candida	Bermudian	Mr. H. A. Aubrese

The course of about 40 sea miles was from Southend Pier round the Nore Lightship, West Oaze buoy, and Mouse Lightship back to the line, twice round. Lulworth and White Heather were scratch, allowing Candida 4min., Cambria 5min. 40sec., and Shamrock V. 8min. The start was quite good, Candida was first over the line after the gun was given at 11 a.m. She was to windward of Lulworth, which was second away. Shamrock, which was third across the line, was between the two leaders. Then came Cambria on the weather of White Heather, both to leeward. All were carrying full light weather canvas. Shamrock, cleverly sailed and pointing higher than any boat in the fleet, fetched through to the Nore, but the others had to tack. The Cup challenger was just under a couple of minutes ahead of Candida at the Lightship, Cambria being third White Heather fourth, and Lulworth last. Holding on, all had to tack to fetch the Oaze, and they had a short turn to windward to the Mouse, where Shamrock was 3min. 7sec. ahead of Candida, 7min. 30sec. of Cambria, 9min. 30sec. of White Heather, and about 13min. 35sec. of Lulworth. It was some time after rounding the Mouse before spinnakers were set to starboard for a run home to finish the first round, the official times for which were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Shamrock	1 2 5	White Heather	1 9 36
Candida	1 2 4	Lulworth	2 11 27
Cambria	1 7 45		

The breeze went more easterly on the second round and also increased considerably in strength. The boats had more turning to windward than they had on the first time round and the lead of Shamrock was never threatened. As a matter of fact, she opened away slightly from Candida though the rearmost boat, bringing up the flood with her, closed somewhat on her. At the Mouse Light the approximate times round were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Shamrock	3 40 30	White Heather	3 49 50
Candida	3 46 10	Lulworth	3 50 21
Cambria	3 48 5		

White Heather passed Cambria on the run home from the Mouse. Shamrock finished 6min. 5sec. ahead of Candida and on corrected time won handsomely by 10min. 8sec. The official times for the race were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Shamrock (winner)	4 52 6	Cambria (3rd prize)	5 0 31
Candida (2nd prize)	4 58 14	Lulworth	5 1 7
White Heather	4 59 35		

MATCH FOR YACHTS OF THE 12-METRE CLASS.—First prize £30, second prize £20, third prize £10. Entries:—

Yacht	Rig	Owner
Mouette	Bermudian	Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith
Iris	do.	Mr. E. S. Guinness
Vikra	do.	Mr. C. E. Fairey
Tyruna	do.	Sir W. P. Burton
Lyrinx	do.	Earl of Dunraven
Vanity	do.	Mr. J. R. Payne

The course of about 28 sea miles was from Southend pier round the Nore and South Shoebury back to the line, then to the No. 3 Fairway buoy Nore and South Shoebury and back to the line. They all started at 11.30 a.m. The crack Mouette worked out a nice lead on the first round, and led Tyruna by nearly three minutes at the end of the first circuit, as will be seen by the following times:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mouette	1 52 23	Vikra	2 0 34
Tyruna	1 55 58	Iris	2 1 45
Vanity	1 56 38	Rhona	2 1 16

The only change in this order on the second round was Iris working into third place in the strengthening breeze. The official finishing times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mouette (winner)	3 42 6	Vanity	3 50 9
Tyruna (2nd prize)	3 50 47	Vikra	3 51 40
Iris (3rd prize)	3 58 50	Rhona	3 45 2

To-day's racing will be given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

COTACAMUND TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MAY 21

In the Cotacamund Golf Tournament C. P. Johnstone won the Amateur Championship, beating J. H. Peebles by 5 and 3. Mathias won the Calcutta Cup, beating Macnair at the 18th hole.

LADY GOLFERS ENTERTAINED

Miss Glenna Collett, the American Lady Golf Champion, and the American lady golfers who competed in the recent Ladies' Golf Championship at Formby were the guests at a luncheon given by the British Sportsman's Club at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Miss Diana Fishwick, who beat Miss Collett in the memorable final, Miss Molly Gourlay, and many other well-known British women golfers were also present.

Miss Collett, responding to the toast of her health, proposed by Captain Y. A. Cazalet, said she hoped that the team's visit had accomplished something towards making team matches between British and American women a possibility in the future.

LADIES' MEETING AT ST. GEORGE'S HILL

The most successful competitor at the Ladies' Spring Meeting of the St. George's Hill Club (Weybridge) was Miss Joannides, who won the scratch prize with a score of 82, the handicap prize in the Silver division with a return of 82 - 7 = 75, and finished one down to win the bogey competition.

The results were:—

SCRATCH.—Miss Joannides, 82.

HANDICAP.—Silver Division.—Miss Joannides, 82 - 7 = 75. Bronze Div.—Mrs. Dudley Tooth, 102 - 29 = 73. Jugs: Mrs. E. Bolton, 92 - 19 = 73.

FLAG COMPETITION.—Silver Division.—Mrs. Youle. Bronze Division.—Mrs. Dudley Tooth.

BOGEY COMPETITION.—Silver Division.—Miss Joannides, 1 down. Bronze Division.—Miss U. King, 1 up.

GREENSOME COMPETITION.—Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Youle, 1 up.

SOMERSET LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss P. Reed, a young golfer entered for the Somerset Ladies' Championship for the first time this year and, over the Burnham and Berrow Club's course at Burnham-on-Sea, yesterday, won the championship. Turning one up on Mrs. Forgan Grant, Miss Reed maintained the advantage to succeed by 2 and 1.

The results were:—

SEMI-FINAL

Miss P. Reed (Minehead) beat Mrs. Lane Joynt (Sham Castle) by 1 and 2.

Mrs. Forgan Grant (Sham Castle) beat Mrs. Collings (Mendip) by 4 and 3.

FINAL

Miss Reed beat Mrs. Forgan Grant by 2 and 1.

LAWN TENNIS

FRENCH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 21

The French International Hard Court Championships were continued at the Stade Roland-Garros, Auteuil, to-day, but the attendance was adversely affected by the wintry conditions. A heavy shower of rain interrupted play this afternoon for a second time, and, although a weak sun shone and good progress was made with the Doubles events, the programme is now almost a day behind schedule.

Increased interest was taken in the matches played, and the loud-speaker and electric indicator on the Centre Court were at last working. What was more important, we had the satisfaction of seeing five victories scored by the British official team. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson and Miss D. E. Round resumed their Centre Court match, suspended from yesterday evening, in the second round of the Women's Doubles. They already had a lead of 5—0 in the first set over Mme. Charpenel and Mlle. Peyré, and quickly took the first game played to-day to win the set. Both these played well to take the second set and match at 6—3. They will have more opposition however, to get into the semi-final, for they now have to meet Fraulein C. Aussem and Mlle. Rost. Another second round match in the same event saw the easy victory of Miss J. Fry and Miss E. H. Harvey over Mlle. Adamoff and Mlle. S. Amaury by 6—0, 6—2. They will meet Miss Helen Jacobs and Mlle. J. Sigart, who also had an easy Centre Court match to-day, in the third round.

As was expected, H. G. N. Lee and G. P. Hughes had little difficulty in their second-round match in the Doubles against L. de Borman and T. Ewbank. In spite of erratic play on the part of Lee, they won in straight sets by 6—3, 6—4, 6—3. They must now dispose of Dr. Prenn and H. Kleinschroth if they are to reach the last eight. G. Lyttleton-Rogers, the Irish Davis Cup player, and P. Féret unexpectedly went down in the second round before O. Froitzheim, who in the morning had won the Veterans' Singles championship, and E. Nourney, the score against them being 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Two centre-court matches in the third round proved interesting. T. Harada and T. Abe, the Japanese pair, beat H. L. de Morpurgo (Italy) and Count Salm (Austria) by 6—2, 6—3, 7—5, and will meet H. Cochet and J. Brugnon in the last eight. Cochet and Brugnon were forced to extend themselves at periods to beat P. Landry and P. B. de Ricou by 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

The other two British victories, scored on side courts, were in the Mixed Doubles. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson and J. C. Gregory had no difficulty in overcoming a French couple in two sets (6—2, 6—0), and a good match was played between Miss J. Fry and I. G. Collins and Mme. de Montebello and de Ricou. Miss Fry was driving powerfully and placing her shots very judiciously, the result being 6—2, 6—1 in favour of the British pair. In both these matches the conclusive volleying and smashing of Gregory and Collins won vital points. W. T. Tilden appeared on the Centre Court in partnership with Fraulein Aussem and won with ease in straight sets. J. Crawford played with the Belgian player, Mlle. Sigard, and they were victorious in two love sets in the second round. Another Australian player, J. Willard, was partnered by Mlle. Payot in the second round, but three sets were necessary before they won it (6—2, 1—6, 6—3).

THE DAVIS CUP

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—It was decided to-day to include G. Mangin, of Georgetown University, in the United States Davis Cup team which leaves for Europe in the Berengaria on June 3. The team is composed of W. Allison, J. van Ryn, J. Doeg, G. M. Lott, B. Bell, and G. Mangin.—*Reuter.*

SURREY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miss Betty Nuthall showed good form in the Women's Surrey Championship, of which she is the holder, at Surbiton yesterday, when she beat Mrs. J. B. Pittman for the third time this year. The match produced some of the best women's lawn tennis of the season. Not only was the pace good, but the percentage of error was very small. Miss Nuthall and Miss Jenny Sandison, who beat Mrs. R. Lycett, reached the semi-final round, and Miss G. R. Sterry, Miss M. E. Dix, and Mrs. R. E. Hayloek qualified for the last eight stage.

The results were:—

SINGLES (Surrey Championship).—Second Round.—F. J. Perry beat M. Young (6—2, 6—1); A. C. Ingrave beat D. R. Rutman (7—4, 6—4); E. C. Peters (Henderson) beat W. E. Hamilton (6—0, 6—0); F. H. D. Wilde beat E. G. Hughes (6—4, 6—3); Y. Ohta beat G. R. Perkins (8—6, 6—2); Madan Mohan beat F. Embleton (6—4, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Surrey Championship).—Third Round.—Miss G. R. Sterry beat Miss B. Soames (3—6, 6—3, 6—1); Miss M. E. Dix beat Mrs. W. J. Dyson (6—2, 6—3); Mrs. R. E. Hayloek beat Miss E. F. Rose (6—0, 3—6, 6—0). Fourth Round.—Miss J. Sandison beat Mrs. R. Lycett (6—2, 3—6, 6—3); Miss B. Nuthall (holder) beat Mrs. J. B. Pittman (6—4, 6—3).

DOUBLES.—First Round.—Commander P. F. Glover, R.N., and E. C. Peters beat Captain T. S. Conner and D. H. Hazell (6—3, 6—3). Second Round.—G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames beat N. H. Hawkins and E. H. J. Lazzett (6—3, 7—5); W. Hartley and S. F. Hepburn beat G. H. Perkins and B. Fitchett (6—2, 6—4).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Second Round.—Mrs. A. K. Guyer and Mrs. H. S. Uber beat Mrs. D. A. Alston and Miss B. Soames (6—1, 6—2); Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss F. C. Ridley beat Mrs. Ryland and Miss W. A. Stevenson (6—4, 6—4); Mrs. C. G. Eames and Miss Sandison beat Miss K. H. Payne and Miss M. Doyle (2—6, 8—6, 6—1); Mrs. H. V. Edwards and Miss W. D. Dearman beat Mrs. R. E. W. Jackson and Mrs. Macready (7—5, 3—6, 6—2); Miss A. Yorke and Miss Elliot beat Miss K. M. Grecott and Miss B. Feltham (6—2, 7—5, 6—4); Mrs. H. W. Bachhouse and Miss J. F. Silvester beat Mrs. H. Wilcocks and Miss F. L. Spencer (7—5, 6—4); Miss J. Johnstone and Miss E. Armitage beat Miss D. I. Cool and Miss N. Hiscock (6—4, 3—6, 6—3); Mrs. Ivor V. Sainsbury and Miss H. Calvert beat Miss Dalmor and Miss M. Saunders (6—4, 6—1); Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Miss G. R. Sterry beat Mrs. St. Ruth and Miss A. H. S. Sandeman (6—1, 6—3). Third Round.—Mrs. D. Uzer and Miss M. A. Thomas beat Miss O. L. Webb and Miss M. E. Edwards (9—7, 6—4); Miss B. Nuthall and Miss M. Heeley beat Miss P. M. Saunders and Miss N. O. Radcliffe-Platt (6—2, 6—4); Mrs. Godfree and Miss Sterry beat Mrs. Sainsbury and Miss Calvert (6—3, 6—0).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Second Round.—J. E. Rodocanachi and Miss H. Bourne beat Major D. N. Evans and Mrs. Evans (4—6, 6—4, 6—2); H. Latchford and Mrs. W. D. List beat D. G. N. Turnbull and Mrs. E. K. Hill (6—2, 6—3); C. Lenard and Miss M. E. Dix beat A. C. Belgrave and Mrs. C. Brungwell (6—3, 6—1, 6—4); F. H. D. Wilde and Mrs. H. V. Edwards beat R. E. Fawcus and Mrs. J. S. Colegate (5—2, 4—3, 6—2); Miss Nuthall beat Miss H. Heeley beat E. W. St. G. Spencer and Miss J. Chandler (6—3, 6—2).

HARPENDEN TOURNAMENT

I. H. Wheatcroft and J. S. Olliff gained easy successes in the second round of the Singles in the Harpenden tournament yesterday. Against G. N. Ogilvie, Wheatcroft, making fewer mistakes than usual, lost only one game in each set. Olliff had an even easier time against W. V. Pullin, who could not win a game. There were two close matches in the third round of the Women's Singles. Mrs. Vincent Burr, a greatly improved player this year, lost the first set at 2—6, to the Yorkshire player, Miss P. H. Dransfield, but won the second at 6—2. The third was keenly contested before Mrs. Burr just got home by 11—9. Miss S. Eccles put up a good fight against Mrs. E. H. Burgess-Smith, but was beaten by 6—4, 2—6, 6—2. Others to reach the fourth round in this event were Miss Davina Gordon, Miss V. K. Holloway, Miss C. Hardie, and Miss E. Hemmant.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Second Round.—I. H. Wheatcroft beat G. N. Ogilvie (6—1, 6—1); J. S. Olliff beat W. V. Pullin (6—0, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round.—Mrs. H. Edginton beat Mrs. M. A. O. Mayne (6—3, 5—7, 6—4). Third Round.—Miss D. Gordon beat Mrs. H. Stork (7—5, 6—4); Miss V. K. Holloway beat Miss H. Jarvis (6—3, 4—0, retired); Mrs. E. H. Burgess-Smith beat Miss S. Eccles (6—4, 2—6, 6—2); Mrs. V. Burr beat Miss P. H. Dransfield (12—10, 2—6, 11—9); Miss C. Hardie beat Miss P. G. Brazier (6—1, 7—5); Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss J. L. Francis (6—1, 6—4).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Hertfordshire Championship).—Second Round.—Miss Trentham and Miss E. R. Clarke beat Miss P. Crasie and Miss E. Darlow (6—1, 6—2); Mrs. Stebbing and Miss Sloane Stanley beat Miss G. F. Mason and Miss P. Marriott (6—1, 6—2); Miss C. F. C. Turner and Miss M. O. A. Morton beat Mrs. E. H. Burgess-Smith and Miss M. Burgess-Smith (6—4, 6—7, 7—5); Miss P. H. Dransfield and Miss H. Hogarth beat Miss C. Green and Miss D. Wright (7—5, 6—1); Mrs. S. Wills and Miss V. K. Holloway beat Mrs. Wild and Miss B. Burton (8—6, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5); Mrs. M. A. O. Mayne and Miss V. N. Montgomery beat Miss A. Wells and Miss E. M. T. Rhodes (6—1, 5—8, 6—4).

CAMBRIDGE BEAT LANCASHIRE

Cambridge University beat Lancashire at Fenner's yesterday by ten matches to five. Singles and Doubles were played.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—K. B. Avery (Magdalene) beat L. A. Godfree (Lancs) (6—3, 6—4); C. K. Malfroy (Trinity Hall) lost to H. J. Newton (Lancs) (1—6, 7—5, 3—6); R. O. Porter (Trinity Hall) beat S. E. Charlton (Lancs) (6—4, 3—6, 6—1); J. Charaliva (Emmanuel) beat Howard Baker (6—0, 6—2); G. J. Tickle (Emmanuel) beat A. S. Drew (Lancs) (6—2, 7—5); R. Singh (Pembroke) lost to H. B. Mose (Lancs) (6—8, 8—6, 6—3).

DOUBLES.—E. J. Ritchie and J. Charaliva (Cambridge) lost to L. A. Godfree and H. J. Newton (Lancs) (6—4, 4—6, 5—7); lost to Howard Baker and H. B. Mose (Lancs) (6—2, 4—6, 7—9); beat W. Radcliffe and T. E. Charlton (6—3, 5—10, 6—3).

R. O. Porter and C. A. Magrane (Cambridge) lost to Radcliffe and Charlton (2—6, 7—5, 6—0); beat Godfree and Newton (6—2, 6—4); beat Howard Baker and Mose (6—4, 6—4).

R. Singh and C. J. Dunn (Cambridge) beat Howard Baker and Mose (6—4, 6—0); lost to Radcliffe and Charlton (3—6, 4—6); beat Godfree and Newton (6—2, 6—0, 7—5).

BATTLESHIP FIRING PRACTICE

SIMULTANEOUS TARGETS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

H.M.S. TIGER, MAY 21

The battle-cruiser Tiger, in which I embarked last night, sailed from Invergordon at 6.15 this morning in company with the Renown and the Repulse to carry out competitive firing in the Moray Firth. The weather outside was misty in patches, with a visibility varying from three to 10 miles, but all the wind had gone and there was hardly a ripple on the water. By 10 o'clock, when we were well out at sea, the haze was lifting, and soon afterwards we sighted the Snapdragon, with her target in tow, followed at a considerable distance by the tug St. Cyrus with another.

Each ship in turn had to engage two targets simultaneously, thus representing a situation where an enemy vessel had suddenly been sighted in low visibility at decisive range and had to be engaged with heavy guns in the shortest possible time. While this enemy was still under fire, hostile destroyers, appearing out of the mist, had also to be engaged with the secondary armament. When the run started, all guns had to be trained fore and aft and unloaded, and the total time allowed for firing was about 4½ minutes. Points were given for rapidity in opening fire and for accuracy of shooting, and there are challenge cups for the ship doing best with each class of gun.

Vice-Admiral Pound and a staff of umpires came on board each ship in turn while firing was in progress. The Repulse fired first, coming down on an opposite course to the target at a speed of 17 knots. She presented a fine sight as her guns broke into flame and she shrouded herself in tawny cordite smoke, and the sea round both targets spouted with shell splashes. Having finished, she then closed us, lowered a boat, and transferred the Admiral and umpires. Our ship's company were already at their action stations, and presently steaming along at 17 knots we were well ahead of the targets and circled under helm to bring our guns to bear on the starboard side. I heard the order given from the bridge that the enemy was in sight, and watched our 13.5in. gun turrets being trained outboard, and the great weapons themselves cocking up their muzzles towards the horizon. There was a moment's suspense as I waited for the discharge. Then a violent shock, a sheet of reddish flame, and a wave of hot air as the first salvo went off. We became enveloped in a cloud of sweetish-tasting cordite smoke, and before it had cleared away and I could see the target through glasses there came another roar and a shudder as a second salvo went off. Then our 6in. battery began to give tongue in a series of ear-splitting crashes. I felt slightly dazed and uncomfortable in the uproarious din, more particularly as I was dislodged from my position somewhat violently by the blast. But the battle was not a very long one, for after a certain time the Vice-Admiral gave the order to cease fire, and the uproar ceased as suddenly as it had started. During my brief glimpses of the target the firing looked very accurate, but whether the Tiger or the Renown or the Repulse has won the cups can be decided only when the results have been analysed.

It was an interesting experience to see the Tiger in action, for she is one of the veterans of the War. She fought at the Battle of the Dogger Bank in January, 1915, and at Jutland the year following. On both occasions she was damaged by enemy gunfire, of which she still bears a few honourable scars; and on a bulkhead on the starboard side of the quarter-deck, for all the world to see, is a large brass memorial bearing the names of those of her officers and men who were killed during the War. Ten gave their lives at the Battle of Jutland, and six more were killed in the raid on Zeebrugge in 1918.

Ships must come and ships must go, but on all sides I hear expressions of the deepest regret that the Tiger will presently vanish from the Navy under the terms of the recent Treaty of London. It seems ignominious that so gallant a ship should be dismantled and torn to pieces in some shipbreaker's yard, but by the hundreds of officers and men who have served in her since she was completed on the Clyde in 1914 she will not be forgotten.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

CRUISERS IN CHINA

Including the Vindictive, which has been up to Hankow with relief crews for China gunboats, three cruisers have been in the vicinity of Shanghai during the past few days, the others being the Suffolk and the Castor. All three will shortly be returning to England. The Vindictive returns with the relieved crews of gunboats, and is due at Devonport on July 6. The Suffolk is coming home to refit and recommission, as already announced in *The Times*. The Castor is to leave Hongkong on May 27 for Devonport, and will be replaced by the Caradoc.

The other three cruisers of the China Squadron have all been at Wei-hai-wei recently. The Kent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell, has now gone up to Nanking and Hankow until mid-June, when she returns to Wei-hai-wei. Her place in the Yangtze will then be taken by the Cornwall. No prospective movement is announced for the Cumberland, which arrived at Wei-hai-wei on May 2.

The sloop Magnolia, Commander Patrick Butler, is ordered to leave Hong-kong next Monday for a three months cruise to the Straits Settlements and Java. She is due to visit Tourane, Singapore, Deli, Penang, Batavia, Palembang, and Saigon among other ports.

ESCORT FOR BRITANNIA

H.M.S. Albury, of the First Minesweeping Flotilla, Portland, has been selected to attend on the King's yacht Britannia during her visits to the various coast regattas for the coming season. The Albury is commanded by Commander W. S. Bardwell, who during his term in the colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth and the training cruiser Cumberland, in 1905-09, won the King's Medal awarded to the best all-round cadet. He was promoted to commander in June, 1928, after commanding the gunboat Cockchafer in the Yangtze, and took command of the Albury in May, 1929.

GROUP CAPTAIN HEBDEN

Group Captain S. A. Hebden, O.B.E., late in command of the R.A.F. School of Technical Training for Men, Manston, is placed on the retired list from May 17, on which date he completed 15 years' service with the R.F.C. and R.A.F. in technical posts and commands. During the War he rose from the position of assistant equipment officer to that of depôt commander, with rank as lieutenant-colonel, and from March, 1918, to September, 1919, served in France and Germany. He was made O.B.E. in the Birthday Honours list of 1919. He held the command at Manston for 4½ years, and was formerly in command of the R.A.F. Depôt at Aboukir, Egypt.

SOUTHERN IRISH LOYALISTS

THE NEEDS OF EX-SERVICE MEN

The cause of distressed loyalists and ex-Service men in Southern Ireland was pleaded by the Duke of Northumberland and other speakers yesterday, at a reception given at the Hyde Park Hotel by Lady Norton. General Sir Bindon Blood presided.

The Duke of Northumberland described the prolonged efforts of the Southern Irish Loyalists' Relief Association to secure full compensation for the loyalists who suffered in person or property in the Irish struggle for self-government. He said that there was nothing to choose between all the governments—Labour, Coalition, and Conservative—to whom the association had appealed, and it was not until last year that the Government was compelled to shoulder its obligation to these people. In settlement of the claims examined and put forward on their behalf by the association, £240,000 had now been paid by the Irish Grants Committee. Unfortunately the association had come across many sad cases of people whose claims were entered too late, through ignorance, or were disallowed, and these sufferers were an additional charge on the association. It was more particularly on behalf of distressed ex-Service men that he was now appealing. Though the British Legion was doing its best to help them, neither the Legion nor other organizations of the kind could do more than touch the fringe of the problem, and the care of these men and their families had become the most important department of the association's work. With the aid of the British Legion they had helped 764 to emigrate, and many others had been set up in permanent employment.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands.

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Guiana (British), Japan*, West Indies (Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados and St. Lucia).

5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay††, Brazil (Rio and Santos)††.

6 P.M.—To Australia, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c. Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities).

8 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos), Falkland Islands, Peru (Iquitos).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), New Zealand, West Coast of Africa (French Togoland and Dahomey), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. S. Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa (exc. Porto Amelia), South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*.

NOON.—To Canary Islands (all parts), China (all parts)*, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone and Liberia).

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos)†, Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Madeira†, Newfoundland, Peru (Iquitos)†.

8 P.M.—To Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), China (Shanghai and N. China), Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, Colombia (Santa Marta), United

Parliament

IMPERIAL TRADE POLICY

LORD ELIBANK'S MOTION

SIR O. MOSLEY ON HIS RESIGNATION

STATE OF AGRICULTURE

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at 3 o'clock.

Bristol Corporation (No. 2) Bill was read a second time; Llanelly District Traction Bill, Tees Valley Water Bill, and Darlington Corporation Bill were read the third time and passed.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC UNITY

LORD ELIBANK'S MOTION

VISCOUNT ELIBANK rose to move:—

That this House views with grave concern the serious and increasing depression manifesting itself in the manufacturing and agricultural industries of this country, and the resultingly expanding figures of unemployment, and is of the opinion that the most practical and immediate remedies are to be found in a comprehensive policy of safeguarding, anti-dumping, and imperial economic unity.

He said that before the Socialist Government came into office last May, there existed a hopeful feeling that the safeguarding and Empire development policy of the Conservative Government would gradually improve to some extent the economic condition of the country. Since then there had been a serious setback. Safeguarding was to go. He could not understand why, when every country in the world, including our Dominions, had discarded free trade and put protection in its place, Mr. Snowden should still stick to that old fetish.

In the three months ended March, 1925, the imports of non-safeguarded manufactures was £56,000,000, and for the corresponding three months this year they amounted to £66,000,000, while the exports for the same periods showed a fall of £39,000,000—a loss in the wealth of the community at the rate of £200,000,000 per annum. In the cotton trade Japan was one of our most serious competitors, not only in oversea trade but in Lancashire itself. In Manchester to-day it was possible to buy a cotton shirt of Japanese manufacture for 1s. 9d., while a shirt of British manufacture could only be sold at 2s. 6d. In the steel trade, the British output was 60 per cent. of the full capacity and the average importation of steel was 3,000,000 tons, giving employment to 120,000 foreigners. Agriculture was in a parlous condition, and the Government had no remedy. In Morley's "Life of Cobden," Cobden was reported to have said, "Not an acre of land will go out of cultivation under my policy." Before the War there were, in round figures, 7,000,000 acres under cultivation in Great Britain, and to-day there were 5,500,000 acres. That was due to severe foreign competition.

When safeguarding was inaugurated, free-traders made certain statements about it which had been refuted by actual experience. In the safeguarded trades employment had increased by 80,000; production had increased from 57 per cent. up to 192 per cent.; prices had decreased, and there had been an increase in the exports of safeguarded goods of £10,000,000 per annum. If safeguarding were imposed in all the trades which required it, the effect would be immediate and he believed it would be so startling that everybody would wonder why it had not been imposed before. In regard to agriculture, it was absolutely necessary to prevent dumping of foreign foodstuffs, and he believed that the simplest and most effective method would be countervailing duties. He did not believe in the system of licensing the quantities or prohibiting imports, because that might cause trouble with the countries concerned. Further, such a method would mean the establishment in this country of a form of bureaucratic control over trading in foodstuffs, to which he was strongly opposed. The greatest measure of assistance to agriculture would come from the policy of Imperial economic unity, or Empire free trade. He did not agree that such a policy would raise the price of food to the people of this country. Numerous figures had been quoted by Lord Beaverbrook to show that even with wheat at 55s. a quarter, bread could be sold in this country for 9d. or 9½d. a quartern loaf. But even if the price of bread were a little dearer, would it not be better that the whole of our people should be employed instead of 1,750,000 of them being out of work? In addition, those actually employed would be better off and have more security than they possessed to-day.

For a quarter of a century the Dominions had been holding out their hands to this country and showing by repeated preferences for our goods their desire to do more trade with the Mother Country. Recently they had seen a glorious example of this attitude in the reductions in the Canadian tariff in our favour. It was ridiculous to suppose that the Dominions, in return for an assured market in this country for their primary products, would not be willing to give us a large portion of the trade which they were now doing with foreign countries. The same applied to the Crown Colonies. It was for his Majesty's Government to make an offer to the Dominions and to call an Imperial Economic Conference to devise a scheme of Imperial economic unity. In a recent letter to *The Times*, Lord Lloyd had stated that agreements with the Dominions were possible. In regard to the amendment which the Marquess of Huntly had on the Order Paper favouring a non-party conference on the question of trade depression and unemployment, he (Lord Elibank) regarded it as a side-tracking proposal which would accomplish nothing. (Cheers.) If the present Government would not adopt the policy of Empire free trade, the next Government would do so. (Cheers.)

PLEA FOR A NON-PARTY CONFERENCE

The MARQUESS of HUNTLY moved to leave out the words from "opinion" to the end of the resolution, and to insert:—

That it would be of advantage to the State if the leaders and representatives of all parties were to meet in conference to consider the necessary and remedial measures to be taken by agreement on non-political lines.

He said that his amendment was not in any way a side-tracking one. Although he agreed in the main with the arguments of Lord Elibank, he thought the situation would be better dealt with by a non-party conference such as he suggested. He was not sanguine that the passing of the resolution would do any good. Fifty-one years ago in that House he (Lord Huntly) made an almost similar motion to that of Lord Elibank. He called attention at that time, in 1879, to the depression in the trade and industry of the country. They had been suffering from five bad harvests in succession, foreign competition was very severe, rents were falling, and the subject excited very great interest. He remembered the day. It was after a number of other questions had been dealt with and near the dinner hour, and when he rose to speak the whole of the Opposition Front Bench walked out of the House. (Laughter.) The only peers left to support him were his two old schoolfellows, Lord Rosebery and Lord Lansdowne. He put forward his case, and later in the evening Lord Beaconsfield, to everybody's astonishment, rose to reply and gave three reasons for the depression of the country. The first was the bad harvest, the second was foreign competition and the third was the depreciation of gold. To a great extent the position to-day was as Lord Beaconsfield stated it 51 years ago.

The EARL of HALSBURY said he had hoped that their lordships would have been able to consider this question for itself and not be put off by a clogging amendment. Surely that House was competent to make up its own mind without having to have another body of people to come together and tell it what its mind was.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD ARNOLD, Paymaster-General, said he was sure Lord Elibank did not intend to mislead in stating his case, but he was misleading in many respects. It was not true to say that the present trade depression was due to the Socialist Government, or to say that had the Unionist Government remained in office the country would by now have reached a state of comparative prosperity. (Opposition "Hear, hear.") The truth was that what was happening here was happening all over the world. The export trade of the United States had fallen by nearly double the extent which the export trade of this country had fallen. Unemployment was bad here, but it was as bad in protected countries. If protection could cure unemployment what was the reply to the fact that in Germany something like 3,000,000 were unemployed? And what was the reply to the further fact that in 1914 the industries of this country were, broadly speaking, prosperous under free trade and unemployment was down to 2 per cent.? It was taken for granted by some persons that safeguarding was a great success. As a matter of fact it was a failure to a large extent in the eight really safeguarded trades. The case for safeguarding was bolstered up by the bringing in of artificial silk and motor-cars. But these were new industries serving great and growing public demands and were bound to prosper, duties or no duties. In the electrical trades there had been no safeguarding, but exports had increased; and artificial silk was prosperous long before there was any talk of duties. During the 10 months, in 1924, when the McKenna duties were off employment, production, and exports in the motor trade increased. It had been said that employment had been largely increased in the safeguarded industries; but the only one in regard to which there were official figures as to employment was lace, and there was a small decline in employment in that industry. Nothing was said by Lord Elibank about the damage done to the re-export trades by safeguarding. There were no official statistics as to prices in the safeguarded industries, and the figures upon which Lord Elibank based his statements were unofficial; but to say that there had been a fall in prices left out of account the fact that there had been a general fall in prices. The reason why the 3,000,000 tons of imported steel were not made in this country was that they could not be made at the same price; and the imposition of a duty on foreign steel would increase its price and react injuriously upon our capacity to compete in foreign countries. If the 3,000,000 tons of steel did not enter Great Britain they would be used to intensify competition with us in neutral markets.

Import duties on foodstuffs would raise prices. Lord Beaverbrook had admitted that, and Mr. Baldwin had promised that he would not impose such duties without first taking a referendum. He did not wish to minimize the position in regard to the dumping of German wheat, but it was relatively a small matter and was not new. Tariffs would not stop exceptional dumping which took place from time to time. Lord Elibank's proposals involved a complete change in our fiscal system, and they were not the policy of the whole of the Conservative Party. The whole policy was impracticable, because the Dominions would not give up protection and Great Britain would not give up free trade. How long was it going to take to make good from the Empire the deficiencies in important materials now imported from foreign countries, and when it was done what was the price going to be? So far as the amendment was concerned, the Government would give consideration to any new proposals that might be made, but almost the only proposals that the Conservative Party brought forward from time to time were safeguarding of one kind or another, so that if the suggested conference took place it would not appear to carry the matter very much farther. Some of the speeches being made by Empire free traders and safeguarders were not calculated to assist us in our troubles. He deprecated this spirit of defeatism; it was probably doing damage to the trade of the country abroad and was encouraging manufacturers and others to hope for safeguarding instead of taking every possible means they could to bring about efficiency in their works.

LORD MELCHETT'S VIEW

LORD MELCHETT said that if Labour's answer to depressed industry, to the million and three-quarters unemployed, to the Dominions straining their ears for sympathetic words about economic union, was "How much is it going to cost?" it was more the language of Shylock than of anybody connected with the Socialist Party. Certain and dire defeat awaited them at the next election if that was the best they could do. What was the use of pointing out what was happening in other countries? Let them deal with what was happening in Great Britain. Our import trade was growing, and we could not even hold our home trade. How, then, could we expect to hold the export trade? Why did they advocate safeguarding for vital industries? If it were £1 a ton cheaper for England to make no steel and for her blast furnaces to stand idle, it might be an economic gain, but what a national position! Defenceless, incapable of producing shot or shell in time of war, Great Britain would be at the mercy of almost any vagabond of the seas. One of the great functions of modern industry was the continual increase of larger units of production, and larger units of production called for greater security of output. Therefore it was not merely a question of price; it was much more a question of market, and it did not necessarily follow that tariffs would raise prices if they secured a market.

The tendency of the age was towards larger economic units. A few days ago that veteran statesman, M. Briand, issued an official memorandum to the Governments of the world adumbrating a federated States of Europe, involving an economic union of Europe. He (Lord Melchett) had talked to statesmen, economists, and financiers on the Continent and had found that they were thinking on M. Briand's lines, and the question was put to him, Where would Great Britain stand if such an economic union of Europe were formed? Lord Arnold had provided no answer to that. He asked the noble lord, were we going to join that great economic union, or remain in a state of glorious isolation with no friends, or were we going to join together the British Empire, the greatest empire the world had ever seen, in as free a trade as we could get? He was speaking recently to a Governor-General of one of our Dominions who asked him had Great Britain forgotten the hundreds of thousands of men that Canada had sent her during the War, and the National Debt of 2,000,000,000 sterling which Canada had incurred, and he asked further, "What did the Argentine do for you at that time?" (Opposition cheers.) Was the only answer of the Government to that question to be, "Price, price?" The British people had always responded to great causes in which there was no money and no price. In the liberation of Greece and Bulgaria the British people had been deeply stirred, and no one had asked what was the price. He could not say how long it would take to establish the economic union of the British Empire. It might not come at once, but it must come, however long the time it took, or else the Empire would crumble and fall into fragments, and all the statistics and dialectics would not save it from that fate. (Opposition cheers.)

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH

CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND FOOD TAXES

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said there was a great deal in the motion with which he cordially agreed. He wished he could say that he agreed with every word of it, but one could not expect everything. Lord Arnold had called attention to some views which he had expressed, but if it were looked closely into it would be found that he had made a very broad distinction between what was required immediately for the present great emergency, and the great policy which the country ought ultimately to pursue. The motion comprised that great ultimate policy which he thought all Conservatives and, indeed, all patriots would be willing to accept. He should have thought that even Lord Arnold, despite his wretched Cobdenite views, would have realized the importance, apart from its great sentimental reasons, of getting greater access to Dominion markets to replace those foreign markets from which we were shut out by the operation of their misguided protectionist policy.

The great question that was the subject of debate was not a new question, though Lord Beaverbrook by his vigorous leadership and brilliant pen had brought it to a prominence which it had not occupied for many years. He could recall 30 years ago when this question, or the greater part of it, was pursued under the leadership of that brilliant statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain's policy failed on the question of food. The Conservative Party was converted to the policy of preference to the Dominions, and he (the speaker) yielded to no one in his advocacy of it. He knew he would be at once faced with the question, "What about food?" Why do you exclude it from preference?" It was a very remarkable thing that the country felt great hesitation about the taxation of food. The people of this country were not irrational, they were not stupid; on the contrary, nothing impressed one more as he grew older in public life than their immense shrewdness, and they saw that, so long as food was not taxed, nothing like excessive protection—that did not apply to safeguarding—could be imposed. Therefore, it was most important for the success of the policy, which was the policy of Lord Beaverbrook and of the Conservative Party, to overcome any idea in the minds of the people that a tax on food would mean an excessive system of protection and a consequent rise in the cost of living to the working classes.

They were right to consider that strong feeling against the taxation of food, and when Mr. Baldwin laid it down as an absolute condition of his policy that the people would be consulted before he proposed any tax on food he was merely responding to that proper feeling for the legitimate susceptibilities of the people. He (the speaker) was a warm supporter of Imperial fiscal unity, which he believed would be immensely valuable as a way to Imperial unity apart from the question of markets. The existing depression in industry was due to causes which were international as well as national; but there were certain causes of it which were profoundly alarming. There was a slackening of the fibre of our people, not that there was anything fundamentally or radically wrong. Among both employers and workers there was not the same elasticity, the same enterprise, the same determination to work even harder than before.

The most practical and immediate remedy was a change of heart and spirit in industry and among those responsible for the finances of the country. There was also need for a new attitude on the part of politicians. Nothing could be worse than the piling up of new expenditure by the present Government. The first remedy for the industrial depression was to turn out that Government. In promoting the reorganization of industry safeguarding was of the greatest value, and therefore he approved of that part of the resolution. While he understood the spirit of the amendment he did not see any sign of the temper among the party leaders at present which would render any such conference of the slightest avail. (Cheers.) In some of the agitation which was going on in the country on behalf of Empire free trade he noticed a certain disruptive element. In order to turn out the Labour Government the Conservative Party needed complete unity among all men of good will. They could not expect all the party to be exactly on the same pattern, and the great object of party leadership was to get, not as few but as many people to follow you as possible. Therefore while he was strongly in favour of the positive part of the resolution, he and many others were still more strongly in favour of a new spirit in industry and among politicians. He did not want to be too meticulous and to take the resolution too literally. He was sure there was no member of their lordships' House who would vote in favour of the resolution who did not put in front of it the object of turning out the Labour Government. As long as the very grave condition of industry was borne in mind, and as long as they realized that their party was on broad lines agreed, let them all go into the lobby and vote for the resolution.

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY

LORD PARMOOR said that the taxation of food meant the taxation of the poorer working classes in this country. Did Lord Salisbury wonder that those poor people objected to the taxation of an absolute necessity of life?

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that what he meant was that a small tax on food was really no more oppressive to the poorer classes than small taxes on many other commodities. To single out food as being a thing which must never be taxed was irrational.

LORD PARMOOR said that when a man's immediate fear was starvation he would fear any taxation placed on food, and particularly on bread. He did not think that they could condemn protection more completely than by saying that in the other countries of Europe where protection existed, the wages and conditions of the workers were on a lower standard than our own. What had been suggested outside by Lord Beaverbrook and what had been suggested that day were not in the direction of Imperial unity, for there was no matter of which the Dominions were more jealous than complete independence as regarded their fiscal and industrial policy.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S SPEECH

QUESTIONS OF FOOD AND RAW MATERIAL

LORD BEAVERBROOK, who was received with cheers, said it was quite true that the policy of Empire free trade was not new, and it was also true that it failed in 1906-10, because of the proposal to tax food. But there was a great difference between the position in 1906-10 and the position to-day; then the Empire did not produce enough food to feed itself; but it did so now. "LORD ARNOLD.—"Does that apply to meat?" Yes, certainly. In 1906-10 Mr. Chamberlain proposed to put a duty on Empire foodstuffs as well as on foreign foodstuffs. The policy of Empire free trade was confined to a duty on foreign foodstuffs. Our imports from the Dominions and Colonies were made up almost entirely of foodstuffs and raw materials. Eighteen shillings of every pound we spent on such imports were for food and raw material. The Empire free trade policy would fail unless they persuaded the people to agree to put a tax on foreign foodstuffs. He admitted that it was a difficult problem. But since the referendum was put forward the Canadian Government had adopted the principle of Empire free trade, and the Prime Minister of Canada stated it in the very terms in which it was being advocated in England. It had been said by Lord Arnold that he (the speaker) recommended a tax on raw cotton, but he did not do so, although the report appeared in a newspaper.

LORD ARNOLD.—Is it not a part of the policy of the noble lord to tax foreign raw material coming into this country?

LORD BEAVERBROOK.—I would prefer that the noble lord would undertake not to repeat the statement referred to now that I have corrected it.

LORD ARNOLD.—Before I give that undertaking may I ask whether the noble lord is in favour of taxing foreign raw material entering this country?

LORD BEAVERBROOK.—My policy is advocated so frankly that I answer that it is the intention of Empire free-traders—and I speak only for the Empire free-traders—to tax those raw materials which can be produced in the Empire. Whether there will be a tax on raw cotton would depend upon whether cotton could be produced in the Empire. Proceeding, Lord Beaverbrook said he denied that food would be dearer if foreign foodstuffs were taxed, because the Empire contained a surplus of wheat as well as of meat. The recent decision of Canada had changed the whole situation, and Australia was also giving evidence of an intention to adopt a policy of Empire free trade. Timber was one of the reasons for advancing the policy of Empire free trade. The Empire contained 1,600,000 square miles of forest, compared with 750,000 square miles in the United States; but Great Britain was importing twice as much timber from the United States as she imported from the Empire. That was one of the errors of the present system. If they examined the infinite undeveloped resources of the Empire they would see that the possibilities and opportunities for putting the unemployed people of this country back to work were so great that it was inconceivable that any men of business experience could turn their backs on the policy. (Cheers.)

LIBERALS AND A CONFERENCE

EARL BEAUCHAMP said he could state on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George that the Liberal Party would be willing to take part in any conference which might be called by his Majesty's Government on unemployment, which was too serious to be a party question. It would be a most unfortunate line to try to turn out the Government on that question. It was interesting to hear Lord Beaverbrook's opinion and even assurance that taxes on foreign foodstuffs would not cause increase of prices; but the experience of the world was diametrically opposed to that. Wherever tariffs had been imposed prices had become higher.

LORD BARNBY said the fact that our trade was getting worse and worse had caused many people who had hitherto held free trade views to change their fiscal opinions. The industrialists of the country were grateful to Lord Beaverbrook for his campaign on a subject which affected the livelihood of the people.

EARL PEEL said that when Lord Beauchamp asserted that tariffs always raised prices he forgot that it was only on foreign goods that the suggested duties were to be placed. He believed that if an Imperial Conference were held on the question of Empire Free Trade, having regard to the feeling in Australia and Canada, it would lead to the economic unity of the Empire. But the first step towards such a conference must be the turning out of the Labour Government. (Hear, hear.)

The MARQUESS of HUNTLY withdrew his amendment, and Viscount Elibank's motion was carried by 103 votes to 25—majority, 78.

Their lordships rose at a quarter-past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Lords' amendments to the Great Western Railway Bill (a certified Bill) were considered and agreed to.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), replying to questions by Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.), CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), and SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), in regard to Communist propaganda in this country and the attitude of the Soviet Press towards the situation in India, said that various questions connected with Communist propaganda were receiving his serious consideration.

Mr. SMITHERS.—When is the right hon. gentleman going to take some notice of the ceaseless propaganda that is going on, and has he seen the two cartoons in this week's *Punch*? (Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already said I am giving the matter my serious consideration. Mr. SMITHERS.—What we want is some action taken. CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD.—Can the right hon. gentleman say, in view of the urgency of this matter and the fact that this propaganda is causing considerable anxiety in this country as well as in India, when he will be able to make a statement? Mr. HENDERSON.—I cannot give a date. The matter is receiving my most careful and most serious consideration. These matters are appearing in the Press and I have to consider them as they arise.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LEAGUE COVENANT

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether his Majesty's Government, when giving a general assent to the amendments proposed by the League of Nations Committee on the Covenant and Pact of Paris, intended to reserve their right to reject or alter particular amendments.

Mr. HENDERSON.—His Majesty's Government think it desirable that the Covenant of the League of Nations should be amended so as to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris. The Committee referred to in the question was appointed to propose amendments with this object, and his Majesty's Government are of opinion that, generally speaking, their proposals are satisfactory. But they reserve to themselves the right to make suggestions for modifying details.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—As the adoption of the amendments will extend the obligations of his Majesty's Government, may I ask when the right hon. gentleman proposes to take the judgment of the House on the matter? Mr. HENDERSON.—It is a matter of debate whether they do extend the obligations of his Majesty's Government. There may be a technical extension, but I think the amendments as a whole have the effect of making much more remote any possibility of conflict. SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I agree with the right hon. gentleman that it is a matter of debate and I ask when does he propose to give the House an opportunity of debating it? Mr. HENDERSON.—If the right hon. gentleman desires to proceed through the normal channels and ask for a day I am quite prepared to agree. SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I assumed that the Government were going to follow the often-proclaimed course of not committing this country to any such obligation without first taking the judgment of the House. Mr. HENDERSON.—It all depends on the obligations. In this case, we are only putting into one document what the previous Government agreed to in another document. We are only trying to bring the Kellogg Pact into the Covenant of the League of Nations. The right hon. gentleman dissents. Surely he knows that his Government accepted the Kellogg Pact and we are only trying to harmonize the two documents.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Does not the right hon. gentleman see that the effect of putting into the League Covenant what is novel in the Kellogg Pact is to extend the obligations of this country under Article 16. Does the right hon. gentleman propose to bring the matter, on the motion of the Government, before the House? Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already said it is a question of debate whether it does really extend the obligations of the country, and I have also said that if the right hon. gentleman desires a day he knows the usual way to obtain it. CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman propose to go to Geneva, where this matter is to be discussed in the autumn, before he has received the approval of this House? Mr. HENDERSON.—I do, and when the document is laid for ratification you will have an opportunity of debating it.

THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA

DR. SHIELS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), replying to SIR P. RICHARDSON (Chertsey, U.), said that it was proposed to present to Parliament as a Command Paper the conclusions of his Majesty's Government regarding the question of closer union in East Africa on June 26. The Secretary of State for the Colonies proposed shortly after that date to move in another place for the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses to consider the proposals of his Majesty's Government in this matter.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES

Mr. ROSS (Londonderry, U.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether work had begun on the 6in.-gun cruiser, destroyer leader, and four destroyers of the 1929 programme; and whether a decision had been come to with regard to the construction of the three submarines of that programme.

Mr. MARKHAM (Chatham, Lab.) also had a question on the paper about the submarines.

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Hillsborough).—Orders have been given for work to proceed on the 6in.-gun cruiser (Leander) to be built at Devonport and on the two destroyers to be built at Portsmouth; the preparation of material for construction has already commenced. Tenders for the leader and the two remaining destroyers, which will be built by contract, are now under consideration. It is proposed to proceed forthwith with the building of the three submarines. Two will be of approximately 650 tons each, and one of approximately 1,800 tons. The two smaller submarines will be built at Chatham Dockyard and the larger one by contract.

In reply to supplementary questions, Mr. Alexander said that this construction was part of the 1929 programme that was not cancelled. A considerable portion was cancelled. The three submarines were part of the six approved by Parliament on the 1929 construction programme. Three were cancelled.

REPORT ON THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), said that it was not possible to say whether the report of the sub-committee of the Economic Advisory Council on the Iron and Steel Industry would be published until the Government had had an opportunity of studying it.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) asked what reason in principle there was against the publication of this report on an economic question in which a great interest was taken by all parties. Mr. MACDONALD said that there was just the same reason as the right hon. gentleman must be acquainted with, that these reports were primarily private. Exceptions had been made regarding publication, and the Government were perfectly willing to make that exception if the nature of the report was such as to allow it, but until they saw the report they could not say what would be done with it.

NON-COMBATANTS AT SEA IN WAR

Mr. MACDONALD, answering LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), said that the Washington Treaty of February 6, 1922, Articles 1-4 of which dealt with the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, was ratified by the British Empire, the United States of America, Italy, and Japan, but not by France, and therefore had never come into force. Consequently no non-signatory Powers acceded to that treaty. Article XXII. of the London Naval Treaty could not be described as replacing or superseding the above-mentioned articles of the Washington Treaty of February 6, 1922, since the latter never became effective. Its provisions were expressly described as representing established rules of international law.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE BILL

MINISTER AND RECOMMITTAL

In reply to Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, S., Lab.), Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said:—The action now to be taken in relation to the Charing Cross Bridge Bill rests with the London County Council. I can only say that in the event of the Council deciding to ask for a recommittal of the Bill in order that Parliament may have a further opportunity of expressing its views, the Government, while leaving the matter to a free vote, would advise the House to adopt that course.

SIR R. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that, however much one may wish for this bridge, to recommend the House of Commons to overthrow one of its Committees is a very grave constitutional precedent? I hope the Government will take that into consideration.

Mr. MORRISON said that had been taken into account, but the fact could not be ignored, particularly by members of the late Government, that what the London County Council had done in connexion with the Charing Cross Bridge Bill and the Waterloo Bridge Bill was at the request of the late Government. The present Government had continued the policy of the late Government on that matter. The Government did not feel that they were entitled lightly to throw an arrangement aside in that way without giving the House of Commons an opportunity further to express its opinion.

Later, SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN asked what exactly was the motion which the Minister proposed to make in respect of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill. To what Committee did he propose to recommit it?

Mr. MORRISON said that Sir A. Chamberlain was under a misapprehension. There was no intention on the part of the Government to bring forward a motion for recommittal. His answer stated that in the event of the L.C.C. deciding to ask for the recommittal of the Bill, they would make the recommittal motion in order that Parliament might have a further opportunity of expressing its views. The Government, while leaving the matter to a free vote, would advise the House to adopt that course. The question as to which Committee the Bill would be referred was entirely premature at this stage. No doubt the L.C.C. would have to be influenced in its considerations as to the chances of success by the attitude of members of the Opposition, who urged the Council to go into this policy when they were a Government, as well as by the attitude of his Majesty's Government.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I will not go into the past history, for my share of which I take full responsibility. I am concerned with the constitutional practice of this House and the responsibility we have to our Committees. I presume I may take it from the right hon. gentleman that the Government have undertaken to support the motion, if made, and that the Bill should be recommitted to a Committee which could hear evidence, as the previous Committee did, before undertaking to reverse that Committee's decision?

Mr. MORRISON.—Clearly, that certainly will have to be the case.

SIR O. MOSLEY

REASONS FOR RESIGNATION

SIR O. MOSLEY (Smethwick, Lab.), who was received with cheers, said:—With the leave of the House I rise to make the statement which is customary when Ministers resign from the Government of the day. I understand that it is in accordance with precedence and the usual convenience of the House that this statement should be confined to the actual reasons which led to the resignation. I propose, however, to take the first opportunity that the appropriate Vote is down for discussion to advance the detailed and, I fear, rather lengthy case which it will be necessary for me to make on the merits of the issues that have arisen. My present statement can perhaps be best summarized if the House will permit me to read a letter which I addressed to the Prime Minister:—

"My dear Prime Minister,—On January 23 last I submitted to you a memorandum on unemployment policy, which was an attempt to work out in detail the programme of our party at the last election, and to provide a more effective alternative to the policy which the Government has pursued. In my covering letter I explained that the memorandum was 'not advanced in any dogmatic spirit,' and that I was 'more than open to any alternative which could be shown to be superior.' I made it clear, however, that I had reached 'the very definite conclusion that it is impossible to continue as at present.'

"The Cabinet subsequently decided to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider the unemployment situation and in this connexion to have regard to the memorandum. That committee presented a report which not only rejects in its entirety the memorandum, but also adopts a position which would involve the rejection of any effective alternative to present policy.

"Since the report of that committee you have been good enough to discuss with the Ministers charged with unemployment both the memorandum and the report. Unfortunately those discussions have only served to emphasize our differences, while during their currency the Chancellor of the Exchequer has affirmed the position adopted by his committee as the policy of the Government in a public speech delivered to the British Banking Association on May 14 last. This policy was reiterated by the Lord Privy Seal in yesterday's debate.

"In these circumstances I regret that I hold it to be inconsistent with honour for me to remain a member of the Government. On the back benches I shall remain in vote and action a loyal member of the Labour Party. In speech and in the advocacy of policy I shall claim the right always accorded by our party to its members to ask the party to adopt a policy which I believe to be more consistent with our programme and pledges at the last election.

"It is to me a matter of regret that as a Minister I have no means of appealing to the judgment of our party except by resignation from the Government." (Cheers.)

SCOTTISH PEERAGE CLAIMS

Mr. SCOTT (Kincardine and Western, L.) moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the powers of the Court of Session. The Bill, he explained, proposed to vindicate the Treaty rights of the Court of Session to deal with claims to Scottish peerages and other dignities. That right had been usurped by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, which had no legal right to deal with such claims relating to Scotland.

Leave was granted and the Bill was brought in.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE

FURTHER DEBATE IN COMMITTEE

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. R. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On the resumed discussion of the vote for £1,332,310 for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,

SIR G. COURTHOPE (Rye, U.) moved to reduce the Vote by £100. He said that while virtually every section of the farming industry was in a most depressed state, the depression hit hardest the branches which were the most intensive and the most productive. The only two branches which were holding their own were hill sheep-farming and sugar-beet, the latter owing much of its success to substantial subsidies. But there were grave doubts whether that industry would be able to carry on when the next automatic fall in the subsidy took place next year. The home farmer was at a disadvantage compared with foreign competitors, because we maintained, and rightly maintained, higher standards of wages and hours, had more closely to conform to hygienic requirements, and suffered from a much greater burden of taxation. Our costs of production were fixed on an internal and purely national basis, while our agricultural produce had to be sold in an international market at international prices. He referred to the failure of Part II. of the Agricultural Credits Act to provide the farmer with short term credits and urged the Minister to go very seriously into this question as a matter of great urgency.

Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.) said that our dependence on foreign foodstuffs was never so great as it was to-day. If we could grow more food at home it would give more employment and it would also give security of food supplies. The real basic consideration of all this was the question of prices. The cultivators of the land were not getting an economic price. (Hear, hear.) The farmer, through no fault of his own, was receiving for his produce £1 less an acre to-day than in 1924-25. But the costs of production had not decreased. Hon. members talked about free trade, but there was no free trade in agriculture to-day. (Hear, hear.)

ADVANTAGES OF STANDARDIZATION

LORD STANLEY (Lancs, Fylde, U.) suggested that the debates of last week and to-day had shown such a measure of agreement as ought to encourage the Minister of Agriculture to let the House into some of the secrets of his policy. (Hear, hear.) The Ministry deserved great credit for the work they had done in encouraging better organization and trading methods in those branches of agriculture concerned with dairy produce, poultry, and pigs. He urged members to read a speech made by Mr. Street, an official in the Ministry, in which he pointed out the absolute necessity for progress in the marketing of goods and of their standardization. Standardization had two particular advantages. The first was that it enabled produce to be bought

(Continued on page 10)

ALL DAY SATURDAY *they go out*

ALL DAY SUNDAY *they come back*

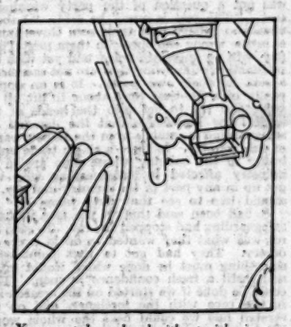
But, despite the crowd, Vauxhall owners arrive on time . . . because, with the Vauxhall's *higher average speed*, traffic difficulties have ceased to trouble them

A FINE week-end and all town moves to the country. Slowly an unbroken line of traffic files out along the wide arterial roads.

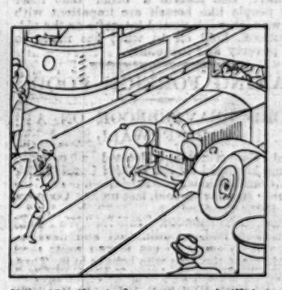
Further on the stream diminishes, but narrower roads, sharper bends prove an effective check to progress.

More and more, motorists demand a car that can rise above the difficulties of present-day driving. More and more they turn towards the Vauxhall, designed to maintain a high average speed under these trying conditions.

The Vauxhall puts up faster times, not because it is built primarily for high speeds—70 miles an hour or more is the maximum—but because it can do all that is required of it a little more quickly and surely than most other cars.



You can take a bend without risks in a Vauxhall at 35 m.p.h., which in a less stable car you would have to slow right down to accomplish. The Vauxhall has an exceptionally low centre of gravity and is so firmly yet comfortably sprung that it holds the road like a leech.



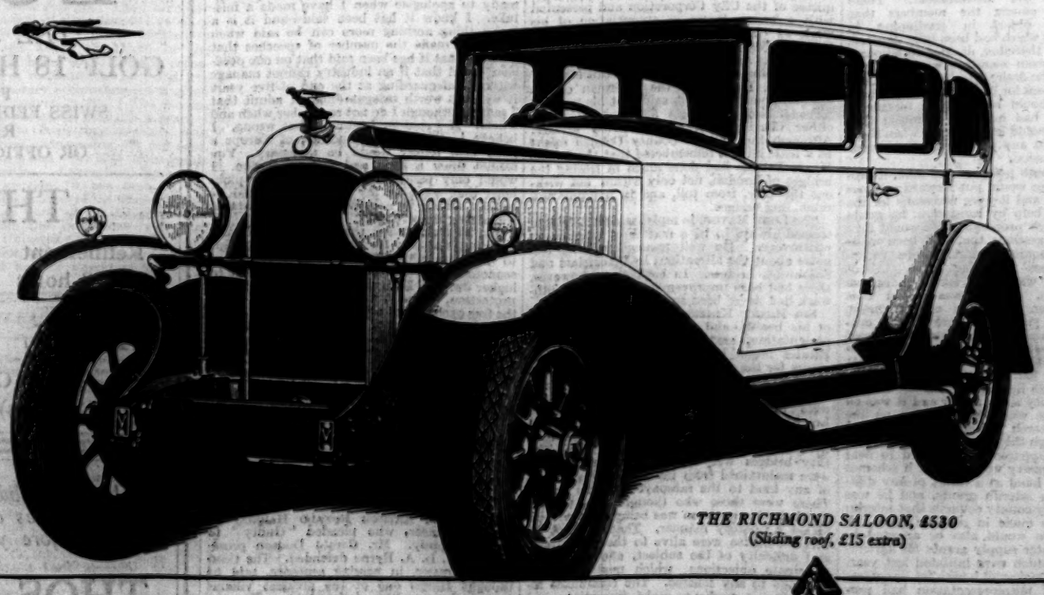
From 20 miles an hour to a standstill in less than the Vauxhall's own length! A touch of the brake pedal at a second's notice and the Vauxhall comes smoothly, instantly to a stop. That is why it is safe to drive at consistently higher average speeds in a Vauxhall.

Quicker to gather speed, the Vauxhall is among the first away from every traffic block; quicker to brake in an emergency, it can safely take advantage of the least opening to pass other cars.

Quicker to round corners because of its low centre of gravity and superb springing, quicker up hills because of its four speeds and suitable gear ratios, at every stage the Vauxhall saves you those extra minutes which mean hours on a long journey. And all this in utter comfort!

Vauxhalls are made from 97% British materials by British workmen at Luton, Bedfordshire. There are six models ranging in price from £495 to £695—all obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments.

See them at your own dealer's. See the long elegant body lines. Then try one for yourself on the road. Or write for particulars to Vauxhall Sales Department, General Motors Limited, Hendon, London, N.W.9. Complete range of models on view at 174-182 Great Portland Street, London, W.1



THE RICHMOND SALOON, £530
(Sliding roof, £15 extra)

VAUXHALL

Parliament

(Continued from page 9)

by description and not only by inspection. That saved a great deal of time, trouble, and money to the retailer and gave wholesalers an opportunity to buy in bulk. The second, and probably the more important, was that it was the foundation of all successful advertising. If they were going to compete with a lot of the very well advertised dairy produce that was imported from abroad, they must do some advertising of their own. (Hear, hear.) It might not be possible for the Minister to produce the whole of his policy, but they knew he had considered the matter and put forward some proposals to the Government. Why had not those proposals seen the light of day? At present, so far as he could see, the Government's agricultural policy was as barren as their industrial policy. They had duped the agricultural electorate to the same extent that they had duped the industrial electorate.

Mr. BLINDELL (Holland-with-Boston, L.) said that if the Minister of Agriculture recognized that this question could not be settled by political action he hoped he would press upon the Prime Minister the necessity for the Government taking the initiative in calling the party leaders together to see if something could not be done for the industry.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) said that it was an astonishing fact that no word had been heard from the Government as to whether they intended putting into operation many Bills which had figured largely in their literature. The Government had given no adequate explanation of why they refused to take up the policy of their predecessors to supply home-killed meat to the Forces. He hoped they would carry out that policy. The amount of money involved would be small, but the psychological effect would be great. He did not think that the comparisons which Mr. Lloyd George had sometimes drawn between the Danish and British farmers were quite fair to the latter; and he disagreed with that right hon. gentleman in the suggestion that one of the difficulties of agriculture in this country was that land was not available. Land was available in large quantities and at cheap prices. We were the most urbanised people in the world, and the apathy towards agriculture was astonishing. It was impossible for arable farming to be made to pay under the present fiscal system of the country.

Mr. W. TAYLOR (Norfolk, S.W., Lab.) opposed the reduction of the Vote. He declared that a just and economic price for the food grown in this country could be secured by methods of marketing and control without resort to anything in the nature of tariffs.

Mr. ROSS asked how far the Ministries of Agriculture in Northern Ireland and in this country were working together to protect the people engaged in arable agriculture in Northern Ireland from the serious disadvantages from which they were suffering.

Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.) suggested that English producers should be encouraged to display their produce, especially fruit, more attractively in the markets.

MAJOR BRAITHWAITE (Yorkshire, Buckrose, U.) said that with three-quarters of the House of Commons ready to assist him generously the Minister of Agriculture had missed a golden opportunity of putting the industry on a sound basis. More than 1,000 agricultural workers in his division were out of work all through the winter, and even at this time of the year many were still unable to get jobs.

Mr. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.) appealed to the Minister to have some inquiry made as to the incidence of tithe. Farmers were not prepared to go on carrying a charge which did not and could not issue out of the land on which it was charged. This was the only country in the world in which tithe rent-charge existed, and if agriculture was relieved of this annual charge of from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 it would be a very great gain indeed.

He believed the agricultural situation could not be dealt with effectively unless they were prepared to deal with wheat. If it were possible to fix the price of wheat at, say, 55s. a quarter and induce millers to take from 15 up to 20 per cent. of British wheat while they bought the rest of their wheat at world prices as cheaply as they could, he did not think the consumer would have to pay more for his bread.

Mr. GOULD (Frome, Lab.) said that the leaders of the various parties should endeavour to find an agreed policy to give the industry stability and some prospect for the future. There ought to be a compulsory quota of British wheat used in British milling and bread baking, and it would not be beyond the skill of the miller to make British wheat as palatable as the wheat of the Argentine and of Canada.

LIEUT.-COL. RUGGLES-BRISE (Essex, Maldon, U.) welcomed the signs in the speeches of hon. members opposite that the Labour Party realized that nationalization was not the only solution of the agricultural problem. The cost-of-living index figure for April was 57 points above the pre-War figure. But the average price of farm produce was only 36 points above the pre-War figure. That put the position of agriculture in a nutshell, and, in addition, there was the extremely high cost of production.

Mr. WINTERTON (Loughborough, Lab.) said the Minister of Agriculture ought to impress on the public the desirability of drinking more milk. Between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 a year was being spent on advertising the virtues of beer, and the Minister ought to make some effort to counteract that invitation to absorb liquids of an intoxicating character. He suggested that if local authorities were approached and asked to buy milk for the use of school-children and the Ministry were willing to make a grant-in-aid for that purpose, it would help to absorb the surplus production and create the milk habit in children.

Mr. CHRISTIE (Norfolk, S., U.) said that the position of agriculturists in Norfolk was deplorable. They were being carried by the banks, and there were grave fears that they would not have sufficient money to pay the coming harvest wages.

MR. BUXTON'S REPLY

Mr. BUXTON, Minister of Agriculture (Norfolk, N.), said he had not gathered that Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion of a conference of the three parties was welcomed with enthusiasm in all parts of the House. The Government were most willing to consult with all parties, and he himself had not waited till the suggestion was made to seek consultation with the leaders of the other parties. He understood that the Prime Minister had extended the invitation to the leaders of the Unionist and Liberal parties to join in conferring upon agriculture, bringing with them any colleagues they might choose with a view to finding common ground. He (Mr. Buxton) trusted they would accept the invitation. He had been asked why the Government had not adopted the views of the Agricultural Conference. It was true that a resolution was passed calling attention to the need of action to help cereal-growing, but the conference was not able to come to a unanimous decision upon any general legislative proposal for the treatment of agriculture. It was not a fact that the conference was adjourned by the Government. There was a feeling among the members that there was no object in continuing to discuss proposals which had been fully debated. The Conference, therefore, decided to adjourn. He had found from members whom he had consulted that the desire was to hold the Conference in readiness for further meetings whenever material should be available for useful discussion. He had informed members that he trusted they would let him know when there was any desire in any part of the Conference for further discussion.

In regard to both potatoes and milk, if producers themselves would put forward schemes for organization and it were necessary for the Government to help by legislation, he would welcome any such proposals. He would take note of the suggestions that had been made regarding telephonic communications to inspectors in cases of swine fever. About £50,000 a year was being spent on animal diseases research, and it was hoped that very shortly there would be an expansion. During the past year there were only 38 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain, the lowest since the year 1918; and the net cost of £41,000 was less than half that in 1920. There had been complete freedom since December 23 last, which was the longest period of immunity since 1918; and it was an amazing contrast with the situation on the Continent. Research continued and progress was steady, though they might wish that results had been more apparent. In regard to field drainage, the Ministry would regret if schemes were not put in hand as a result of any difficulty in securing interim grants, and he was prepared to notify county councils that interim grants would be made in suitable cases. A similar procedure would also be adopted in regard to the water supply grants for agricultural holdings, which were initiated last year. In regard to the export of horses for slaughter, a good deal of misrepresentation had prevailed. The law prohibited the export to the Continent of any horses that were not fit to work without suffering, and the requirements were very rigidly observed. Every step ought to be taken to ensure the utmost humanity of treatment, and the first step, in his opinion, was compulsory humane slaughter in this country.

The motion to reduce the Vote was rejected by 248 to 116—majority, 132.

Further consideration of the Vote was postponed and the House resumed.

The House stood adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS
AT 4.15

Coal Mines Bill. Report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT 2.45

Supply. Scottish Estimates.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—London Electric, Metropolitan, District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies, Room 4, at 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Housing (No. 2) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Standing Committee B, Playing Fields (Exemption from Rating) Bill, Room 12, at 4.15. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Housing (Scotland) Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group I, Stockport Corporation, Room 6, at 11. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Local Legislation, Section A, Sutton Coldfield Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Birkenhead Corporation, Room 9, at 11. Unopposed, Maidstone Corporation (Trolley Vehicles), Falmouth Water, Milford Docks, Bristol Cattle Market, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 1), Room 11, at 2.30.

THE NOTTINGHAM CONTEST

LABOUR AND THE MOSLEY MEMORANDUM

Candidates { Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.). Captain R. Berkeley (L.). Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.).

Polling, May 27: declaration, May 28

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 21

The resignation from the Government of Sir Oswald Mosley may not have any marked influence on the by-election in Central Nottingham, but, coupled with the increase in unemployment, it makes still more difficult the unhappy position of the Labour candidate.

Mr. Waterson, who is reported to have said yesterday that Sir Oswald Mosley's proposals made a strong appeal to him and that the memorandum ought to be produced so that it could be considered in detail, restricted his comments this morning to an expression of regret at the resignation of a man whose courage and sincerity he admired. Mr. O'Connor takes the view that the action of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in stepping out of the Government is ominous as an indication that there are people in the Labour Party who are becoming restive at the inactivity and failure of their leaders to do anything for unemployment. "It looks," he remarked, "like the beginning of the end, and as though the Government is breaking up. It has a special interest for Central Nottingham, as Mr. Waterson, I understand, supports the Mosley memorandum, in which case it means that he throws over his leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The memorandum, so far as anything is known of it, seems to be merely a device for marking unemployment by increasing doles."

Captain Berkeley, with his usual quickness, has seized on the resignation as a fresh argument for the adoption of his proposal that a remedy for unemployment should be sought on non-party lines. Sir Oswald Mosley's action, he submits, is an honest confession that the party system cannot deal with unemployment and will never solve it. The only hope lies in the formation of a national emergency Government drawn from all three parties. He explains that there is a big difference between a national Government of the kind he advocates and a coalition Government. In a coalition two parties are banded together to put down the third, whereas a national Ministry would cut out party politics altogether.

Mr. O'Connor gives no support to the scheme propounded by the Liberal candidate, and describes proposals for a national Government as the last resort of people who have no remedy of their own. He emphasizes that the Conservatives have a remedy in safeguarding.

There may be a piquant development of the situation to-morrow, as Lady Cynthia Mosley is announced to speak at meetings in support of Mr. Waterson. The engagement has not so far been cancelled. Mr. George Bernard Shaw was in Nottingham this morning, but his visit had no political significance. He called at an hotel to take Lady Astor, M.P., in his car to see his wife at Buxton, where he is staying. He had a short conversation with Mr. O'Connor during his brief stay.

The Labour candidate's 19-years-old daughter, Miss Vera Waterson, has issued a message to the young voters of the constituency, in which she says that the Conservative Party can never be a young people's party. It stands for no change, resists new thought, and believes in doing to-day what our fathers did yesterday. She asserts a belief that most young people like herself are impatient with those who, through vested interests or the old-age outlook, hold on to what has made so much poverty and inequality.

TAXING FOREIGN FOOD

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON A TARIFF WALL

Lord Beaverbrook addressed a crowded meeting, arranged by the Enfield Conservative and Constitutional Association, at the Assembly Rooms, Enfield, last night. COLONEL C. H. PANK presided.

LORD BEAVERBROOK said:—"We need organization and co-ordination and development, but in order to get it you must send to Parliament the men who believe in it. There is no use sending a doubting Tory there. You know the term true blue Tory. It will soon be Empire free trade Tory." He declared that Empire free trade was a cure for unemployment. But if we had Empire free trade we must have a tariff wall against foreign foodstuffs. "We cannot get on without it. When any man talks about Empire free trade and says it may not be necessary to tax food just dismiss him. He is either a fool or a liar. . . . Empire free trade carries with it essentially and necessarily a tax on foreign foodstuffs. Can we put a tax on foreign foodstuffs? Why not? It won't increase the price of food. Why? Because an increase in the price of food can only come from a shortage of supplies, and there is no shortage of supplies. The Empire has a surplus of foodstuffs far more than we require."

LONDON BRIDGES

SIR H. KIMBER ON WORK OF COMMITTEE

Sir Henry Dixon Kimber was entertained at luncheon at Vintners' Hall yesterday by his colleagues of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City Corporation and presented with a bronze figure in appreciation of his work as chairman of that committee. Mr. CHARLES NEWELL, the present chairman, presided.

Submitting the toast of "The Lord Mayor," MAJOR H. L. TASKER, the chairman of the London County Council, said that his position forbade him to express any opinion about either Charing Cross or Waterloo bridges. Although the London County Council might be a little dull, it remembered that the Bridge House Estates had done much in freeing the bridges of London, not only within but without the City, from toll, and in building and rebuilding bridges.

The LORD MAYOR, in reply, said that bridges seemed always to be a matter of tremendous controversy. He well remembered the disputes about the alterations to Blackfriars and Southwark bridges. In both cases, however, there had been improvement, although Southwark had never been sufficiently used.

SIR HENRY KIMBER, replying to the toast of his health, and returning thanks for the presentation, said that the Bridge House Estates began centuries ago with small reserves for the maintenance of London Bridge. Thanks to the care and ability of their predecessors the assets had grown. The Estates were now responsible for four bridges—London, the Tower, Southwark, and Blackfriars; and the committee was charged with the duty of finding a position for a fifth. The City bridges were great thoroughfares and were maintained from the funds without cost of any kind to the ratepayers or the public. There were those who thought that the St. Paul's Bridge question was being dealt with in rather a dilatory manner. That was not so. The committee were alive to the importance and difficulty of the subject, and desired to anticipate objections which might possibly be made to any scheme. The committee invited all and sundry to make suggestions, and some had been submitted. They were being, and would be, thoroughly considered before any fresh scheme should be devised and submitted to the Court.

MR. BALDWIN AT NOTTINGHAM

ELECTORS AND THE LACE DUTY

UNFULFILLED PROMISES

Mr. Baldwin had an enthusiastic welcome last night, when he spoke on behalf of Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., the Conservative candidate in the Central Nottingham by-election. The speech, which was delivered in the Albert Hall, was carried by loud-speakers to another large audience in an adjoining hall and to crowds in the streets.

Mr. BALDWIN said that since the War the appalling problem of unemployment had always been a nightmare brooding upon the minds of men who thought. He had not been Prime Minister for more than a few months when he was convinced that the country had in safeguarding what was to be an infallible remedy for unemployment. He was at all events convinced that until they had it as a weapon and had tried to use it they would not have exhausted all the resources for fighting that great evil. (Cheers.) So in 1923 he risked, for what it was worth, his whole political future and the political future of his party by plunging it into an election for the sake of the unemployed. They were beaten rather badly, and the faith of many waxed cold. But unemployment remained, and unemployment was made by their opponents the chief stick to beat them with. That General Election would be remembered for many years, because more wild promises were then made to the people of this country as to what could be done to cure unemployment and to better conditions than had ever been made by any party in a similar space of time in our political history. (Cheers.)

Mr. Baldwin was enumerating the efforts of the Conservative Government to deal with unemployment when a man interrupted and made such an uproar that he had to be ejected. Mr. Baldwin said that after the efforts of the Conservative Party confidence seemed to make itself felt, and they were within measurable distance of bringing the unemployment figures down to within a million. The omens then were favourable. During the election he made an appeal that, whatever party might be returned to power, they should not interfere with the confidence which was showing itself in industry. He spoke in vain. A change of Government came, and, far worse, came the interference with industry which helped to destroy that confidence, which now had completely gone. That was due partly to interference with industry by such legislation as the Coal Mines Bill, and was partly the aftermath of the election promises. The Government found it impossible to give effect to a hundredth part of what was promised, and the leaders in the present Government were now trying, as it were, to wean their own people from what they had taught them for a generation.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The confidence of industry was sapped at a time when the most stringent economy should be exercised. The extra taxation had a psychological effect. It took away initiative. Industry required capital, and capital came from the same sources as those now being taken for fresh taxation, and the money that ought to be going into investments in this country was being taken to pay out the expenditure of the country day by day. Those were the things helping to destroy confidence, and it was little wonder that, in spite of all the promises and the hundred and one speeches, the unemployment figures stood where they did.

The unemployment among women was more than double what it was a year ago, and unemployment in the whole country was now 630,000 more than it was when the Conservatives left office. In the Midlands area unemployment had gone up from 150,000 to 239,000, an increase of something like 60 per cent. In one of their own trades, hosiery, it had gone up from a little over 6,000 to nearly 20,000. Their opponents talked of world causes. World causes must suddenly have come into existence last September, and, he supposed, would cease when the Government went out. Unemployment was used to beat the Conservatives, and their opponents, having chosen the battle-ground, now must stay on it.

Goods were pouring into the one free market in the world that was left open—the British market. It was impossible, even if we had an angel from heaven as Prime Minister, to safeguard that standard of life which we had struggled to maintain since the War so long as we left our own market the dumping ground for the cheap labour of the Continent.

MORE THAN PARTY POLITICS

The election in Nottingham was of primary importance for this reason: It was much more than an ordinary party election. It so happened that the seat in this Parliament was in the hands of the Conservative Party. There was no question of the Government losing the seat, but the election had come at a particular moment in the history of economics, and one of the best signs in the country to-day was the way in which so many men now were beginning to regard the whole fiscal question as a question of economic expediency more than as a question of party politics. In Nottingham the employers, employees, and the men's leaders in the lace trade had made up their minds that the withdrawal at this moment of the lace duties would do serious harm to their employment. It was their opportunity at this election to declare in no uncertain voice that they would have no alteration made in the safeguarding duty. It was not a question of the party winning a seat. "The seat is ours," he said. "Labour men who believe that their own Government is in the wrong can speak to them next Tuesday with no uncertain voice, and yet with the satisfaction of knowing they are not sacrificing a seat for their own party. It is an opportunity of a life-time for Labour to lift up its voice and try to get into the heads of the leaders the knowledge that the demand for safeguarding is coming from the Labour ranks of this country. Is there a single trade union leader in the country whose men are in an industry affected by safeguarding who will get up in any part of the country and say, 'I should like to see that duty taken off'?"

It had been said that in the lace industry safeguarding had stopped the rot. To stop the rot was what they wanted to do in every industry. They had got to that point when something must be done which would infuse and instil a fresh confidence in men. That could be done if we started on the scratch line in the race with the foreigner, and on the scratch line we could beat the whole world. Where safeguarding had been practised the manufacturer had gained confidence and was going ahead with his business. He was confident that that would be the result in other industries whose needs were as great, but who had not yet had the advantages of safeguarding.

A CORRECTION

Mr. Baldwin proceeded:—"I am always ready to apologize when I have made a mistake. I know it has been said—and it is a lucky thing nothing more can be said when you have made the number of speeches that I have—that it has been said that on one occasion I said that if an industry cannot manage without safeguarding at the end of five years it was not worth safeguarding. I admit that I said it, although I do not remember when and where. If I said it, I admit I was wrong. I believe in the present condition of Europe a good deal longer would be necessary. You cannot draw a hard and fast conclusion. I would only pause here to express the pious hope that some of my opponents would be equally willing to acknowledge their mistakes when they make them." (Laughter.)

Mr. Baldwin added that they wanted safeguarding, not only for their own markets, but to negotiate with. The modern tendency of economics was not towards free trade, but to higher duties. High protection was bad; high protection, when it was universal, did check the free exchange of goods, but we should never get a free exchange of goods by using our own country for a dumping ground. It might be that, with the removal of our market as a dumping ground for the world, the world might see that low tariffs were more conducive to prosperity than high ones, and that we led the way. (Cheers.)

DOUBLE BIGAMIST SENTENCED

Sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed by the COMMON SERJEANT (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on ARTHUR RONALD HARRIS, 34, motor engineer, who pleaded "Guilty" to double bigamy. Mr. Gerald Dodson prosecuted; Mr. L. A. Byrne defended. The COMMON SERJEANT, in passing sentence, said he thought Harris one of the greatest villains that had ever been before him. He was utterly unscrupulous and thought he could play fast and loose with young women of good character and destroy their lives. His record was almost unbelievable.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

COMMAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE

The Command Variety Performance in aid of the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund, at which the King and Queen will be present, will be relayed this evening from the London Palladium to all B.B.C. stations. The first part of the programme will be broadcast between 8.15 and 9.5 p.m., and will consist of the following:—The Seven Hindustanis; Tom Payne and Vera Hilliard, comedy entertainers; George Clarke, in a comedy sketch entitled *His First Car;* Julian Rose, the Hebrew comedian; De Groot, with David Bor and Reginald Kilbey, in a musical *ensemble*; and Gillie Potter, patter comedian. During the interval, beginning at 9.15 p.m., the weather and news bulletin will be read. The second part of the performance will be given between 9.35 and 10.45 p.m., and is as follows:—Coram, the ventriloquist; Odali Careno, vocalist; Toto, the clown; Will Hay, assisted by Will Hay, jun., and H. Gordon Saunders, in a comedy sketch entitled *Entomology*; Gaston Palmer, comedy juggler; and Jack Payne and his B.B.C. Band. One or two of the turns are not in themselves suitable for broadcasting, and in these cases the B.B.C. will provide a running commentary by Gillie Potter.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, May 22, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—Ourselves and the State. **3**—The School Child, by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12:—Johanna Vollers (soprano); Harold Fielding (violin); Ethel Pearce (pianoforte). **1**:—Organ Recital. **2**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50**:—Technical Talk: Wiring Class-rooms for Loud Speakers. **3**:—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. **3.45**:—Thelma Tuson (soprano); Percy Underwood (baritone); Andrew Brown's Quintet.

5.15:—Children: The West Countree; Songs to Suit the Day, by Frederick Chester, who will also tell you how Julia goes to the Flower Show; Genial Jemima will help on this occasion. **6**:—Miss Irene Cooper-Willis, reading from Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Brontë. **6.15**:—Weather, News. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Bach's Organ Preludes, played by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. **7-7.20**:—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.25**:—Problems of Industry, 4—Voluntary Association, by Mr. T. H. Marshall. **7.45**:—A Discussion on the Perils of the Road, between Lord Howe and Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis.

8.15:—Royal Command Performance, in aid of the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund, announced from the stage by Gillie Potter, with the Seven Hindustanis, Tumblers; Tom Payne and Vera Hilliard (comedy entertainers); George Clarke in a comedy sketch entitled His First Car; Julian Rose (Hebrew comedian); De Groot, with David Bor and Reginald Kilbey, musical ensemble; Gillie Potter (patter comedian), relayed from the London Palladium. **9.5**:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Report; Shipping Forecast (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.35**:—Royal Command Performance (continued), with Coram (ventriloquist); Odali Careno (vocalist); Toto, the Clown; Will Hay, assisted by Will Hay, Junior, and H. Gordon Saunders, in a comedy sketch, entitled Entomology; Gaston Palmer (comedy juggler), and Jack Payne and his B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.45-12**:—Dance Music from the Hotel Splendide.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12**:—See Midland Regional programme. **1**:—See Midland Regional programme. **1.30**:—Orchestra from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30**:—See Midland Regional programme. **3**:—Jubilee Concert of the Guildhall School of Music; Lilian Stiles-Allen; Orchestra, relayed from the Queen's Hall. **3.55**:—Interval. **4.10**:—Jubilee Concert (continued): Sydney Bowman, Stanley Pope; Sir Landon Ronald and Aylmer Buesst (conductors). **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—See Midland Regional programme. **8.15**:—National programme. **9.5**:—Weather; News. **9.25**:—News. **9.35**:—National programme. **10.45-11.15**:—Bridge Broadcast, 5—Contract Bridge, by Mrs. Stafford Northcote.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—Orchestra. **1**:—Allan J. Hill (tenor), Alice Stacey (pianoforte), Margaret Jaques (contralto). **1.30**:—See London Regional programme. **2.30-3**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: A Gaggle of Geese, a play by Gladys Taylor, including Songs by Edith James and Geoffrey Dams (tenor). **6**:—See London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Metropolitan Works Band, conducted by I. Perrin; Arthur Smith (baritone), Eddie Robinson (the Lad from Lancashire), W. Stephens and T. Brennan (cornet duet.) **8.15**:—See National programme. **9.5**:—Weather; News. **9.25**:—News. **9.35**:—See National programme. **10.45-11.15**:—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN. 995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **10.45-12**:—See Glasgow. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Glasgow. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST.—1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **2.30**:—National programme. **3.50**:—The Orchestra; Robert Johnson (tenor), Vivian Gray (French horn). **5**:—Stop Press. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH.—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1-2**:—National programme. **2.30-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF.—968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Light Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. T. O. Jones.—The Drama in Wales: Competitive Drama and the Eisteddfod. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

DEBIEG.—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and French Lesson. **7.45**:—Talk. **8**:—Concert by Green and R. Potterton: Piano and Violin Recital: Maria Mahr (soprano). The Pension, Play, by the Allied Artists. The Station Orchestra. **9.30**:—Dance Music. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE.—1,042kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH.—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **10.45-12**:—See Glasgow. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Glasgow. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **10.45-12**:—Part of the Proceedings of the General Assembly including an address by Dr. John R. Mott, relayed from the Hall of Assembly, from Edinburgh. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Mr. Robert McLeod: Music and Musicians—4, Percy Grainger and Delius. **3**:—Orchestra. **3.20**:—Miss F. Marion McNeill: Scottish Festivals: 1, Beltane and Hallowe'en. **3.50**:—Music. **4.40**:—Mid-week Service, conducted by the Rev. H. G. Newsham. **4**:—The Octet; Harry Carpenter (violin). **5.15**:—Children. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Special Talk for Beekeepers: Mrs. J. K. P. Robertson: Spring Harvest of the Flowers. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—Agnes Davison (contralto); William Talbot (bass); Macgregor Clyde (violin), from Newcastle. **1.50-2.20**:—Welsh Wireless Orchestra: Industrial Day Luncheon Speech by Sir Oliver Lodge from the Assembly Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent. **4.30**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2**:—National programme. **4.45**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Cardiff. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **1.50-2.20**:—See Manchester. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—See Manchester. **5**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Manchester. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.25**:—News. **9.35-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Children. **7.30**:—Trio Selections and News. **8.20**:—Elementary English Lesson. **10**:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. **10.5**:—Orchestral Selections. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—La Prim, comedy in three acts (Alvarez Quintero Bros.). After the programme, Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (432m., 2.5kw.—7.30:—French Language Lesson. **7**:—Song Recital and Orchestral Concert. **10**:—Time and News. **10.15**:—Recital of Chamber Music.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m., 26kw.—4.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.30**:—Reading. **5.45**:—Talks. **6.40**:—Advanced Spanish Lesson. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Agricultural Talk. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8 p.m.-12.30 a.m. (Friday)**:—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m., 4kw.—4.30:—Concert. **5.30**:—Programme for Young People. **5.50**:—Talks. **6.40**:—Topical Programme. **7.5**:—Concert. **7.55**:—Labour Market Report. **8**:—Topical Talk. **8.30**:—Wagner Concert on the occasion of the composer's birthday, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from the Central Hotel.

BERNE (403m., 1.5kw.—7.58:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Folk Song Recital. **9.40**:—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Scandinavian and Russian Composers. **10**:—News; Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—7.30:—See Prague. **9.30**:—Orchestral Concert. **10**:—See Prague. **10.55**:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.50:—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Concert. **7.20**:—Weather. **7.22**:—Introduction to the following transmission: **7.30**:—Tannhäuser, overa in three acts, relayed from the Municipal Theatre. **10.30**:—News. **10.50**:—Gramophone Dance Music.

BRNN (342m., 2.6kw.—7.30:—See Prague. **9.30**:—Dance Music. **10**:—See Prague. **10.55**:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—5:—Concert of Trio Music. **6**:—Flemish Lesson. **6.30**:—Colonial Bulletin. **6.35**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Fantaisie (Cadeau); Selection from Le Voyage en Perse (Philippacci); Four Orchestral Pieces (d'Ambrosio); Selection from Hérodiade (Massenet); Concerto for Trumpet (Arban) (Lecail); Request Items—Old Dance Music. In the intervals, at **8.30**:—Talk—Belgian Architecture, and at **9**:—Topical Talk. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—7.35:—Answers to Correspondents. **8**:—Orchestral and Vocal Selections of Old Operetta Music. **9**:—Talk. **9.20**:—Pianoforte Recital by Imre Stefauni, followed by Concert by the Bela Kiss Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Bodo.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—6.50:—Weather and News. **7.20**:—Talks. **8.15**:—Popular Compositions from the Works of Old Masters—Wedding March from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Minuet (Schubert); Dance of the Sylphs from the Damnation of Faust (Berlioz); The Pilgrims' Chorus from Tannhäuser (Wagner); Hungarian Dance No. 5 (Brahms); Quartet from Rigoletto (Verdi); Polonaise (Chopin); Wiegenlied (Brahms); Entry of the Guests into the Wartburg from Tannhäuser (Wagner). **9.15**:—Talk and Songs. **10**:—News and Report of the Julian Listeners' Society.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—7.10:—Agricultural Report. **7.25**:—Recitations. **7.35**:—Press Review. **7.55**:—Time Signal. **8**:—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. **8.5**:—Miscellaneous Items and News. **8.15**:—Talk and Concert. **9.30**:—Literary Programme. **10.15**:—News. **11**:—Orchestral Concert from the Pavilion Restaurant. **12**:—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—7.5:—French Language Lesson. **7.30**:—Concert. **8.30**:—Topical Report. **9.10**:—Pianoforte Recital by Fritz Malata—Fantasia in C major, op. 17 (R. Schumann); Three Pianoforte Pieces (Erich Schmid, 1929); Three Pianoforte Pieces (Maurice Ravel). **10.10**:—News. **10.30**:—Gramophone Concert.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m., 3kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (346m.), KIEL (252.2m.).—6.45:—Talk on Chess. **7**:—Talks. **7.50**:—Exchange and Weather. **8**:—The Rose Ribbon, play (Hans Leip). **9**:—Programme for Workers. **10.10**:—Talks; News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.30**:—Relay of Foreign Stations. **11.10**:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m., 2kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—9.40 a.m.:—Time and Daily Service. **11.40**:—The Station Quintet. **1.40**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—Talk. **3.10**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Programme for Hospitals. **5.10**:—Concert by the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Nico Treep—March, Frühlingskinder (Blankenburg); Waltz, Frühlingsstachel (Fendik); Spring Suite (Weyh); Pastorelle enfantine (Ganne); Selection from Paganini (Lehar); in the interval at **5.40**:—Time Signal. **6.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.25**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—The Last Concert of the Beethoven Cycle, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam—Eighth Symphony; Intermezzo; Ninth Symphony. **10.40**:—Concert from the Carlton Hotel, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 6.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Time Sign

RAILWAY REVENUE

BAD TRADE AND DEFICITS

ECONOMIES ON THE L.M.S.

The Railway Rates Tribunal yesterday opened the annual review of railway revenue, a duty imposed upon them by section 59 of the Railways Act, 1921.

Mr. F. BRUCE THOMAS, K.C., who appeared for the four amalgamated railway companies, suggested that the period to be reviewed was not 1929, but the two years which had elapsed since the standard and exceptional charges of the four companies came into operation. They had submitted to the Tribunal statements showing that the deficiency on the working in 1929 was:—London and North Eastern, £1,770,866; London Midland and Scottish, £3,269,572; Great Western, £162,423; Southern, £173,564. Those, however, were not the proper figures for the Tribunal to consider. They showed the position after deducting the net revenue from the standard revenue, to which had been added the allowances sanctioned by the Tribunal for additional capital expenditure in 1928. He submitted that further allowances for capital expenditure in 1929 should be added, amounting to £36,795 for the London and North Eastern, £55,049 for the London Midland and Scottish, £8,432 for the Great Western, and £34,341 for the Southern. That gave as the revenue for ascertainment of excess or deficiency:—London and North Eastern £14,868,912, London Midland and Scottish £20,499,903, Great Western £8,369,499, and Southern £6,755,870. From those totals they should deduct the average net revenue for 1928 and 1929, which gave them as the annual deficiency:—London and North Eastern £2,699,407; London Midland and Scottish, £3,776,852; Great Western, £741,616; Southern, £284,682.

DEFICIENCIES LIKELY TO CONTINUE

Assuming that those figures correctly represented the position there were three matters which the Court had to determine. The first was whether the deficiency was due to lack of efficiency or economy in the management. The Tribunal had already decided that there was no lack of efficiency or economy in the management in 1928, and an examination of the accounts for 1929 would, he thought, lead them to a similar conclusion for that year. They had next to consider whether the deficiency was likely to continue. He regretted that the view of the companies was that it was likely to continue. The 2½ per cent. deduction from wages had ceased on May 12, and the companies were unable to anticipate any reduction in expenses for wages or materials. Further, they could see no evidence of a recovery of trade which might be expected to prevent a continuance of the deficiency.

The Railways Act, 1921, provided that if the deficiency was not due to lack of efficiency or economy in management, and if it was likely to continue, the Tribunal should make such modifications in all or any of the standard rates and such a corresponding general modification in the exceptional charges of the company as they might consider necessary to enable the company to earn the standard revenue. It was for the Tribunal to consider whether by a modification of charges it was possible to achieve that result. If it was possible it was their duty to make the necessary alterations. If on the other hand the Tribunal found that object could not be achieved by altering the charges, they would have to consider whether the Act imposed any duty upon them to make modifications which in their view would not enable the companies to obtain their standard revenue.

That was a question the Tribunal had faced last year when they had arrived at the conclusion that modification would not enable them to earn the standard revenues and they had made no alterations. He assumed that the Tribunal would interpret the section in the same way this year. The opinion of the companies was that, in view of the present industrial and economic conditions of the country, it was doubtful if an increase in their charges would result in any material improvement in their financial position.

SAVINGS BY REORGANIZATION

Mr. W. A. Wood, vice-president of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, gave evidence in support of the financial statements submitted by the four companies. Dealing with the economies effected by his own company since the amalgamation of the railways, he mentioned that by reorganizing one of their workshops, after remunerating the capital employed, they were saving £90,000 a year. Incidentally, that had enabled them to close another workshop, saving a further £17,000 a year. Two or three of their carriage shops had been reorganized with a consequent saving of £9,000, £11,000, and £12,000 a year. The reorganization at Heysham and Fleetwood was saving £111,000 a year. By the standardization of parts they had not only reduced costs but had been able to reduce the stock by about £1,500,000. One of the largest economies was in general charges, where the expenses of chief officers had been reduced by one-third.

Mr. G. C. LOCKET.—When it was before Parliament it was stated that economies amounting to £20,000,000 or £25,000,000 might be expected to result from the Act, though they were likely to be spread over 20 years. It looks as if there is a possibility of a large proportion of that sum being realized.

Mr. WOOD said he thought an equivalent amount had been saved but in a different direction from that contemplated by the person who made the prophecy.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Walter B. Clode, K.C.).—At the same time that you are making these economies you are endeavouring to give additional facilities.

Mr. WOOD replied that they were running more and faster trains, particularly freight trains, and that the railway machine was in better condition to-day than it had ever been. Asked whether the deficiency was likely to continue, he said he saw no prospect of a reduction of the deficiency as the result of this year's work. He was less optimistic about the prospect now than he was a fortnight ago. A trade "boom" might alter the whole position, but he could see no evidence of a sufficient recovery to offset the various adverse factors.

The CHAIRMAN.—You are suffering from the general poverty of the people in some of your districts?—Yes.

MOTOR-COACH COMPETITION

Yet one sees them in motor-coaches and at all forms of entertainment. Do you think the serious attack upon your traffic by the motor-coach is likely to continue?—Yes, but I think the worst of it is over. There is a limit to it.

Mr. WOOD, in reply to further questions, said he did not think the effect of increasing passenger fares would be to increase the net revenue of the companies. Their policy was to meet road competition by offering better and cheaper facilities. An increase in passenger fares would be an entire reversal of that policy. With regard to merchandise, where there was an alternative means of transport by road or water the view of the companies was that it was impossible to increase the charges. The charges might be increased for heavy traffic which was bound to use the railways, but that policy would be likely to retard a trade revival.

The CHAIRMAN.—Modification might mean putting charges up or putting them down?—Yes; but any general reduction would not increase our net revenue. The traffic would not, we consider, be stimulated sufficiently to increase our net revenue, and it would therefore diminish our efficiency.

Mr. W. A. JEPSON.—Can you form any indication of the probable effect of reducing rates from what has happened under the rebate system? You have given rebates on certain specified traffics; do you know whether the result has been to increase the volume of those traffics?—Simultaneously with giving the rebates the traffics have increased, but if the rebates had been given out of railway funds, and not out of Government funds, our net receipts would have been decreased seriously.

The Tribunal adjourned until this morning.

PEPYS COMMEMORATION SERVICE

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended the annual Pepys Commemoration Service at the Church of St. Olave, Hart-street, on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor placed a wreath on the memorial in the church. For many years Pepys was a regular worshipper in the church, and lived close by. Representatives attended from the Pepys Club, the Ancient Society of Pepys, and the Royal Society. LORD SANDWICH, president of the Pepys Club, read the Lesson. DR. J. R. TANNER (St. John's College, Cambridge) delivered an address, dealing with the literary and family life of "the matchless diarist." It was, he said, more than two and a quarter centuries since Pepys died and was laid to rest in that church, with what a contemporary writer described as "a decent pomp suitable to his character."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

EFFECT OF ABOLITION IN BELGIUM

Evidence about the death penalty in Belgium was given yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Capital Punishment Bill by Professor Speyer, of Brussels University, a member of the Council of Legislation, and M. Graux, a leading member of the Belgian Bar.

The REV. JAMES BARR, the chairman, said that in considering the whole subject of capital punishment the Committee were very anxious to know how it was operating in countries where it had been abolished, and whether it had led to any increase in crime.

Professor Speyer said that since 1863 the death penalty had been abolished in Belgium, with the exception of the War period, and those sentenced to death were automatically reprieved by the King. Under existing law the death sentence could only be pronounced in certain cases of premeditated and unpremeditated homicide. The question of premeditation was one for the jury, who had to consider whether there was sufficient time for thought at the moment the crime was willed and at the moment it was executed. In premeditated cases the death sentence was not passed in cases of the murder of illegitimate children by their mothers. Unpremeditated cases of homicide in which the death sentence was applicable included homicide during a burglary, and setting fire to a building knowing it to be inhabited and causing death.

A DRAMATIC WAR SCENE

Referring to the War period when the death sentence was carried out in certain cases, Professor Speyer said four soldiers were executed for homicide and others were executed for military reasons. The homicides were atrocious cases and three of the men were shot and the fourth guillotined. "The latter was a non-commissioned officer. The execution was carried out during an intensive bombardment and the scene was exceedingly dramatic," he added. "The guillotine was borrowed from the French authorities. It might seem surprising that at a time when thousands of men were dying so much trouble should have been taken for the expiation of a single crime, but the fact was that the crime was so cold-blooded and caused such a deep sensation among the soldiers who witnessed it that no sympathy was felt for the man."

Describing the state of public opinion in Belgium as to the carrying out of the death penalty, Professor Speyer alluded to the case of a man who had betrayed during the War 20 of his fellow men to the Germans. The jury who tried him, and the widows of the men betrayed, petitioned the King that he should be executed, but the Government of the day advised the King to reprieve him. Criminals sentenced to death now had their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life. There were two types of life imprisonment—one was solitary confinement, and the other was where prisoners worked in company during the day.

Dealing with the effects of life imprisonment on criminals, Professor Speyer said that he had visited a prison and interviewed a prisoner who had been in solitary confinement for 36 years. He was in charge of the letter-press of the prison and spoke to him as clearly, as sensibly, as reasonably, and as intelligently as any one outside. He interviewed 17 prisoners in solitary confinement for very long terms, and among them found only one case where the prisoner had lost his mind. Some prisoners were released after 15, 25, 30, or even 35 years. Not quite one half, it was found, died in prison. Figures showed conclusively that a policy of execution was not necessary to keep down crime. The use of the guillotine did not prevent a rise in capital crime. It might now be considered the definite policy of the State not to allow any further death sentences to be carried out, however heinous the crimes committed, and it would need a very strong man to change it. Unless a very dangerous or violent outbreak of criminality were to occur, the policy would no doubt continue as it had done for 70 years.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

M. Graux gave evidence agreeing in general with that of Professor Speyer. He thought general public opinion in Belgium was definitely against capital punishment.

A member of the committee asked whether it was a habit for thieves and burglars to go about with firearms.

M. Graux said that he did not think so. The professional burglar who committed crimes for a livelihood did not arm.

Professor Speyer.—The younger generation of burglars are more frequently armed than the older generation, but this new tendency has nothing to do with the abandonment of the death penalty. It is a fashion which has come into existence half a century after the penalty was first abolished, and seems to have come from France, and seems to be similar to what young French burglars do. In France the death penalty is retained. The tendency for the younger generation to be armed has only grown since the War.

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM asked how criminals sent to life imprisonment retained their mental faculties. She thought that unless there was some stimulus or interest it was almost impossible to prevent the prisoners from deteriorating mentally.

Professor Speyer agreed, in reply to DR. HUNTER, that 10 years of solitary confinement was a very terrible punishment.

DR. HUNTER.—Is it not a punitive method of punishment? It is put to us that Belgium is an advanced country in this matter. Is it not really the case that a punishment just as terrible as death is inflicted? Is it any real advantage to the individual that, apart from capital punishment, he should be reduced to a terrible mental state?

Professor Speyer.—I have always been told that in England one has never heard of the man who did not prefer to be reprieved rather than to be hanged.

DR. HUNTER.—There is no such thing as solitary confinement in England.

Replying to MAJOR MILNER, Professor Speyer said that he knew of 56 cases where the prisoners had served 10 years of solitary confinement. They were asked if they would prefer to be removed to another prison where they would be in daily association with fellow-prisoners. Forty-six declined, and of the 10 who went five asked to be sent back to solitary confinement.

Replying to the CHAIRMAN, Professor Speyer and M. Graux said that there was a movement in Belgium for reforms in the conduct of solitary confinement and imprisonment generally.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday next.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND TRADING

ENABLING BILL WITHDRAWN

The Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill, which is backed by private members, and was read a second time on the Friday before Easter, was withdrawn when it came before a Standing Committee in the House of Commons yesterday. Its object was to enable local authorities to enter into any kind of trading activities on the same conditions as a limited liability company.

Miss LAWRENCE (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) said the Government had put down a number of important amendments to the Bill, which would take a considerable time to discuss. The Bill showed a number of imperfections and was not the sort of Bill that would be prepared by public officials. The general desire was that local authorities should be set free to a great extent from the expensive procedure of private Bills when they required special powers, but the Bill missed that. It would not really give them more powers than they had in that respect now, and private legislation would still be necessary. One amendment by the Government would enable three local authorities in agreement to proceed by Provisional Order, instead of by Bill. They thought that a more practicable procedure.

Mr. MCSHANE (the sponsor of the Bill) said in view of the statement by the Minister and of the fact that the pressure of Parliamentary business made it improbable that this private measure could make much progress, it was better to withdraw it.

Permission to withdraw it was formally given and the chairman (Sir Albert Ward) will so report to the House.

John William Bone, 51, joiner, was arrested by the Hull police yesterday and charged with the attempted murder of his wife at Upper Poppleton, near York, on Tuesday by attempting to strangle her. He was handed over to the West Riding police.

NORTH LONDON TUBE EXTENSION

BILL BEFORE LORDS' COMMITTEE

The Bill promoted by the Underground Electric Railway Companies to obtain authority for the construction of a tube railway from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters and for various improvements to existing lines, which has already been passed by the House of Commons, was considered yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. Petitions against the Bill were presented by the London and North Eastern Railway Company and the London and Northern Estates Company.

Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., in opening the case for the Bill, said the underground electric railways and the associated omnibus and tramway companies carried last year 65 per cent. of the total local passenger traffic in Greater London. The proposed new line would give to the suburbs of north and north-east London practically the same facilities for rapid transport to other parts of London as were now possessed by the south-west and north-west suburbs. When the Bill was in the other House it was opposed, as it was now, by the London and North Eastern Railway, and he thought it was on Grand National day that the general manager of that railway made a sporting offer to the Committee that if they would reject this Bill the North Eastern Railway would electrify their suburban lines serving the area through which the proposed tube would run. The Committee would not accept the "bet," and he thought their reason was obvious. Such an electrification would only provide facilities for travelling to the City, whereas there was need for access to the central and western parts of London. Probably the same offer would be made to their lordships. Whether they would accept the "bet" he would wait to see.

FIGHTING FOR ROOM

There was ample evidence that this new tube was needed. People who were taken by the existing lines to Finsbury Park had to continue their journey by omnibus or tram-car, and on occasion there had been fighting in the streets by people competing for seats in those vehicles. Five hundred people arriving by train could not be accommodated in two or three omnibuses or tramcars, and the privilege of a seat went to the strongest and most vigorous. The condition of affairs at Finsbury Park was really appalling.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is not peculiar to Finsbury Park.

Sir Lynden Macassey.—No, but it requires a degree of muscular strength and assertiveness which would be wasted in any other part of London. There was ample traffic at present to justify the construction of the new tube, and experience in other parts of London showed that tube construction always led to building development and, consequently, increased travelling. The result of extending the tube to Morden was to nearly double the number of passengers carried, but though that tube ran through districts served by the Southern Railway both the tube and the main line were able to live. The works proposed would cost altogether £9,917,000 (the Cockfosters extension costing £5,335,000), and the Treasury would make a grant towards the interest on that sum. There would be further capital expenditure, on land, engineering, and other things, which would bring the total expenditure under the Bill to £12,385,000.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

PLAYING FIELDS BILL

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN COMMITTEE

The Government were defeated in Standing Committee in the House of Commons yesterday on a minor matter. The postponement of the consideration of the Playing Fields (Relief from Rating) Bill had been carried by the Government, and it was then urged that postponement for a week would mean killing the Bill, which is a private members' measure. Later, a proposal to meet again to-day was carried. The object of the Bill is to free from rating all playing fields to which no charge for admission is made and for the use of which no payment is made.

Miss LAWRENCE (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health) said the Minister had not had time to consider this Bill, owing to the pressure of other work, and if an adjournment was made for a week it would be most convenient.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.), in charge of the Bill, protested against the proposed adjournment and said the Bill had been before the House for three months, and the public wanted it.

SIR HENRY CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.) pointed out that if the Bill did not come before the House on report stage on Friday this week it was as good as dead, unless the Government gave it special facilities.

Mr. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) said he had some amendments down, but would withdraw them in order that the Bill might be passed through the Committee that morning.

The motion for the adjournment, supported by Labour members, was carried by 15 votes to 11.

Miss LAWRENCE was appealed to by several members to give an assurance that if the matter was adjourned for a week special facilities would be given to the Bill by the Government. She replied that no Parliamentary Secretary could give any such assurance.

Several hon. members contended that the Government wanted to kill the Bill and were doing so in an underhand manner.

One or two Labour members retorted that the Opposition had succeeded in killing the Canal Boats Bill and the Workmen's Compensation Bill, and therefore had nothing to complain of.

Mr. P. HURD (Devizes, U.) said the difference in this case was that all parties desired this Bill and had backed it.

Conservative members kept the discussion going while the House was searched for reinforcements, and when the division was taken there were 16 for meeting to-day and 14 against.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' HOURS

EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMONS SELECT COMMITTEE

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which are to consider the question of the hours of labour of shop assistants held their first public meeting for the taking of evidence yesterday.

The Committee, over which Mr. CHARLES RODEN BUXTON presided, are investigating the hours at present worked in the retail and wholesale distributive trades, and will consider the probable economic effect of a statutory 48 hours week (with a limited amount of overtime); by what methods it could be applied to various kinds of trades, and how it could be enforced. The Committee will also consider the question of the regulation and supervision of working conditions in so far as they effect the health and welfare of the workers.

Evidence was given by Mr. W. H. Coles, of the Home Office, regarding the powers at present held by the department and how the Act of 1912 was administered. He said the principal function of the Home Office was to advise local authorities on the administration of the existing Acts and secure as far as possible uniformity of practice.

There had been five inquiries into the proposals for the closing hours of shops and the regulation of working hours of shop assistants, and 12 Acts of Parliament dealt with the subject. The Home Office had no data regarding irregularities in working conditions in different places up and down the country. They also were unable to form an opinion whether the restrictions now existing had any marked effect either on the prices, wages, or conditions of employment. If the Home Office received any complaint of an infringement of the Shops Hours Order they would be passed on to the local authorities.

Mr. RHYS DAVIES.—You never pursue it further?

Mr. Coles.—Information of the action taken is received and where complaints of failure to enforce the Orders are brought to the Home Secretary's notice he takes all the steps he can by persuasion to induce authorities to carry out their duties. He has no power he can exercise over them to make them do it.

Mr. C. H. Duke, of the Scottish Office, gave evidence regarding the operation of the Shops Act in Scotland, and said the position of the Secretary of State for Scotland in relation to these matters was similar to that of the Home Secretary. The Scottish Office had no greater power in enforcing the Orders.

The Committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MAY 21

To-day and to-morrow the Victoria University of Manchester will be celebrating the jubilee of its foundation by Royal Charter, and, concurrently, the eightieth anniversary of the founding of Owens College, out of which the University sprang. A reception is being given to-night by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Manchester at the Town Hall to members of the University to mark the close connexion of the University and the city. To-morrow the Archbishop of York will preach at a commemoration service in Manchester Cathedral; in the afternoon honorary degrees will be conferred on a number of distinguished persons, and in the evening the jubilee dinner will be held in the Whitworth Hall of the University.

The two events to be thus commemorated, conveniently at this season, though not quite punctually according to the calendar, are the granting of the Royal Charter of April 20, 1880, which set up "The Victoria University" ("Manchester" not being in the first title); and the opening, on March 12, 1851, of Owens College. The Victoria University was in some respects a new thing in English higher education. It reflected the growing significance of the industrial centres in the life of the country, particularly in science and its applications, and it was a teaching university, which London University had not then become.

Nevertheless, the arrival of the first University Charter in Manchester was itself the end of a chapter. The old chapter began 100 years before 1880. It is a far cry from the desires of a successful physician in Manchester in the 1780's for better general education of medical students to the University of 1930, with its 2,400 students, 50 professors, and more than 300 readers and lecturers, but the line of development is continuous. In 1781 Dr. Thomas Percival, a leading physician in Manchester, and author of the famous "Medical Ethics," which laid the foundation of the recognized code of professional conduct for physicians and surgeons, joined with a few kindred spirits, including some of his medical colleagues, in founding the (still extant) Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which in 1783 started "The College of Arts and Sciences in Manchester." This college was, in fact, a course of evening lectures for fee-paying young men of the business classes in mathematics, chemistry, and the history and theory of the fine and the useful arts. These courses had a delicate existence for three winters only, but out of them survived certain lectures on physiology and anatomy contributed to the College of Arts courses by Charles White and his son, Dr. Thomas White. Charles White (1728-1813) was in his day the leading surgeon in the North of England, and he was one of the earliest agitators in Manchester for the foundation of an infirmary.

An infirmary was opened in 1752, and five years later it began to accept fee-paying apprentices for clinical study. White and Percival and others were active on the educational side of their professions; the anatomy lectures were continued through the next decade, and this instruction was put on a systematic basis when, in 1814, Joseph Jordan built a school at his own expense, and the course was extended from anatomy to medicine, materia medica, chemistry, and surgery by his fellow-practitioners of that date.

The next important event was the founding of the Manchester School of Medicine by Thomas Turner, F.R.C.S., in 1824. This institution opened its classes to 68 students, and 70 lectures were delivered in the first session. In 1825 the curriculum was widely extended. The school advanced rapidly, and it became the example to a number of other provincial medical schools in centres where the profession desired to emancipate itself from the yoke of the College of Surgeons in London. The work of the school at Manchester forced rather than gained official recognition, and in 1834 it was reluctantly put by the College of Surgeons on the same footing as Dublin, London, and the Scottish medical schools in regard to clinical training. In 1836 it secured Royal patronage.

OWENS COLLEGE

Meanwhile Manchester was a place of general intellectual ferment, and schemes of better education were often discussed, though rarely, if ever, by the leaders of business, who did not discover the need or the value of higher education for their sons until somewhat late in the Victorian era. On the other hand, the medical profession were feeling the deficiencies of their students in general attainments, so that the time was ripe when in 1846, on the opening of the will of John Owens, merchant, it was found he had left his fortune of over £96,000 for the founding of a college to teach the subjects usual in English universities to members of the male sex, without religious tests. Little is known personally of Owens. His most powerful motive seems to have been his dislike of the ecclesiastical fetters then imposed on higher education. On March 12, 1851, Owens College was opened with 62 students in a house in Quay-street.

As early as 1856 there was a proposal for union between the college and the Manchester Royal School of Medicine, but the negotiations fell through. By Acts of Parliament of 1870 and 1871 the college became a recognized university college, and it was amalgamated with the School of Medicine in 1872. Meantime the college began building a new home for itself on a site in Oxford-road; and Professor Huxley opened the new medical school on the same site in 1874.

Next year the suggestion that the enlarged college should be made a university was urged in a published pamphlet, a desire being felt that the college should be freed from the dominance of London University, where its students had to get their degrees. Other university colleges, however, had been established in the North of England, and it was difficult to raise the status of one alone among them to that of a university. The difficulty was resolved by the constitution, under the charter of 1880, of the federal Victoria University, consisting at first of Owens College, and later also of University College, Liverpool (1884), and the Yorkshire College, Leeds (1887). Early advantages from these amalgamations were soon outweighed by the disadvantages of divided administration, and this experience, together with the growth of civic consciousness, led to the separation of the Liverpool and Leeds colleges and their constitution into universities in 1903 and 1904.

These changes necessitated a second charter for Manchester, and in 1904 Owens College was incorporated as "The Victoria University of Manchester." Its growth since then has been rapid. In 1880 the federal University started with the three faculties of Arts, Science, and Law; Medicine became a fourth faculty in 1883; and five others have since been created—Music, 1891; Commerce and Theology (free from doctrinal tests), 1904; Technology and Education since Manchester became independent of the other colleges. The University now possesses assets of the estimated value of £2,000,000. Women had been admitted in 1880. Although about two-thirds of the students reside at home the University recognizes five halls of residence for men and five for women, and every encouragement is given to a communal university life. The income of the University is about £200,000 a year, of which 30 per cent. comes from students' fees, 22 per cent. from endowments, 38 per cent. from the Treasury, and 8 per cent. from grants by local authorities. Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire provide 70 per cent. of the students; about a quarter of the whole number come from other parts of the kingdom, and 6 per cent. from the Dominions or foreign countries. The University has numbered many men of distinction among its past and present teachers and it has an important record of research work.

THE VILLAGES OF INDIA

Presiding at the Foreign Missionary meeting of the English Presbyterian Church in Queen's Hall last night, the REV. DR. R. KILGOUR, Editorial Superintendent of the Bible Society and for 20 years a missionary of the Church of Scotland in Darjeeling, said they could not be reminded too often that India extended beyond the cities and districts and the men whose names figured most in newspaper reports. India was a large continent of villages, most of them hardly vocal. He referred to the English Presbyterian mission at Rampur Boalia, with a population of over half a million, but only one town and more than 2,000 villages. It was to the friendly missionary, not to the political talker, that the villages brought their troubles. One of the saddest features of the present movement was the destruction of the peace-loving, religious nature of the peasant. He expressed the fullest sympathy with India's aspirations after self-determination, but denied she was a hotbed of anarchy and despotism. India, the Indian Church, even the Indian Government, still needed British missionaries.

OXFORDSHIRE SHOW

WINNERS AT BANBURY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BANBURY, MAY 21

The Oxfordshire Agricultural Society's show, which opened here yesterday, is an excellent one, and maintains the society's high reputation.

Shorthorns are very good and level in character. Sir Gomer Berry is very successful in this section, no fewer than four first prizes and the championship going to his herd. The champion bull is his Cherry Beauty Chief, a five-year-old red by Browreth Chieftain. The champion female is Mr. Wheeler's Chippinghurst Golden Bud, the winner in the two-year-old heifer class. The dairy classes are remarkably good, principal winners being Mr. F. S. Francis's Seaplane and Sir W. Hicking's Underley Prince George in the bull classes, and Sir William Hicking's Debden Rose and Mr. Hignett's Checkenden Wild Cran in the classes for pedigree Shorthorn cows or heifers.

Mr. Gilbert's Astonville Duke, Mr. McAlister's Chellaston Captain, Mr. Upson's Charndon Nancy and Saracen's Emerald, and Mr. Lee's Moordale Deborah are the winners in the British Friesian classes and the champions are Astonville Duke and Saracen's Emerald.

Shire and Agricultural horses are very good, though some of the classes are rather short of entries. Sir Gomer Berry's handsome and powerful black Fenny Misty Morn is the winning brood mare, with Mrs. Loyd's Lockinge Faith second. The latter also wins in the three-year-old class and was fifth in a good class in London. Sir Gomer Berry's Llynely's Lady Love is the winning two-year-old; she won in the corresponding class in London. First prize in the yearling class is won by the London winner, Mr. A. Thomas Loyd's Lockinge Windfall, and the winning two-year-old is Sir Gomer Berry's Pendley Seedsman. In the gelding classes the winners were Mr. Milton Harris's black by Haseley Tuckmaster, and Messrs. Mann, Crossman, and Paulin's Drummer, sire Hadlow Prince William, dam Bonny Fashion. The special for the best stallion of any age goes to Sir Gomer Berry's Pendley Seedsman and that for the best mare or filly to Sir Gomer Berry's Llynely's Lady Love.

Hunters are good, but the classes are a little uneven. In brood mares Mr. Spencer's Mildmay is the winner. Yearlings made a strong class, in which Mrs. Fleming's Willie, a stylish bay, placed third in London, is first. Mr. Gibbs's Newark winner, Lowdham Friar, wins in a very good class of two-year-olds, and Miss Harrison's Japonica, the winning filly at Newark, wins in the three-year-old class. Miss Diana Russell-Allen's Trespasser wins in the light-weight class, and in the heavy-weight Mr. Goodsell's Rufus is the winner, with Mrs. Basil Young's Hillmorton a good second.

The driving classes are excellent. In a strong class over 15 hands Mrs. Hartley Batt's Field Adjutant is first and Dr. Bowie's A 1's Conquest second; while in the class exceeding 14 hands and not over 15 hands Mrs. King's The Raider wins, with Mrs. Tilbury's Glenavon Valour second.

The class for mares or geldings in harness not over 14 hands is a very strong one and some excellent harness horses are forward. Mr. Nigel C. Colman's well-known Nork Magnet is the winner, with Miss Mignon Minoprio's Miss Appleby, a stylish mare and a good mover by South Worth Swell, second, and Mr. Richard Belcher's La La Success a good third.

THE QUEEN AND THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES

Books sent by the Queen as special prizes for boys and girls from the Shaftesbury Homes and the Arethusa training ship, who were the best exponents of her Majesty's Mayflower Guild motto, "Be Good and Do Good," were presented by Princess Arthur of Connaught at the annual meeting at Queen's Hall yesterday. Prince Arthur of Connaught presided.

THE RECTOR OF AVENING

The rector of Avening, the Rev. O. E. Hayden, who was inhibited from his parish two years ago by the Bishop of Gloucester, after an inquiry into allegations of swearing, will return to Avening on June 12. This official announcement was made yesterday by the Gloucester Diocesan Registrar, who stated that the rector would return to the vicarage and again become rector of the parish.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

NATIONAL SAFETY WEEK.—The A.A. asks all road users to cooperate in making this effort to secure greater road safety a success.

HOME COUNTIES.—The London-Southend road via Rainham is being repaired at Fobbing, while gas-main laying is in progress at Dagenham, care necessary. On the Chelmsford-Braintree-Sudbury road repairs are in progress at Bocking, Ballingdown Hill, Sudbury, and at Halstead. On the London-Colchester road care should be exercised at Ingatestone (cable laying), at Mountnessing, Margaretting (kerb laying and widening), and at Colchester (repairs). The London-Royston-Huntingdon road (via Cambridge arterial road) is being reconstructed at Wormley and repaired approaching Puckeridge. Widening is being undertaken on the Lymington-Christchurch road between Everton, Milford-on-Sea, and New Milton, while the Southampton-Lyndhurst-Bournemouth road is being repaired approaching Lyndhurst and at Houndsdown. Care on the London-Worthing road at Mickleham (repairs), at Capel (kerbing and widening), while the High-street, Dorking, is being reconstructed (A.A. loopway signs). Care on the Rochester-Maidstone-Tunbridge Wells-Lewes road approaching Rochester (widening), on Quarry Hill, Tonbridge (kerbing), on the railway bridge at Eridge (repairs), between Herons Ghyll and Five Ash Down (heavy reconstruction), and between Rose Hill and the Ship Inn, Isfield (heavy reconstruction—one-way traffic). The London-Folkestone road is under reconstruction between Newingreen and Cheriton. Owing to a camp at Balmer Farm, Falmer (Sussex), the entrance being half-way down Falmer Hill, motorists are advised to proceed cautiously towards Lewes from Brighton.

EASTERN AREA.—On the Mundesley-Cromer-Hunstanton-Kings Lynn road repairs are being carried out at Sheringham, widening at Weybourne, and repairs between Brancaster and Burnham. Cable laying is being undertaken on the Norwich-Cromer road between the second and fifth milestone; special care during wet weather. The Ipswich-Sudbury-Haverhill road is still under repair between Baythorne End and Haverhill, at Boxford, Hadleigh, and at Sudbury.

MIDLAND AREA.—On the Birmingham-Stony Stratford road repairs are in hand at Willenhall, while extensive repairs and widening are still in progress at Cuttle Mill and Fosters Booth. The Birmingham-Banbury road is being repaired between Avon Dassett and Warmington, and the Northampton-Crick road is being widened near West Hadden. Repairs on Dinmore Hill on the Shrewsbury-Hereford road. On the Worcester-Tewkesbury road bridge repairs are in progress at Stratford, while the Stafford-Uttoxeter road is being repaired at various intervals.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA

WOMAN FROM IRELAND ARRESTED IN LONDON

FEROZOPUS BRITTON, 59, who said she had just arrived in London from Ireland, was charged before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday with insulting behaviour in Parliament-street yesterday afternoon. She gave an address next door to Bow-street Police Station, and said that she was staying there with friends.

A police-constable said that the defendant was affixing placards worded "Home Rule for India" inside a telephone-box near the Ministry of Health. A number of persons were waiting to use the telephone, and three men tore the notices down. She refused to leave the box and was arrested.

Britton told the magistrate that India was seething with discontent. "We are coercing India," she said, "worse than we ever coerced Ireland. I and others are prepared to forfeit our freedom for India, in this country as well as in India. I am here to suffer any penalty you choose to impose on me on behalf of Dominion status for India, which is in full accordance with the promises and principles of the Labour Government."

The MAGISTRATE ordered her to be bound over to keep the peace.

Britton.—I would not be bound over for five minutes. I shall certainly not keep the peace so long as India has not got self-determination.

The MAGISTRATE.—Then I shall remand you in custody.

The closing of entries for the Richmond Royal Horse Show, which will be held at the Old Deer Park on June 12, 13, and 14, has been postponed until Monday, May 26.

ALLEGED ABSCONDING BANKRUPT

ARREST ON RETURN FROM NEW YORK

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Jacobs, JOHN FIELD, 40, described on the charge-sheet as a company director, late of The Ridgeway, Golders Green, was charged on a warrant: (1) with fraudulently concealing or removing his property within two months of an unsatisfied judgment obtained against him on January 1, 1930, contrary to section 156 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914; and (2) with, having been adjudged a bankrupt, within six months before the presentation of a petition against him, leaving England and taking with him part of his property—namely, £60,000 and upwards, which ought, by law, to be divided among his creditors, in contravention of section 159 of the Act.

Mr. H. D. Roome (instructed by Messrs. Gordon, Dadds, and Co.) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Vernon Gattie (instructed by Messrs. B. A. Woolf and Co.) defended. In answer to the Clerk, Mr. Gattie said his client would elect to be tried at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Roome said that the defendant was charged with bankruptcy offences, the gist of which was that he removed his property within a very short period of becoming a bankrupt and quitted the country, going first to France, and then to America. Upon arriving at New York, he was detained on a provisional warrant at the British Consulate, and finally he returned to England in the Berengaria, arriving at Southampton on Tuesday. There he was arrested under a warrant that had already been granted at that Court, and was brought back to London. He (Mr. Roome) only proposed that morning to call evidence of the arrest, and then ask for a remand in order that the case might be gone into fully on another occasion.

Detective-inspector Giles, of the City Police, said that at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Detective-sergeant Brett, he saw the defendant on board the s.s. Berengaria at Southampton. The witness told him they were police officers, and read the warrant to him. Having been cautioned, the defendant replied: "The charges are false. When I heard there was a warrant I at once returned of my own accord to answer them." He was brought to London, and when again charged at Moor-lane police station, he said, in answer:—"I wish to deny the charges. On my arrival in New York I heard that a warrant had been issued for my arrest, and I decided immediately to come back and meet them."

Mr. Gattie.—What he told you is correct—that he returned voluntarily to this country?

Witness.—Oh, yes.

Mr. Roome.—Do you know what happened in America of your own knowledge?

Inspector Giles.—No, sir.

Mr. Roome.—That answer, in cross-examination may be a little misleading unless you know the full circumstances.

The witness.—I should like to add that the defendant was stopped on landing.

Mr. Gattie.—That is hearsay.

Mr. Roome (addressing the magistrate).—The defendant owed to a firm of stockbrokers (Messrs. Pynchon and Co., Throgmorton-avenue) the sum of £12,000, for which they obtained judgment. Before judgment was finally signed he left the country, taking with him the whole of his money which he withdrew from the bank, over £60,000. He went first to the South of France—Cannes—and then to Paris, leaving no clue as to his whereabouts. Having been discovered in Paris, he dodged about on the pretence that he was about to return to England. Ultimately he left Paris, boarded the Olympic, and went to New York. After a brief sojourn at Ellis Island he decided to return of his own accord. If you consider, in these circumstances, that this is a case for bail, I would suggest that it be in a substantial amount.

The ALDERMAN adjourned the case to Monday, and said he would accept bail in the sum of £2,000. Before the Court rose, Field was released.

BRIDGE TO CANVEY ISLAND

The Lord Lieutenant of Essex, Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin, yesterday performed the ceremony of starting the machinery for driving the first pile in connexion with the bridge to be constructed by the Canvey Island Urban Council over Benfleet Creek to connect the island with the mainland. The bridge will cost £15,000, half of which is being provided by the Ministry of Transport. It is to be named Colvin Bridge.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL IS FIGHTING FOR LIFE!

£50,000 needed immediately. Cheques should be made payable to Westminster Hospital, and addressed to the Hon. Treasurers (E. H. Hoare, Esq., and the Hon. Sir William Goschen, K.B.E.), Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, London.

Letters to the Editor

EMPIRE DAY

AN AUSTRALIAN APPEAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Saturday, May 24, will be Empire Day. It will be celebrated most probably wherever the Union Jack flies. Such a day is very desirable for a family so scattered as the British, seas and oceans separating them. It is not a new saying that ours is "an Empire on which the sun never sets." Our people, therefore, should fully see the advantage of their having one day in the year in which they can specially think of one another and remember that they are a united people. It is good to have a day for the whole British family.

In defence of the day, I may say that it has been wonderfully useful in promoting and conserving loyalty and patriotism. It has advanced the feeling of brotherhood in our race. It has cemented the alliance among the Dominions under our one King. It has strengthened the feeling of unity. It has been highly educational, not only by the important and very helpful celebration in our schools, but among all classes. We have learned much of the history of the British people, and information has been extensively taken in about Canada, South Africa, India, New Zealand, the West Indies, and other parts, as well as about the Mother Country. The widespread celebration here was a most fitting and inspiring preparation for the late War. In that respect alone it was of priceless value.

The 24 hours will be covered in the celebrations. The National Anthem will begin in New Zealand, and an hour or two later it will be sung in our Australia. "The sun will roll on towards the West," and it will be sung in our Mother Country when the New Zealanders are asleep, and a little later across the Atlantic in Canada. We cannot forget that under our one flag there are about 450 millions of people spread over 13 million square miles of territory. This greatness and the splendour should be remembered.

Every man who loves peace and hates war should resolve to be loyal to his King and his race within the Empire. The East was asleep for nearly 2,000 years, but is fast and fully awakening. No one can tell how great its power will be in another generation. England, whose language the whole family speak, is the "Mother of Nations." One daughter has broken off and is on her own, but her early history cannot be forgotten. London remains the financial centre of the world. The House of Commons is the Mother of Parliaments, and she has led the way in freedom for the people, and in various other most important lines, which need not now be referred to. It is not only an advantage but a privilege to be of such a people.

Empire Day has been called the "High Day of the Empire." I plead for a warm and hearty celebration. Let there be a great display of flags, with the Union Jack most prominent. Our Empire was never so strong as to-day. Its greatness, heroism, and successes in the late War will be an unforgotten and glorious chapter in our history, which means the reverse of decadence. Let us love and be proud of our citizenship, and show our loyalty and confidence in our own King and in one another, though seas divide us. May it be a day in which the advantages of unity may be emphasized and the warm friendship for all under the same old flag be strongly cemented!

Your obedient servant,
F. B. BOYCE.

St. Paul's, Sydney, April 5.

THE NAVAL TREATY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Naval Treaty lately signed in London restricts to a small figure the numbers and tonnage of cruisers and destroyers which can be laid down in the next five years, and in the opinion of our greatest experts the amount we are allowed to build is quite inadequate for the proper protection of our seaborne commerce and food supplies. But whatever the opinion may be about this, there can be no question that a building programme which goes at least as far as the Treaty allows should be commenced at once and carried out in accordance therewith.

We strongly urge that the Supplementary Estimates which have been referred to by the Government on several occasions should be promptly tabled, and that an adequate replacement programme for over-age vessels, extending for a period of five years, should be published at once; such a programme should be adhered to, and not continually whittled down as has been the practice during the last few years. There has already, we think, been far too much delay in this matter; our ships are wearing out, while the programmes of replacement have been mostly abandoned; foreign nations are publishing large building programmes—and, what is more, are rapidly increasing their *personnel* and the tonnage and number of their ships.

Yours faithfully,
LLOYD, President.
CYRIL S. COBB, Chairman.
The Navy League, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.

SOVIET AND THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent "Lancashire Exporter" might have carried his argument a little further. Not only is Russia not importing textiles from us, but she has for some years been at work to destroy our textile industry. On Monday, in the unemployment debate, Mr. Thomas stressed the fact that the disturbances in India and China had contributed largely to the severe unemployment in the Lancashire cotton industry. On February 26 you published an article by Abdul Qadir Khan, at one time a student of Communism in the University of Moscow. Referring to Lenin's plans on the failure of the Communist revolution in Germany in 1922 he writes:—

> Lenin's eyes turned eagerly eastwards. The penetration of Asiatic countries, and particularly of India and China, became a matter of vital importance, and all the more since it would assist in the overthrow of that chief enemy of Bolshevism, the British Empire. To take from the Western capitalist States the asset of their Eastern trade, India, China, and Asiatic lands must rise to overthrow the domination of Western Europe . . . Bolshevist propaganda in the East would increase unemployment in the West, and would provide favourable ground for fomenting labour troubles and other internal strife, which would greatly increase the prestige of the Soviet as the determined enemy of capitalist civilization. This might even result in capitulation to the demands of Russian diplomacy in its eagerness to obtain credit for the purpose of restoring financial power and developing industry in the U.S.S.R. Thus India and China were to be drenched in blood and their extremist politicians were to be used as cats'-paws to promote Russian designs against the authority and civilization of the West.

That is one of the reasons why Lancashire is suffering from unemployment.

Yours, &c.,
STANLEY.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—For several years past so prevalent amongst all classes has become the week-end exodus from London that the number of those attending places of worship within the Metropolitan area has continuously fallen, despite a large increase in the number of churches. This has brought it about that those who, happy in their fortune, are able to leave London, do so light-heartedly and neglect to send any contribution to the Hospital Sunday Fund Collection, with the result that each year now sees a diminution in the amount subscribed.

Sunday, June 1, is the date on which the collection is to be made this year. May I then appeal to those fortunate ones who spend their Sundays in the open air to remember the increasing difficulty our hospitals have in finding the money necessary to carry them on to the full extent of their capacity for useful work? Without the thoughtful provision of such funds the many who suffer from disease and accident cannot but find it increasingly difficult to gain the speediest admission to our impoverished hospitals. Donors should send their contributions direct to their ministers, since each minister must wish his congregation to make as good a showing as possible, or subscriptions may be sent to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, E.C.4, marked "Hospital Sunday Fund."

This year, in order to jog the memories of those who have forgotten to give in London, I hope to have various collecting boxes placed in popular resorts round London. I should, therefore, be very grateful if any of my readers who are willing to help in placing these boxes would send me their names and addresses.

ROBT. HOLLAND MARTIN,
Vice-President.
Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund,
The Mansion House, E.C.4.

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BLUECOAT HOSPITAL AT LIVERPOOL

THREAT OF DESTRUCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The beautiful old Bluecoat Hospital buildings of Liverpool, standing round three sides of a quiet courtyard in the centre of the town and close to its main artery, are once more in danger. It may be remembered by some that when they were about to be put up to auction a couple of years ago, a great effort was made by present and past Liverpool citizens to save them, and £31,000 out of the required £40,000 was collected. It may be remembered, too, that the last £18,000 came in dramatically a day or two before the sale from a single donor, moved by their beauty—a donor who to this day has remained anonymous. After that, with the help of a mortgage, the remainder of the purchase money was raised and the buildings handed over to trustees as a home for arts and letters in the town. Before, however, this could be satisfactorily carried out, the mortgage had to be increased to £20,000 in order to put the old buildings into proper repair and indeed to make them safe. Now this mortgage is hanging like a thunder-cloud about to burst. The rents that can be charged to the learned societies and to the artists who fully occupy the buildings fall considerably short of the mortgage interest when the rates and necessary expenses have been paid. Unless the debt can be paid off or greatly reduced, at any moment the mortgage may be foreclosed and not only all that has been done be undone, but once again the old buildings and the land they stand on be put up to auction as a building site.

As a last desperate effort, Liverpool people have been asked to give the treasures from their houses for a great sale to be held this month. Some three to four thousand pounds' worth of fine pictures and furniture, and gifts in money, have been so far collected. Liverpool citizens who have moved away from the town, and others like the Marquess of Salisbury who have links with it, have helped. The town itself has done a great deal, but now in these difficult days, and with so many claims upon its generosity, seems exhausted. May I, as a last effort, appeal through your columns to all lovers of architecture and especially those who have left Liverpool and yet remember the value to the town of these quiet old Wren-like buildings so near her heart?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. H. REILLY,
Chairman of the Appeal Committee.
The Liverpool School of Architecture, The University, Liverpool.

⁂ An illustration appears on our Picture Page.

FARM TRACTORS AND THE PETROL TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Certain petrol tractors have recently been introduced into this country which with the proper implements could, but for the petrol tax, plough arable land of the Hampshire type for under 4s. per acre and cultivate for under 2s. per acre, including 25 per cent. depreciation. At these costs our arable land can compete with the products of any country in the world except those which are subsidized, since the speed at which these machines work enables them to outwit the vagaries of our weather. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted on December 9 last that he got practically no revenue out of the petrol tax on arable land. It therefore seems incomprehensible that the Government should bar the way to the revival of arable farming by a tax from which they derive no benefit. It is true that these tractors will run on paraffin, but only at a great loss of efficiency, owing to technical difficulties which need not be entered into here.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
R. DUDLEY, A.M.I.C.E.
Linkenholt Manor, Andover, Hants.

THE PRESS AND THE POOR LAW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I observe that some of the Public Assistance Committees and the Guardians' Sub-committees of the county councils and county borough councils, which now administer the Poor Law, have decided not to admit the Press to their meetings. This is a retrograde and reactionary step. It is most important that the public should know what goes on at meetings for the administration of the Poor Law.

The State Children's Association has for 34 years worked for the betterment of Poor Law children, and, by general agreement, has rendered valuable service to an unfortunate class. How could this have been done if the meetings of the guardians had not been reported? Complaint has been made of the lack of interest taken in the work of the guardians in the past. Still less interest will be taken if the meetings of the committees are to be shrouded in darkness and concealment.

In Essex the Braintree Area Guardians' Committee wanted to admit the Press, but the Public Assistance Committee would not allow it. One member of the authority said, "If there were any difficulties in the various institutions these could be put right without the necessity of blazoning forth the matter to the world." Nothing could show more conclusively the danger of excluding the Press than this statement. When there are difficulties in the institutions it is most important that they should not be hushed up. The shocking scandals and abominable wrongs of the Poor Law system in the past were largely the result of the policy of hush. "The price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

Mr. Chuter Ede, M.P., has introduced a Bill into Parliament making it compulsory to allow the Press to be present at meetings of the Public Assistance Committees, but pressure of business may delay the passing of the Bill. The exclusion of the Press should be brought to an end at once.

I am, &c.,
J. A. LOVAT-FRASER, M.P. for Lichfield.
State Children's Association, 117, Piccadilly.

GEOLOGIST OF LENA GOLDFIELDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The attention of our client, Mr. Eve, has been drawn to your issue of April 26, in which your Correspondent at Riga reported to you that in the recent trial of three employees of the Lena Goldfields, Limited, and of another person at Moscow, the Court had spent most of its time during the past few days in abusing the chief geologist of the Lena Goldfields, Limited, who was alleged to have met the prisoner, Bashkirtzeff, and to have instigated him to crimes against the U.S.S.R. Bashkirtzeff has stated (not on oath) that the geologist in question (who is Mr. Eve) had induced him to set fire to a new Soviet factory. Your report goes on to state that the Soviet Press regretfully adds that the geologist "escaped" to London. The fire took place on August 31, 1929. Mr. Eve, when it occurred, was over 200 miles away from the scene of the disaster.

Mr. Eve returned from Russia to this country on leave in November last. In the ordinary way he would have returned to Russia to continue his geological duties, but, owing to the terrorism which has been exercised (particularly since December, 1929) against the employees of Lena, the directors of the company have decided that no employees should return from England to Russia. No Russian official has ever communicated with Mr. Eve or the company about the matter, nor did he nor did the company know that such an absurd and unfounded charge would be brought against him. Mr. Eve is a well-known geologist, with a diploma from the greatest mining school in the world, and is an associate of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. He has held very important posts, and served with the Royal Engineers throughout the War, reaching the rank of captain, and he has twice been mentioned in dispatches, incidentally winning the Military Cross and being made O.B.E. Mr. Eve was employed by the Lena Goldfields, Limited, in Russia to make very detailed surveys of its different geological problems, on which he used to report to the management. He has never taken part anywhere in any political work, and, needless to say, he certainly would not instigate or suggest incendiarism or incite anybody to commit any form of crime. Such an idea is so ridiculous that it hardly needs refutation. Incidentally, he has never met nor heard of Bashkirtzeff.

This letter is written to deny all charges so far as Mr. Eve is concerned, and to state that Mr. Eve will tender himself, if so required, at the Arbitral Tribunal to refute in public and on oath and subject to any cross-examination what is said to have been charged against him and his honour at the trial in Moscow.

Yours faithfully,
GUEDALLA, JACOBSON, AND SPYER.
Winchester House, E.C., May 20.

COAL MINES BILL

A "HETEROGENEOUS MASS"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On March 28 you allowed me to call the attention of your readers to the Coal Mines Bill as amended in the Committee of the House of Commons. This Bill has now been criticized and amended in the Committee of the House of Lords. In this process the Bill has been improved, but it remains, as I submit, a melancholy monument of the hopeless attempt of the legislator to reconcile the fantastic pre-election promises with some of the elementary rules of political economy. The Bill, as it is entituled, is intended "to provide for regulating and facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coalmines." Does anyone suggest that we should have a similar Bill for regulating and facilitating the production, supply, and sale of groceries; and if not, why not?

The House of Lords, with much good will, has tried to make this heterogeneous mass into a consistent whole, but the task was an impossible one. The coal industry requires of all things intelligent commercial enterprise by commercial units and by voluntary amalgamations. The Bill presents to an all-important trade, that depends upon individual effort, a series of schemes, councils, arbitrations, penalties, and bureaucratic decrees of the Board of Trade. Perhaps the climax of its absurdity is reached in section 9, which provides that any director or manager of a coal company who fails to comply with any provision of a scheme yet to be framed is liable to be charged before a Bench of lay-magistrates in petty sessions and fined £100, however injurious the trade expert may think the scheme may be to the industry in which the person charged is concerned. The able and experienced men who guide the policy of the coal industry may well be pardoned if they apply to this ill-conceived Bill the words of Burke, and say that the Government has put together

> a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dovetailed a piece of diversified mosaic; here a bit of black stone and there a bit of white, but utterly unsafe to touch and unsure to stand on.

The directors and managers of the coalmines in Great Britain are acknowledged to be the most expert men in their particular business. They are not wanting in their zeal for national interest. The industry is slowly emerging from "The slough of despond." The owner, the worker, and the consumer are surely entitled to have their rights protected by an impartial tribunal which has got the duty to hear and the right to decide. They are not condemned to the scant justice which seems to be sufficient for "the idle rich." The mineowner, the miner, and the consumer, when they read this Bill, may well echo the question of Lord Melbourne:—"Why can you not leave it alone?"

Yours faithfully,
Temple, May 21. K.C.

SIR GEORGE YOUNG'S RESIGNATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Allow me to correct the notice in your to-day's number which states that I resigned the chairmanship of the Berkshire Sub-Committee on the ground of ill-health. My resignation, some weeks back, was because of the hardness of hearing which prevented me from following the course of debate in the Shire Hall; and though it is true that since that time I have had to recover from a rather severe temporary illness, such as was natural in a man of my age, hard at work, both on county business and on the publication of a work containing (I may say) the result of many years' study, I hope before long to be at work again. I am only 92.

Faithfully yours,
GEORGE YOUNG.
Formosa Fishery, Cookham, May 20.

MR. SNOWDEN'S TWO VOICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Surely the answer to the letter from Mr. R. Purbrick, M.P., in which he instances the position of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand under protection is that none of these countries is primarily an industrial country and that they are not dependent upon an imported food supply. England, on the other hand, is essentially an industrial country dependent upon foreign countries, not only for its food supply but also for the raw materials for its industries, and these can only be paid for by exports of manufactured goods from this country. Furthermore, when all the needs of the home markets have been supplied, a balance of approximately one-half of the production of our heavy industries must be disposed of in other markets if there is to be full employment in those industries.

It will thus be seen that, unlike the countries to which Mr. Purbrick has referred, England must depend for its prosperity, and indeed for its very existence, on its ability to dispose of its manufactured goods in the export markets which we cannot protect and in which we must therefore be prepared to meet the competition of other countries, and this can only be done by materially reducing the costs of production, of which the present burden of taxation forms no inconsiderable part.

FREDERICK A. VAN DER MEULEN.
Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although there may be other readers of *The Times* in addition to Mr. Pain who can remember the "standups" on the Blackwall Railway, it would be interesting to know whether any can call to mind the period when the Blackwall Railway was worked by rope haulage and non-stop trains were run between the Minories and all stations. This was prior to the alteration of the gauge from 5ft. to normal gauge and introduction of locomotives on the line; completed March 31, 1849.

The least number of carriages in a train was seven, and upon leaving Fenchurch-street the train travelled by gravity to the Minories station, where additional passengers got in, and the train was attached to the rope. The first two coaches (a Stanhope "standup" and a first-class) went right through to Blackwall; the remainder of the coaches were composites, the rear one being in each instance detached without the train stopping, the disconnection being made by one of the guards withdrawing the pin that joined the couplings of these adjoining coaches, at a distance that would enable the carriage to be stopped at the station by means of the hand-brake on the coach. The seventh carriage was thus disconnected at Shadwell, the sixth at Stepney, the fifth at Limehouse, the fourth at West India Docks, and the third at Poplar, the first and second proceeding through to Blackwall. It will be seen that each and all of the stations had a non-stop train from the City. A carriage had also left Stepney Station, and one the Shadwell Station for Blackwall; these coaches started as soon as the rope commenced to move, and were non-stop to the terminus, where they arrived in advance of each other, the interval being the time the second coach took to travel between Shadwell and Stepney, while the arrival of the Shadwell coach was in advance of the main train by the amount of time the latter took to travel between the Minories and Shadwell. It will, therefore, be seen that the minimum number of coaches on the rope was nine. The whole non-stop journey from terminus to terminus occupied 13 minutes.

In the up direction the process was reversed, carriages starting from Shadwell, Stepney, Limehouse, West India Docks, Poplar and Blackwall simultaneously for Fenchurch-street, and arriving there at various intervals. Four coaches left Blackwall, two of which ran ran through to Fenchurch-street, one was detached at Stepney, and the other at Shadwell.

G. A. SEKON.
Bordyke, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Points from Letters

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

It is amusing to see your correspondent, Mr. H. A. Bulley, suggest that the British Medical Association may desire "Socialism in our time," and plead for our liberty to "choose" our family doctor. To provide a wholly ignorant and helpless public with medical assistance is no more Socialism (party-politics) than is compulsory education for the young. The worry of periodical visits from a doctor can be overcome. We, the public, will probably insist on our liberty not to receive him when we are well. Under the present system much worry is suffered by the patient with a deflated purse who may not, without giving offence, in cases of minor or chronic diseases, ask for only the strictly necessary amount of visits. As for people with a tendency towards hypochondria, they should be seen by a doctor. He will not, under the new system, encourage them. If the B.M.A. can establish a system under which each patient may, without delay, be sent to the doctor most likely to benefit him, and the doctor have no care beyond curing his patient as speedily as possible, they will serve the public well.—Mrs. R. L. FULFORD, Hampstead.

SUNDAY CLUBS FOR GIRLS

A scheme has been in operation now for two winters, the aim of which is to provide centres where girls from the country, employed in London, can meet on Sunday afternoon and evening. Up to the present five centres have been financed privately in order that no appeal should be made until the experiment had been tried and proved successful. There is now no doubt that places such as those which have been started by the Wayfarers' Sunday Association are very greatly needed. They have proved to be of the greatest use to some hundreds of girls, and we urge that they should be started in every suburb of London. Will anyone who would like to have information, or could aid in starting new centres, communicate with the hon. secretary, Mr. M. M. Bear, care of The Pioneer Institute, 70, Victoria-street, S.W.1? Speakers will be sent for meetings.—LADY EMMOTT (chairman, W.S.A.); Mrs. J. N. KEYNES, President, National Council of Women; Miss VERA BERINGER; Miss ROSE E. SQUIRE; the REV. J. R. SANKEY, Rector, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, E.C.; LADY ROGERS; Miss ANNE D. MUNCASTER; Mrs. T. SWAN; and Mr. MAURICE M. BEAR, Hon. Sec., Wayfarers' Sunday Association.

LONDON JACK'S SUCCESSOR

The Pedigree Dogs Association has been asked to obtain a dog to take the place of London Jack, the dog who collects for the Railway Orphanage at Waterloo Station, who is now retiring. The breed desired is a St. Bernard. We invite all dog lovers who are also lovers of children, and especially those who use the Southern Railway, to contribute to the cost of a really good dog so that the orphanage may have its collector without any charge on its funds. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged, and any surplus will be given to the funds of the orphanage.—Miss ALICE WALSHE, Joyous-Gard Kennels, Claverings, near Newport, Essex.

PAGEANTS

In your article on "Historical Pageants" it is stated that Sherborne "started the great movement" in 1905. This distinction, however, belongs to the city of Ripon, which celebrated 1,000 years of civic life by a pageant held in 1886 at Fountains Abbey. The experiment was so successful that it was repeated there 10 years later.—The REV. CYRIL R. BROWN, Littleover Vicarage, Derby.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at a luncheon of industrialists, said "Over production in the raw materials of the world has so impoverished people that they are unable to buy the manufactures of the world." In other words, bounteous crops are against the interests of the peoples. Would short crops or famine be preferable? Surely it must be the interference in the natural flow of trade by nationalistic tariff handicaps that prevents the world from benefiting by bounteous crops. If price maintenance is to take the place of the natural exchange of commodities and services, the world may get what it deserves for its ingratitude—famine. The speculator may benefit, and "big business" may flourish.—Mr. A. BRYCE MUIR, Liverpool.

INSURANCE FOR DEATH DUTIES

Surely Sir Ernest Benn would have been better advised to make provision for the payment of death duties on his estate by taking out a policy at an annual premium rather than by a single premium. In the case he cites a policy could be taken out for £25,000, which is the net sum assured (*i.e.*, the difference between £50,000 due under the policy and £25,000 loan from the assurance company), at an annual premium approximately 30 per cent. less than the amount paid in interest to the assurance company and carrying with it at the same time the income-tax rebate of 2s. in the pound.—Mr. S. H. MOXHAM, 5, Firsby-road, Stamford Hill, N.16.

ROAD SURFACES

One of the most fruitful uses for Safety Week would be forcibly to impress upon the local authorities throughout the country the needless folly of allowing many stretches of road to have surfaces like an ice-rink. On almost any run of 50 miles the surface alternates between a safe roughness and a glittering, black, deadly smoothness, which in wet weather is a veritable death-trap.—Mr. GEOFFREY E. HOWARD, 32, Brompton-square, S.W.3.

SAND PICTURES

Last summer I was on my way from Ostend to Brussels with a conducted party when, on reaching the little village of Hekelgem, near Brussels, our guide, a Belgian baron, enthusiastically exclaimed, "And now I've got something very interesting to show you!" We entered the "Au Tapis de Sable Café" and were proudly shown a sand carpet, some 20ft. square, in varied colours, the pattern being an exact copy of a painting that hung on the wall, and, more proudly still, our guide introduced us to a very old lady who had made it. It was the work of several months, and in the course of the year the old lady would break it up and make another of totally different design.—REV. G. H. CLOTHIER, Surbiton.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' INQUIRY

A Select Committee consisting of 11 men has recently been appointed to inquire into the hours and conditions of employment of shop assistants. We think it very extraordinary that the parties who sent forward names for this Committee should not have included among them the names of women. There are now 14 women members of Parliament from whom a selection could have been made, and two-thirds of the assistants in shops are women.—Miss FLORENCE A. UNDERWOOD, Secretary, Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn, W.C.

FAGGING AT SEDBERGH

I held the post of medical officer to the school from 1923 to 1926 and thus had exceptional opportunities of contact with both senior and junior boys in the school. During that period no case came to my notice that could be described as "bullying," nor did I ever come across a case of illness that could possibly be attributed to the fagging duties that any boy had performed. Sedbergh was emphatically a happy school.—Mr. HENRY R. RAMSBOTHAM, M.B.Oxon, Alderney, C.I.

RIGHT v. LEFT

My Sunday duty takes me to a little church set on a hill which commands a narrow bit of main road, with a right-hand bend 20 yards before the gate. One can enter into the feelings of Balaam's ass in somewhat similar circumstances, though she had the advantage of being able to see the approaching traffic. *Solvitur ambulando* is, for obvious, or perhaps I should say unobvious, reasons, out of the question. I hug the hedge, but the hedge is prickly and insists on returning the embrace. It begins with a bit of box-hedge belonging to the Vicarage, appropriately cut into the shape of a coffin. Some day there will be no organist, and the loss discovered too late to be made good in time for service. I am not good enough to die yet; will not somebody solve Miss Isaacson's problem?—Mr. HAROLD TOLLEY, Wilton, Salisbury.

JACKAROO

W. S. Gilbert uses the word "Jackaroo." On the first page of his play, *Brantinghame Hall*, he writes:—"We don't want no Jackaroo to speak for us." This would more probably imply the contemptuous sense, though the sheep station apprentice meaning would be possible in the context.—Mr. N. B. COHEN, Sandy Hatch, Hythe.

NOISE

The importance of sleep and the baneful effect of noise have recently been stressed by the medical profession. Our Legislature has recognized this for generations; hence it is an offence to blow a horn or any other noisy instrument, to blow a whistle or make a violent noise or outcry in the street. In these circumstances it is difficult to understand why the motorist is allowed, even encouraged, to make night and day hideous by means of various instruments of torture. There may be some excuse for the use of a horn, &c., in the day time, but at night a headlight gives ample warning of a vehicle's approach and has the advantage of appealing to the eye. It is to be regretted that no attempt to deal with this serious evil was made when the recent excessive noise regulations were drafted.—Mr. JOSEPH RICARDO, 167, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

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ONLY ONE HOUR FROM LONDON

THE PRINCE AT CARDIFF

NEW LABORATORIES OPENED

LORD GLANELY'S GIFTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, MAY 21

The Prince of Wales spent a busy four hours at Cardiff to-day. In the morning he opened the new physics and chemistry laboratories at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire in Cathays Park; in the afternoon he attended a children's display in the Cardiff Arms Park. His Royal Highness made the journey from London by air, and his arrival at the Splott foreshore, the site proposed for the Cardiff municipal aerodrome, just before noon was heralded by the hooters and sirens of works and ships lying in adjacent docks.

The Prince was met on arrival by Lord Plymouth (Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan), the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, and the Chief Constable of Cardiff. He drove through the decorated streets to the University College, where he inspected a guard of honour of the 6th (Glamorgan) Battalion, The Welch Regiment. He was received by Lord Treowen (president of the college), Principal J. F. Rees, Mr. W. N. Bruce (Pro-Chancellor of the University of Wales), and Professor A. A. Read, and was then shown the statues of the King and himself in academic robes, in a niche above the main entrance. These are the gifts of Mr. W. D. Caroe, architect of the college, and Lord Glanely respectively, and had only been unveiled a few minutes earlier by Lord Glanely. Inside the college a number of presentations were made, and afterwards a procession was formed to the quadrangle. Here LORD TREOWEN read an address of welcome, in which it was stated that the college was founded in 1883 with 151 students, in temporary buildings, and that now there were 1,170 students. There was an ever-increasing pressure on accommodation, and plans had been prepared for the completion of the buildings. The generous response of the public to the appeal for £250,000 had made it possible to provide the new Tatem laboratories for physics and chemistry and the advisory department in agriculture.

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

THE PRINCE, in reply, said that it was nearly nine years since he had the honour of being installed at Cardiff as Chancellor of the University of Wales. On that occasion he drew attention to the need of scientific laboratories. They would understand, therefore, what real pleasure he took in the ceremony that day. He continued:—"The possession of adequate laboratories is an asset of the highest importance in these days, and enriched and strengthened by these new buildings the University of South Wales will henceforth play even a more important part in the life of the principality than it has been able to do in the past. At one time it was generally considered that the chief object of university training was the preparation of students for academic careers, but nowadays the importance of the relation between science and industry is more clearly realized, and we know how valuable a contribution scientific training makes to our commercial and industrial welfare. Close cooperation between leaders in academic life and the controllers of great business concerns is in the best interests of the country, and from its universities in future will go forth not only the teachers of the generations to come but also—and this is just as essential—young men well equipped by their training to maintain our vital supremacy in commerce and industry."

The Prince then referred to the new advisory department of agriculture, and said that it would be a most valuable addition to the college. Those who farmed the land played, and had always played, a great part in the life of the community, but they had severe competition from abroad and many other difficulties to overcome, and it was only with the assistance of the best available scientific resources that they would be able to surmount these difficulties. He went on to pay tribute to the liberality of the Cardiff City Council in providing the college site and to the generosity of the contributors to the college fund. As Chancellor he expressed the gratitude of all connected with the University to those generous donors, foremost among whom were two past presidents of the college, Lord Glanely and Sir David Llewellyn. Lord Glanely had always been a staunch and generous supporter of the college, and he was glad that the new physics and chemistry laboratories would bear his family name. Through his generosity the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire was splendidly housed, and he was glad to hear that plans for further extensions were already prepared.

BUILDINGS FREED OF DEBT

LORD GLANELY said that he was convinced that the college would play an important part in the history of Wales, and that its work would be as permanent as the ground on which it stood. The authorities had hoped that funds would be so forthcoming as to enable them to open the new buildings free of debt. That hope had not been realized. He was anxious that the visit of his Royal Highness should mark a clear starting point for the college, and in memory of his wife, who was as keenly interested in its welfare as himself, he proposed to contribute a further sum of £20,000, which would enable the Tatem laboratories to be opened free of debt and would provide the funds required for their maintenance. In making these contributions he hoped it would be an incentive to others to draw on their banking accounts in favour of the college. It was also his intention to found two scholarships of £1,000 each, also in memory of his wife, one for boys and one for girls. He particularly wished that these scholarships should be for children in the docks area of Cardiff, or for those whose parents were employed by a firm in that district. Lord Glanely added that Sir William Reardon Smith had also promised to found a scholarship of the value of £1,000.

The PRINCE OF WALES, in acknowledging these further gifts, said that he had received a telegram from Mr. Daniel Radcliffe, at Bath, where he was indisposed, asking him to accept £1,000 for the college, and, if the whole amount required was subscribed, a further £5,000 payable over a period of seven years. His Royal Highness then opened the new departments with a gold key presented by Mr. Caroe. He afterwards had luncheon with the Lord Mayor.

In the afternoon the Prince visited the School of Preventive Medicine, where Sir William James Thomas, the donor, presented him with the deed of gift of the building to the college.

The last engagement of the day was at the Cardiff Arms Park. Demonstrations and displays of folk dancing, &c., were given by the juvenile organizations of the city. Over 10,000 children took part in a grand march past.

His Royal Highness left by aeroplane soon after 4 o'clock and landed at Windsor soon after 5.

"WAKE UP, ENGLAND"

PROPOSED MANSION HOUSE MEETING

Sir Charles Higham was presented by the Lord Mayor with the Publicity Club cup at the Mansion House yesterday for his consistent work for advertising. He suggested that the Lord Mayor and Corporation should call a meeting to put into action the "Wake Up, England" idea in order to extend our exports, and the Lord Mayor said that if Sir Charles Higham would put the proposal in writing he would put it before the Corporation.

Sir Charles Higham wrote to the Lord Mayor later in the day:—"I respectfully suggest to you, and the Corporation of the City of London, that you should call a meeting at the Mansion House of the representative heads of all the leading British industries, including shipping, coal, steel, iron, textiles, &c., and every one else concerned, with the idea of formulating a 'Wake up England' movement to the need and the method of extending our exports, and that this meeting shall invite the best selling brains in the British Isles to offer their collective services to this end. The Department of Overseas Trade, as that part of his Majesty's Government which deals with export, should be invited to cooperate, but the movement should be a business movement, organized by business men in a businesslike manner. It would be a fine thing for the City of London to put this into being. It should be non-political and non-sectarian, and the whole thing should not be run, as a great many of these movements are run, by underpaid officials, but by a properly organized sales and advertising force to electrify, solidify, and develop British trade abroad."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN WEST KENT

AREAS REPORT REFERRED BACK BY K.C.C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MAIDSTONE, MAY 21

At the Kent County Council to-day Mr. Elgood, one of Bromley's representatives, moved that the report of the Parliamentary Committee reviewing areas in the western portion of the county commonly known as the Bromley area be referred back for further consideration and that in the meantime the case for Bromley Borough should be heard.

Mr. LAURENCE HARDY replied that no time should be wasted in dealing with what was becoming a serious question. The Commission of Inquiry received a great deal of evidence as to the possible pollution of the water in that district, which was one of the great sources of London's supply. A letter from the Metropolitan Water Board which had been quoted, Mr. Hardy said, had no real bearing upon what took place before the Commissioners, who were considering the possible pollution of the chalk by the enormous number of cesspools which the evidence showed existed through all the Bromley rural area. The possibility of pollution influenced the Commission not only in recommending urbanization of the rural area because of the need of sewerage, but also in strongly recommending to the Review Committee that this corner of Kent should be treated separately from the general review of the county, in order that no time should be wasted.

The motion to refer the report back was carried by 31 votes against 23.

The Parliamentary Committee's report dealt fully with the proposals submitted by the different authorities in the western portion of Kent for a rearrangement of districts under section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929. A summary of the report appeared in *The Times* of May 5.

The committee intimated their acceptance of the report of Commissioners who held local inquiries in October and November into applications by the Bromley Rural and Chislehurst and Beckenham Urban District Councils for orders under section 57 of the Act of last year, but "after careful consideration of the problems involved" recommended that the following proposals be not agreed to, no good case, in their unanimous opinion, having been made out for them:—

(1) Bexley Urban District Council for an adjustment of boundaries between Bexley and Sidcup or for the inclusion of a portion of the parish of North Cray in Bexley urban district.

(2) Bromley Borough Council for the inclusion of parts of the parishes of West Wickham, Farnborough, Keston, and Hayes in the borough of Bromley.

(3) Beckenham Urban District Council for the inclusion of the parish of West Wickham in the Beckenham urban district.

(4) Penge Urban District Council for the inclusion of parts of Beckenham and Croydon in the Penge urban district and an adjustment of boundaries on the north-west boundary of Penge.

With reference to the proposals of the Penge Urban District Council, the committee stated that there were no sufficient reasons given for large extensions which would have entirely altered the areas of the two urban districts. Both districts are well administered and strong enough to provide proper necessary public services, and no real grievance was proved to justify the application.

The committee were of the opinion that:—

(1) The western boundary between Bromley and Beckenham should be adjusted in order that Hayes-road and the adjoining district may be under the control of one local authority;

(2) The north-easterly boundary between Bromley and Chislehurst should be adjusted, with the object of the railway line between Grove Park Station and Orpington Junction being made in parts the boundary between those two area;

(3) Minor adjustments, to be agreed, should be made in certain parts of the boundaries between Penge and Beckenham.

The representatives of the Bromley Borough Council and of the Beckenham, Chislehurst, and Penge Urban District Councils, the report stated, were prepared to endeavour mutually to arrange with the committee to secure these adjustments. With regard to the proposals for the formation of a new urban district consisting of the Chislehurst Urban District (with the exception of a small portion in the Petts Wood area), the Sidcup Urban District, and the parishes of Mottingham, North Cray, and St. Paul's Cray, and small portions of the parishes of Orpington and St. Mary Cray, which are north of the London-Swanley railway line, the committee were of opinion that this area would make an effective unit in which the administration of necessary public services could be carried out efficiently and economically, and recommended that proposals be made accordingly to the Minister of Health.

The report continued:—"The area proposed by the Bromley Rural District Council for conversion into an urban district appears to the committee to be a unit in which a local authority would be able to discharge its functions with efficiency and with the fullest return for the time and money spent on its work, and would have sufficient financial resources to supply all the necessary sanitary and other services throughout the area."

HELP FOR FARMERS AND DEPENDENTS

PRINCE OF WALES'S MESSAGE

LORD ANCASTER, presiding yesterday over the 70th annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution in London, read the following message from the Prince of Wales, vice-patron of the institution:—

"I send to you and to all who will attend the annual general meeting my sincere congratulations on the success which has attended the society's efforts on behalf of the distressed and aged members of the agricultural community during the 70 years in which it has been the means of bringing relief and happiness to thousands of farmers and their dependents when old age, ill-health, and poverty have combined to deprive them of the means of subsistence. I know only too well that these are difficult days for farming, and though I trust that a brighter future lies ahead, in the meantime the services of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution have never, I fear, been more urgently needed. To my message of congratulation, therefore, I would add my best wishes for the future prosperity of the society, and I hope that it may continue to receive support not only from those whose lives are spent in the cultivation of the soil, but also from those who can afford from time to time to give some practical recognition of their dependence upon the oldest and most vital industry in the world."

LORD ANCASTER said that the institution had distributed over £1,000,000 in pensions and grants to between 6,000 and 7,000 members of the farming community, who, but for this help, would have spent the evening of their lives in sad and unmerited distress. Although they could congratulate themselves that their income had lately reached the record figure of £29,000, it was still insufficient to meet anything like the number of pressing claims upon their funds. Out of 318 approved claims presented for pensions this year it had not been possible to accept more than 172, but never before had so many pensions been granted in any one year.

Unfortunately, the present deplorable state of the agricultural industry made their task the harder to fulfil, but he was hopeful that the society, which had always retained the sympathy of the public, would soon be able to support throughout the year an average number of at least 1,000 pensioners. He paid a tribute to the invaluable services of the large body of unpaid local secretaries on whose loyal and zealous work throughout the country the prosperity of the institution mainly depends.

L.C.C. AND DIVORCED TEACHER

The question of the employment of Mr. C. A. Birch, who was asked to resign from his position of assistant master in a L.C.C. elementary school because he had been divorced by his wife, came before the Education Committee of the L.C.C. at their meeting yesterday. The Teaching Staff Sub-Committee who had considered the matter in private recommended that Mr. Birch should be informed that the Council would not consider any application that might be made by him, or on his behalf, for employment in its education service, either permanently or "on supply." Sir John Gilbert, chairman of the committee, said that under standing orders Mr. Birch had no right to address a letter to the meeting. He had, however, addressed a long letter to him (Sir John Gilbert) dealing mainly with the question of the divorce laws. He did not propose to have the letter read to the committee, but if any member wished to see it he or she could do so. Without further comment the recommendation of the sub-committee was adopted.

Mr. Birch, after being divorced, was suspended by the L.C.C. and, acting on advice, resigned, but wrote to the Director of Education, stating that as there was no other way he provided his former wife with the necessary evidence for divorce so that he "could live honourably with the woman he loved."

NEEDS OF INDUSTRY

NEW MINDS FOR NEW PROBLEMS

The annual luncheon and meeting of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, Limited, were held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. F. W. Goodenough presided in the absence of the president, Sir Hugo Hirst, and the principal guest was Lord Melchett.

Mr. GOODENOUGH, proposing the toast of "British Commerce and Industry," said that this country was going through a bad time; we were not getting the share of the world's import trade we used to have—and to some extent that was our fault, as well as to some extent our misfortune. He had been upbraided for saying so, but he believed in knowing the worst, in examining ourselves and our methods frankly and fearlessly, in order to put right what was wrong as quickly as possible. We should have won the War much sooner than we did if we had taken the people fully into our confidence from the first. We must face our troubles and dangers quite frankly, and then go all out to get the better of them. We were constitutionally slow to realize the need for change; but once we had realized it and got started on a new course, we were pretty hard to stop. What we needed in commerce and industry to-day more than ever were, first and foremost, leaders of genius at the head, who would bring new minds to new problems; men who readily recognized that, in Henry Ford's words, "changed conditions give old methods notice to quit," and had the penetrating insight, foresight, and judgment, as well as the knowledge, needed for devising new methods on great lines.

CHEERFULNESS AND GOOD WILL

LORD MELCHETT, responding, said that one thing which was having a very depressing effect was the unreasonable amount of direct taxation on commerce and industry. Theoretical economists continually said that direct taxation did not affect industry; but the fact remained that it did. The reasons were both economic and psychological. The individual saw the reward of his work disappear in the maw of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He himself had found that he worked six months of the year for nothing at all. He thought the period was even longer now. He was becoming more of an amateur than a professional. (Laughter.) The stimulus to carry on industry was being taken away. They wanted commerce and industry to be carried on by happy and cheerful people. A dissatisfied staff or dissatisfied workman would never make for efficient work or progress and would never make for low costs of production. There were many assets in business balance-sheets which no accountant had yet discovered. There were the great assets of comradeship, loyalty, and team work. All these helped a great deal. There were certain principles which stood out in industry and commerce; the principles of a large, united, rationalized industry; the latest and best technical methods; aggressive, solid, and well-informed salesmanship; and co-operation of all engaged in the business from top to bottom. These were fundamental, and no temporary depression could succeed in affecting them. They would always win through.

Advertisements formed the most interesting portion of the literature he saw to-day. A good deal of the advertising reflected more credit on the artistic instinct of the designer than on the result he was likely to achieve. One saw artistic reproductions of young women and of lovely landscapes, but having studied the wonderful pictures, one was often at a loss to know what the advertiser was trying to sell. He emphasized the need for more and more technically-equipped salesmen. This country was essentially a country of high-class production. Pride of workmanship was in our blood. Our goods might be more expensive, but they gave us immense good will throughout the world, a good will that suffered when times were hard, but which came back immediately times were better. It was better to go through difficult times than to give up good will. Good will took generations to build up, and nothing could be lost quicker if the standard of quality was reduced.

The toast of "The Society" was proposed by Mr. SYDNEY WALTON and responded to by Mr. A. W. FISHER.

N.S.P.C.C. AND BRUTALITY TO CHILDREN

LORD ULLSWATER ON INCREASE

At the annual meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, held at Victory House, Leicester-square, London, yesterday, and attended by representatives from England, Wales, and Ireland, Lord Ullswater, chairman of the society's central executive committee, presented the annual report, which showed that, during last year, 43,043 cases were dealt with, affecting 107,172 children—600 more than the previous year.

LORD ULLSWATER said the cases reported for investigation had increased. This meant, he thought, that more advantage was taken by the public of the society. It might be said that as our civilization advanced the work of such a society as this should diminish. And many people might be astonished to find that the opposite was the case. We claimed, year by year, to be advancing in civilization, but at the same time we had to admit that, year by year, the evil of ill-treatment of children seemed to increase. As long as the increase of population went on they must expect to have more and more work to do. Some of the stories which came to the society were really pitiable. They were heart-rending accounts, yet those which appeared in the report were only samples.

They saw the name of the society occasionally in the papers when they had to take cases into Court, and it was rather ironic that the best advertisement they got was through the cases they took into Court; there they got a free advertisement, but it was one they least liked to employ, because they did not take cases into Court unless they were absolutely driven to it. It was satisfactory, he thought, to observe that during the last year the cases brought into Court had reached the lowest percentage obtained in the society's history, yet there were 500 such cases last year—far too many.

A regrettable feature in the report was that the cases of brutality had increased. The reason for this it was difficult to say. It might be thought that this violence and brutality were due, possibly, to the aftermath of the War. This was not so. Before the War there were twice as many cases of brutality as there were now. It might be, he did not know, that the experience of parents was that since the War children had become more aggravating. But even if that were so, and that called for proper punishment administered in the correct way, there was no reason whatever to account for this increase of brutality. Drink remained one of the main causes of ill-treatment, but only to a comparatively moderate percentage. He thought of the cases that had been brought to their attention only 11 per cent. could in any way be traced to the excess of drink.

He would desire to express the society's gratitude to the Duchess of Atholl and Sir Donald Maclean, who had given the society invaluable assistance in connexion with the Canal Boats Bill in the House of Commons.

Concluding, he urged that they should extend their operations by asking others to help them.

Lady Carlisle, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Turnbull (Commissioner of the City of London Police), and Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. F. Rich (Governor of Wandsworth Prison) were elected members of the society's central executive committee.

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

NEWS, PICTURES, AND SPECIAL ARTICLES

The Times Weekly Edition, published to-day, contains a full-page picture of Shamrock V. winning her first race at the Harwich Regatta, as well as a number of photographs taken during the march of the Kanchenjunga Expedition, illustrations of the new India House, a photographic study of night work on the new Lambeth Bridge, pictures of the Walker Cup competition and the Ladies' Open Golf Championship, and a page of "Pictures from our Readers."

The position of affairs in India, M. Briand's plan for the future organization of Europe, the League Council meetings, rationalization in industry, the progress of the Kanchenjunga Expedition, the reception of the London Naval Treaty, and the political situation at home are among the topics of current interest that are fully dealt with in the news columns.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

SCOTTISH CHURCH ASSEMBLY

STIPENDS OF MINISTERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, MAY 21

Mr. James Brown, M.P., Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh, held another levée at the Palace of Holyroodhouse this forenoon before he drove to the Assembly Hall. The levée was largely attended by the Scottish Judges, members of the Faculty of Advocates, and representatives of legal and educational bodies.

The Judges present were Lord Clyde (Lord Justice-General), Lord Alness (Lord Justice-Clerk), Lord Ormidale, Lord Hunter, Lord Anderson, Lord Sands, Lord Blackburn, Lord Morison, Lord Murray, Lord Fleming, Lord Moncrieff, Lord Mackay, and Lord Pitman. Mr. Craigie Aitchison, K.C. (Lord Advocate), also attended. Lord and Lady Elgin, who were the guests of the High Commissioner at Holyroodhouse, accompanied him when he went to the Assembly Hall for the resumption of Church bodies.

The RIGHT REV. DR. JOHN WHITE read the terms of the proposed reply to the King's letter, and these were approved. The letter stated that there were no more loyal subjects in his Majesty's Dominions than the members of the Church of Scotland, and they welcomed the King's determination to preserve their rights and liberties. The LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER received the letter, which, he said, he would have great pleasure in conveying to the King.

DR. WHITE also presented the report on general administration, which, he said, covered the ground of eight committees of the two Assemblies before the Union. Now there was no Church and State section, because they occupied the unique position of being the freest Church in Christendom, with its freedom acknowledged by the State and safeguarded against outside interference or control. For the first time in the history of Church and State the difficult problem of harmonizing the relations between the civil and spiritual authority had been satisfactorily solved and a right concordat established.

PAYING FOR RELIGION

It was reported by PROFESSOR LAMONT (Glasgow) regarding the maintenance of the ministry fund that last year the minimum stipend of £300 and a manse had been provided for both sections of the Church, but on neither side was that achieved with ease, and it was not going to be easy to maintain that figure. To do so and to rectify certain inequalities between the two sides of the Church the contributions from the membership of the Church would have to be increased by about £10,000.

Mr. WILLIAM WHITELAW, one of the leading elders, who is chairman of the London and North Eastern Railway Company, said they had to try to teach people who had been in the habit of getting their religion, so to speak, for nothing that they had to pay for it, and that it was a privilege to pay for it. They would want a little bit of patience on both sides. The great endowment fund of the Church was wholly, from its beginning, the freewill offerings of the people. He asked support for a campaign to raise the minimum value of livings to £400 a year and a manse.

The report was adopted.

LORD LINLITHGOW moved approval of an overture by the Glasgow Presbytery protesting against the persecution of religion in Russia and calling upon Christian people everywhere to pray and work for the restoration of religious liberty in that land. He said that all forms of theistic religion were assailed, and neither church, nor meeting house, nor mosque, nor synagogue, escaped the penalties and the disabilities imposed by the civil authorities in their effort to cut out root and branch all belief in God. All Church property had been confiscated, and all servants of all Churches, priests, monks, or laymen, paid or unpaid, were deprived of the franchise.

The overture was adopted.

In the afternoon the Lord High Commissioner and Mrs. Brown visited the People's Palace Mission and the Royal Infirmary. At the Mission Mr. Brown emphasized the need for encouraging less fortunate brothers and sisters, and said he sometimes felt like saying, "There, but for the grace of God, goes Jimmy Broon." At the Infirmary the Lord High Commissioner chatted wth several young patients, to some of whom he gave a florin. In one of the wards Miss Joan MacDonald, the Prime Minister's daughter, who is being trained as a nurse there, was presented to him.

BOAT-RACE DAY MISHAP

FINE FOR OVERLOADING A RIVER SKIFF

At the Mortlake Police Court yesterday GEORGE WILLIAM BARRETT, living in High-street, Brentford, was fined £5 for endangering the lives and property of people on board the skiff Our Girls on the occasion of the University Boat Race, and £2 for overloading the boat. He pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. H. G. Willmer, who prosecuted for the Port of London Authority, said that before the race Barrett had been ferrying people over the river to Duke's Meadows. After the race a large number of people wished to return, and this boat was the only means of crossing the river. Barrett took 10 passengers on board, including three women and three children. There was no suggestion that the passengers crowded on the boat; Barrett was inviting them to come. Almost immediately the boat started from the shore water began to come in, and some of the passengers, all of whom were sitting in the stern, suggested that they should move farther amidships, but Barrett refused to allow them to do so. The result was that the boat sank in midstream, throwing every one into the water.

Evidence was given by a Port of London Authority inspector that the day after the accident the boat was found to be free from leak.

Giving evidence on oath, Barrett said that in taking the passengers across the river the boat was nearly swamped by the wash of the tide. When they were three-quarters of the way across the swell got into the back of the boat. Continuing, he said: "I rowed for my life, as I could see what was coming. Then another swell came along and down went the boat, stern first. As she went down the boat turned over and I was pinned underneath. I got hold of a boy who was also pinned under the boat, and we got free and clung on until we were picked up."

The CHAIRMAN.—You did your best once you were in the water to save the people?

Barrett.—I did.

Barrett was given 14 days to pay the fines.

After the hearing one of the passengers in the boat paid the fines for Barrett.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL

PLEA FOR MONEY TO BUY RADIUM

GENERAL MARSDIN NEWTON presided at the annual meeting of the Governors of the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, S.W., yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Mr. W. J. Gwyn, Mr. H. C. Jones, Mr. A. St. G. Caulfeild, Mr. P. J. Neate, Mr. E. L. Bell, and Mr. W. E. Miles.

The annual report of the medical committee stated that the number of patients admitted to the hospital in 1929 was 1,162, an increase of 189 over the previous year, and the average number of beds occupied daily was 103. The total number of operations performed was 988, an increase of 129. In the out-patient department there were 1,557 new patients, an increase of 127, and the total out-patient attendances amounted to 21,294. In the electro-therapeutic department 177 new cases were treated, while the total attendances were 10,409. The total number of out-patient attendances at the hospital was 31,703.

Moving the adoption of the reports of the several committees and the balance-sheet for the year 1929, the CHAIRMAN said it would be seen that there had been a considerable increase in the work of the hospital. Their radium department was comparatively new, and with the help of the generous public the committee hoped to be able to increase the amount at present available for use. Plans for the new building had been approved. This involved an expenditure of £93,000, and he hoped an appeal to the public would yield sufficient. At present they had received £17,500. Several houses had been purchased in Fulham-road with a view to the site being utilized by the hospital.

Mr. W. J. GWYN seconded and the report was adopted.

Replying to a vote of thanks to the honorary medical staff, Dr. R. H. JOCELYN SWAN said that very valuable work had been carried out in their Research Department by Professor Archibald Leitch and his colleagues. The speaker appealed for funds for an additional supply of radium.

CHURCH FINANCE

BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON REGULAR GIVING

The BISHOP of LIVERPOOL (Dr. David), in his presidential address to the diocesan conference at Liverpool yesterday, said there were some who criticized the present emphasis placed on the business side of Church work, and thought that there was a tendency to make an idol of efficiency. The assumption appeared to be that a Church could not be at the same time well ordered and spiritually active. To this he could not agree, nor could he believe that its purely religious work was likely to be better done if its administration was cumbrous or slovenly or out of date. He had asked for £50,000 of unallocated contributions during the diocese's jubilee year (that was before July, 1931) for church extension, and he believed he would get it.

He believed the time had now come for a definite step out of what had been called "chaotic anarchy" in Church finance, and that Church folk generally were willing to accept St. Paul's admonition to assess themselves weekly and to make their payments and gifts deliberately and systematically, whether they attend a particular service in church or not. Discussing the normal proportion of his income which every honest Christian ought to set apart for religious purposes, the Bishop said that in Old Testament days it was a tenth. In the modern world rates and taxes provided for many of those works of mercy which in old time fell upon the tenth. He therefore suggested that a fair proportion as a minimum was 6d. in the pound. If that were accepted as a personal obligation towards the Church's work at home and overseas, all obligations to parish, diocese, and Church Assembly would be fully discharged.

The conference discussed Sunday observance with special reference to the proposal to come before the city council to-day in favour of games in the parks on Sunday. On the motion of the BISHOP of WARRINGTON, a resolution was carried urging the city council to institute a referendum on the question before further action is taken.

CANON C. E. RAVEN, whose remarks were received with some cries of dissent, said he was tired of the Church's negative attitude. By negativing young people's desire for a full life they were creating in the minds of the public a conviction that Christianity was ready to die at the last ditch. It was blasphemy to say that Christ's cause was faced with defeat if children who now played in the streets of slums were allowed to play in the parks on Sundays.

FARNHAM CASTLE

BISHOP OF GUILDFORD'S APPEAL

The Guildford Diocesan Conference yesterday postponed to the next conference consideration of the future use of Farnham Castle.

The castle has been empty for two years, since it was vacated by the Bishop of Winchester when it became the property of the Guildford diocese. In November the Diocesan Conference decided that part of it should be used as a residence for the Bishop of Guildford and the rest as a retreat house, if financially practicable. In the meantime Mr. Walter Tapper drew up a scheme and estimated the cost of the residence at £6,000 and of the retreat house at £8,500. With other items the total cost would be nearer £17,500.

On this report the Diocesan Board of Finance were not prepared yesterday to recommend the adaptation, but Mrs. RUPERT ANDERSON pleaded for further consideration in order to see whether sufficient money could not be raised to make the scheme possible. Hearing of the Board's decision, she said, she telephoned to friends and received promises amounting to £1,150. CANON GIRLING, rector of Farnham, and others supported her.

The BISHOP (Dr. J. H. Greig) expressed disappointment at the planning of the proposed Bishop's apartments. He said they were on too large a scale. Farnham Castle was a jewel of the first water, belonging to the Church of England as well as the Diocese of Guildford. He felt they must be very careful how they handled the matter, and he would be sorry to think that his name would go down to posterity as the name of the Bishop of Guildford who threw Farnham Castle aside. It would be a black blot on the name of the first Bishop of that new diocese and on his contemporary Churchmen who allowed that to happen. He supported the further consideration of the matter.

LORD MIDLETON stated that nearly £20,000 had been promised towards the cost of the cathedral which is to be built for the diocese.

JUPITER AIR ENGINE WORKS

EXTENSION FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRISTOL, MAY 21

The Jupiter aeroplane engine produced by the Bristol Aeroplane Company is now the most widely manufactured engine in the world. It is being made under licence in 17 countries, and last year's world output was 1,200. The supply latterly has barely kept pace with demand, though the company's staff here has grown in 10 years from 30 to 1,700 and the works have now been extended and reorganized with a view to increased production.

To-day an opportunity has been given to officials of the Air Ministry, aircraft constructors, aero engineers, and others to inspect the works and to see the engines in course of production. At present the output of these large works is only 10 to 12 engines a week. There is still in the system, therefore, nothing suggestive of mass production. The aim rather is the highest workmanship proved and checked at every stage by rigorous tests. From the acceptance of the raw material to the assembly of the finished engines tests accompany the work and are renewed again when the engines have had their hours of running under their own and auxiliary power. The metal arriving at the workshops is marked in different colours and pieces are taken from it for testing. Even forgings are ordered in specially big dimensions so that samples may be cut out for the testing shop. Thenceforward the tests and inspections go on at the end of every operation until at last when the engines have been run they are stripped to the last component and examined again, sometimes microscopically.

This careful checking is devoted to the workmanship as well as to the quality of the material. Wearing surfaces when finished have a polish like silver. Valves, for instance, are "lapped" finally in a machine which rubs them down with a fine powder to give them a perfectly smooth surface, and even gudgeon-pins and tappet rollers are treated in the same way. So it is with the larger parts. Crankshafts are ground to measurements of the ten-thousandth part of an inch. There is a special room for buffing the inside of parts of the induction system until they are smoother than would seem necessary, yet the firm claims that attention to this detail has enabled it to secure an extra 10 horse-power in the engine's performance.

Such fine work as this is naturally done in the best conditions. The great machine shop is as clean and tidy as the most fastidious person might wish. It is swept clear of filings twice a day with the evident and it is said successful intention of keeping in the minds of the men the importance of clean and careful work.

THE ETCHING SHOP

One of the most valuable of the testing places is the etching shop, where every steel component is given an acid test after completion. The slightest faults are generally revealed in this process, and the work is thought of such importance that the department is being enlarged. In the laboratory every foot of metal is tested and alloys are analysed after making. This section also deals with aluminium cylinder heads or other parts in which drills or taps may have broken off, dissolving out the broken steel tool and so avoiding the destruction of the aluminium part.

The whole note of these works is care and precision. Design has for the moment been settled, though experiments are still going on, and has been proved in many important flights. Production, therefore, is going forward, but it is clear that it cannot grow by speeding-up processes. So long as this system of watching quality at every step is adhered to output can only be increased as the works grow. To-day's guests included Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, who mentioned that he had flown behind the Jupiter engine in British, Dutch, German, French, and Italian aircraft and that it had never let him down.

Sydney Barrett and Hugh McCullock, each aged 20, escaped from the Borstal Institution at Rochester yesterday, but were recaptured a few hours later by the police.

News in Brief

The annual general meeting of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation will be held at the offices, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, on June 24.

Frederick Desborough, a member of the Shoeburyness Urban District Council, was yesterday fined £5 at Southend for driving dangerously on the way to a funeral.

Mr. C. G. Vernon, head of the science department at Bedales School, Petersfield, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. S. Pollitt as headmaster of Southall County School.

The Inquiry as to whether imported wallboard should bear an indication of origin will be resumed at 10.30 a.m. on Monday at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, S.W.

While being towed from Aberdeen to Grimsby for repairs, the trawler John G. Watson, formerly owned by R. Irvin and Sons, Limited, North Shields, sprang a leak and sank five miles north-east of Longstone Lightship.

Three men were injured in an explosion at the Triplex Glass Works at Eccleston, Lancashire, yesterday, and were taken to St. Helens Hospital. One of them is Mr. Kerr, a chemist and the son of a Lancashire doctor.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Alderman E. B. Lewis, president of the National Chamber of Trade, an additional member of the committee recently set up under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford to examine the present situation regarding the British Industries Fair and to consider what means can be adopted to increase still further its utility to British trade.

A cyclist rode up to Miss Dorothy Andrews, of Lister-gardens, Edmonton, while she was walking near the edge of the pavement in Edmonton yesterday morning, snatched her bag, containing about 2s. 6d., from under her arm, and rode away towards the City. An hour and a half later a similar incident occurred at Upper Tooting, where Mrs. Annie Turner was robbed of a blue leather handbag containing about £5.

A taxicab swerved to avoid traffic and came into collision with two others near Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, about 1 p.m. yesterday. It overturned, and the passengers, Mrs. Sol Harris and Miss Golda Harris, had to be treated at St. George's Hospital for cuts from broken glass; they were afterwards taken to a nursing home in Park-lane. The driver, Henry Halson, of Hackney, was taken to St. George's Hospital, and afterwards discharged.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The executors of Dr. J. Buchanan, late of Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, announce that they cannot trace a hospital mentioned in his will. (p. 1)

The Universities Bureau of the British Empire requires a full-time secretary. (p. 3)

A negotiator with first-class experience is required by a firm of auctioneers and estate agents. (p. 3)

A retired officer of the Regular Forces is required at once as secretary to a West End club. (p. 1)

The Royal Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Institution seeks a chaplain. (p. 3)

A morning newspaper requires crossword puzzles on charts of 15 by 15 squares. (p. 1)

Two vacancies have arisen at the Hilton Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. (p. 2)

The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police district seeks tenders for the supply of coal and coke to police offices, courts, and stations. (p. 4)

CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN REDMOND

The trial was opened at the Circuit Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday of Captain William Redmond, member of Dail Eireann, who is charged with the manslaughter of a young cyclist named Thomas Murphy by knocking him down with his motor-car on April 16. Mr. Cecil Lavery, who prosecuted, said that evidence would be produced to show that Captain Redmond was driving on the wrong side, and that he smelt of drink and was staggering. It was clear, said counsel, that Captain Redmond was guilty of culpable negligence, and that he was under the influence of drink. Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned until to-day.

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EIGHT-CYLINDER CARS

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"The Marmon is the best car I have ever driven. Her silken acceleration from 4 to 60 miles an hour is remarkable . . . . . she has easily done everything my arduous duties require . . . . . whilst being no more expensive to run than a six-cylinder car. She is comfortable and luxurious. In fact, she looks like and behaves like a £1,000 job," writes Mr. F. G., of Wardour Street, London.

Marmon "R" from £440 Marmon "79" from £725
Marmon "69" " £565 Big Eight " £965

"Double-Dome" Combustion—Equi-Pressure Cable Link Brakes—Single-Button Control—Chromium Plating—Wire Wheels—Full Equipment.

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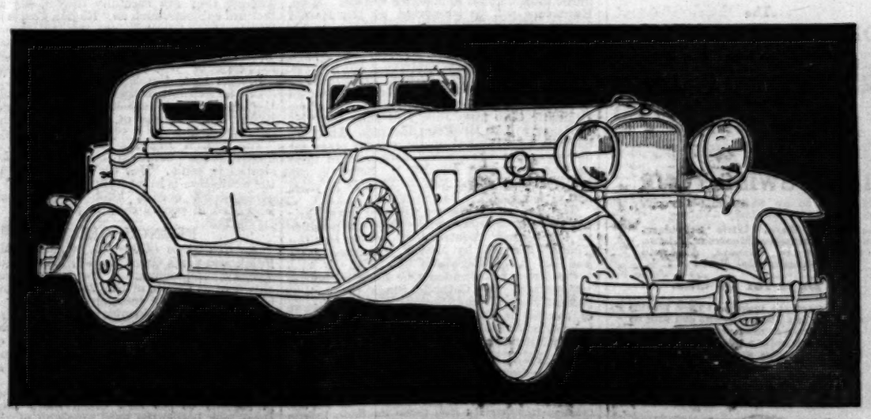

MARMON
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T.B.L.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE PRACTICE OF THOUGHT

By CALLISTHENES

It is unfortunate that thinking, the hardest and most important part of business leadership, looks the easiest. A man who is thinking hard may have the appearance of idleness though every fibre of his being is at full stretch. So it comes about that thinking in many businesses has not the clearly defined and important position to which it is entitled, some of those whose duty it is to think preferring activities which more easily catch attention and earn admiration.

But thought there must be—strong, creative thought—if the business is to go ahead.

There is, of course, an abundance, perhaps a super-abundance, of mere reflection when men let their thoughts roam the past, the present, or the future without any intention of framing them into action. Often they are merely trying to rearrange facts so as to soothe their vanity or ease their consciences. Such idling of the mind has about the same relation to real thought as the drift of a leaf has to the purposeful surge of an aeroplane making its way from continent to continent

In this Business thought is given its place among the major duties of the day. It is as much a part of the routine as opening the office door or taking one's place at the desk or counter. There is nothing furtive, apologetic or casual about it. Thinking is not relegated to the odd moments between other activities. We do not feel that it needs to be disguised under the name of "conference" or "preparing a memorandum," though these are often its accompaniment. Sustained, concentrated thinking is a duty to be done as definitely and regularly as answering letters or balancing books.

Only in proportion to the amount of such constructive thought does a business as a whole or the separate departments of it go forward to the achievement of success.

And the power of thought grows with the practice of thought.

Behind the building of this Business lie twenty-one years of concentrated, imaginative, creative thought. We hope, and we believe, that every year as it passed has left us with a stronger power of thought. As members of this Organization have developed, separate minutes have grown into the habit of thought, and the habit has brought with it the ability to think with speed, precision, comprehensiveness, effectiveness. They have become thinking business men because thought was fostered and encouraged in every department and in every grade.

It is partly because the public now know that business is as worthy of highly informed, imaginative thought as any art or science or profession that it has come in recent years to its higher place in national importance and national esteem.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

A head study of the very successful Fox Terrier INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION KINGSTHORP SANDSTORM, owned by Mr. Alex. H. Stewart, of Chicago.

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Such ailments as *Listlessness, Excessive Scratching, Loss of Appetite, Eczema, and Shedding Coat irregularly* are usually due to poor blood condition, which is promptly corrected by a course of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.

Bob Martin's Condition Powders are in 6d. packets of 9 powders and shilling boxes of 18; sold by every chemist and all the big stores.

THIS illustration of an old-time kennelman giving a Tasteless Condition Powder appears on the wrapper of all Bob Martin's preparations. Bob Martin's Condition Powders are QUITE Tasteless and can be given with food, in milk, or dry on the tongue.

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IDEAL ITALIAN TOUR
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21 Days for £50

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IDEAL SWISS TOUR
enables you to see Switzerland thoroughly, comfortably and economically. Visiting
Gorge of Aare, Little Scheidegg, Lucerne, Interlaken, Montreux, Pilatus, Grindelwald, Geneva, Axenstein Western Alps, Paris.

15 Days for 30 Gns.

The above fares are inclusive. They provide travel tickets (via short sea route and with no night travel), meals en route, good hotel accommodation (full board), a complete programme of sightseeing, gratuities, and services of courier throughout.
For particulars of these and other tours send for free illustrated book "Summer Holidays at Home and Abroad."

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Entertainments

THE THEATRES

VISIT OF GERMAN PLAYERS

Mr. C. B. Cochran and Mr. Maurice Browne will begin their international season at the Globe Theatre on Monday by presenting Mr. Alexander Moissi as Fedya in Tolstoy's *The Live Corpse*, which was first performed at the Moscow Art Theatre in 1911. Though often played in France and Germany, it was last staged in this country by the Russian Players at the Garrick Theatre two years ago. Mr. Moissi, who is considered to be one of the leading actors in Germany, has never before acted in London; during his visit he will also be seen in *Hamlet*, which, together with *The Live Corpse*, will be produced in German with a German cast. He will be supported by Charlotte Schultz, Hedwin Pauly, Wilhelm Diegelmann, Wolfgang Keppler, Rudolf Amend, Johanna Terwin, Lydia Li, Herbert Hubner, and Oscar Ingenohl. The second event of the international season will be the first visit to this country of Georges and Ludmilla Pitoeff, who will appear at the Globe Theatre on Tuesday, June 10, in Mr. Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*. This, in turn, will be followed by Dumas's *La Dame aux Camélias*.

The four weeks' run of *His Excellency the Governor* comes to an end on Saturday night. On Tuesday it will be succeeded by the second of the series of nineteenth-century plays to be produced at the Kingsway Theatre. This will be *Liberty Hall*, a drama in four acts by R. C. Carton, which was originally produced by George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre on December 4, 1892. He played the leading role, with Edward Righton, Marion Terry, and Fanny Coleman in the other leading parts. At the Kingsway Mr. Deering Wells will take the George Alexander part, and the others will be filled respectively by Mr. Lawrence Hanray, Miss Joan Maude, and Miss May Agate. Another important revival will be Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem*, which will be produced at the Royalty Theatre on June 11, in succession to *Our Ostriches*. The cast will include Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Miles Malleson (both of whom appeared in Sir Nigel Playfair's production of the play at the Lyric, Hammersmith, in 1927), and Mr. Godfrey Tearle, Mr. Eric Portman, Mr. Martin Walker, Mr. Frank Lacy, Mr. Arnold Pilbeam, Mr. Townsend Whitling, Miss Mary Mayfren, Mr. Hannen Cane, and Miss Dora Barton.

On Monday Messrs. Chappell and Co. will revive *Lilac Time* for a limited season at the Lyric Theatre, in succession to *Debonair*, which will be withdrawn on Saturday. This will be the fourth revival of *Lilac Time* since its original production at the Lyric in December, 1922. With one or two alterations the cast will be the same as that which is appearing this week at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith. Mr. Frederick Blamey will be Franz Schubert, a part he has been playing for seven years, and Lili will be played by Miss Gertrude Wolfe. Others are Mr. Thorpe Bates, Mr. Lionel Victor, Miss Enid Lowe, Mr. George Vollaire, Mr. Robert Nainby, Mr. John Kelly, and Miss Mina Greene.

To-day week has been fixed as the day of opening for the new Grafton Theatre in Tottenham Court-road. It has been transformed by Miss Judith Wogan from an old cinema into a Little Theatre, which will give short plays and turns of a kind for which the ordinary playhouse and music-halls have no particular corner. The chief item in the first programme will be a War play called *The Searcher*, by Miss Yelona Pilcher, the chief part in which will be played by Miss Eleanor Elder.

CHEAPER SEATS

When *Every Mother's Son* is produced at the Strand Theatre on Thursday, May 29, popular prices will be introduced, and if the experiment is successful it will probably be followed by other London theatres. Stalls and dress-circle seats at the Strand will be bookable at 8s. 6d. and 5s. 9d., and upper-circle seats at 3s. 6d., all inclusive of tax. Pit and gallery seats will be sold at 2s. 4d. and 1s. 2d. respectively, also inclusive of tax. This will be the first time that popular prices have prevailed for a "straight" play at a London theatre, the only other instance being for a musical play at the Winter Garden Theatre, where the innovation is proving highly successful. The cast for *Every Mother's Son* includes Miss Mary Clare, Miss Cecily Byrne, Miss Margaret Yarde, Miss Nadine March, Mr. Cecil Landeau, and Mr. Lewis Casson.

Mr. Julian Wylie's successful musical farcical comedy *Here Comes the Bride* will be transferred from the Piccadilly Theatre to the Lyceum on Monday, where the prices range from 1s. to 10s. 6d. Another transfer will be *Nine Till Six*, which will be seen at the Criterion Theatre on Monday.

The Command to Love, which was recently produced at the Arts Theatre, will be staged at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday, June 10. Miss Yvonne Arnaud will appear in the part of Manuela, Miss Isobel Elsom in that of Marie Anne, and Mr. Ronald Squire in that of Gaston, Marquis du Saint Lac. The play will be produced by Mr. W. Graham Browne.

The first week of June will also see the presentation at the St. Martin's Theatre of Mr. Neil Grant's three-act comedy *Petticoat Influence*, which will be given in succession to *Honours Easy*. The cast will include Sir Nigel Playfair, Mr. Morton Selten, Mr. Frank Allenby, Mr. Robert Holmes, Miss Jane Millican, and Miss Diana Wynyard, who will play the part she created when the piece was produced by the Repertory Players in March. The producer will be Mr. John Hastings Turner.

A dramatization by Mr. Edward Lewis of Mary Webb's novel, "Precious Bane," is among the plays to be produced by the Swanage Repertory Company, which begins its second summer season on Monday at the Grand Theatre, Swanage. *Full House*, a new comedy by Mr. Anthony Armstrong, *At No. 15*, by Miss Alma Brosman, and *The Dream Kiss*, by Mr. Joshua Jordan, are other plays to be given their first performance during this season. The opening piece of the season is *Gooseberry Fool*, by Miss Clemence Dane and Miss Helen Simpson. In all, 14 different plays will be produced during the three months' season, the programme being changed on Mondays and Thursdays. Mr. John Fernald is the producer, and the company includes Mr. Cecil Trouncer, Mr. Harold Clayton, Miss Ethel Hope-Johnstone, and Miss Pamela Willins. Miss Gertrude Kingston will join the company as leading lady in *She Never Could Housekeep*, a new comedy by Mr. Edgar Wilford.

MISS RUTH DRAPER

Miss Ruth Draper is returning to England after an absence of two years, and will give a season at the Vaudeville Theatre, beginning on June 9, presenting six evening and two *matinée* performances. Mme. Yvette Guilbert will also appear at the Arts Theatre from June 11 to June 20.

Mme. Karsavina will appear at the Arts Theatre on Tuesday in a dance programme including *Le Spectre de la Rose*. The present season is not an attempt to produce *ballet* on a small scale, but to give the perfect chamber music dance recital in a simple setting. Mme. Karsavina will be supported by Mr. Harold Turner, Mr. Keith Lester, and Mme. Sophie Wyss, the soprano. The programme will also include *Mademoiselle de Maupin, The Angel*, and *The Mozart Suite*.

A revival of Sir Arthur Pinero's *The Magistrate* is to be the May Week production of the Cambridge University Amateur Dramatic Club from June 7 to June 16. The producer will be Mr. Peter Hannen. The play has not been revived on the regular stage for 38 years, but was presented in musical form as *The Boy*, with Mr. W. H. Berry in the principal part, at the Adelphi Theatre 13 years ago.

The Repertory Players will also begin their activities on Sunday, when they will produce at the Strand Theatre *How to be Healthy Though Married*, by Miss F. Tennyson Jesse and Mr. H. M. Harwood.

On Monday afternoon Our Lady's Players, affiliated to the Catholic Stage Guild, will present at the Rudolf Steiner Hall *The Flower of the Seven Years*, by Miss Margaret Mackenzie, with Miss Gabrielle Casartelli and Mr. Henry Vibart in the principal parts.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

To-day.—Command Variety Performance, London Palladium.
Sunday.—*How to be Healthy Though Married*, Strand.
Monday.—*The Live Corpse*, Globe; *Nine till Six*, Criterion (transferred); *Here Comes the Bride*, Lyceum (transferred); *Lilac Time*, Lyric.
Tuesday.—*The Last Chapter*, New; *Liberty Hall*, Kingsway.
May 29.—*Every Mother's Son*, Strand; *The Searcher*, Grafton.
May 31.—*Hamlet*, Globe.
June 1.—*The Living Law*, Garrick.
June 2.—*The Merchants*, A.D.C. Theatre, Cambridge.
June 10.—*The Command to Love*, Daly's; *St. Joan*, Globe.
June 20.—*Twelfth Night*, O.U.D.S.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 10

ART EXHIBITIONS

KENSINGTON ARTISTS

Some very distinguished names are included in the list of contributors to an exhibition of oil paintings by living Kensington artists which has been arranged at Leighton House. The foreword to the catalogue informs us that no fewer than five Presidents of the Royal Academy, including Sir William Llewellyn, have resided within the borough boundaries, and, indeed, this exhibition would suggest that Kensington was a nursery of the kind. Though it contains a few discreetly modern works, in general character it recalls the palmy days of Melbury-road. Quite seriously, from the regional point of view, it is a most astonishing exhibition. You would never make the mistake of supposing that you were in Chelsea—or even Hampstead. So pronounced is the local flavour that you catch yourself wondering how "The Vagrant," by Mrs. Annie L. Swynnerton, A.R.A., as reckless in style as wheedling in expression, came to be admitted. She must have strayed in from Notting Dale. Though, to be sure, feminine talent seems to be less subject to the Kensington atmosphere than male—is it because a feminine P.R.A. is unlikely?—and the pastel of "Hall at Villa Fedora, Baveno," by Mrs. Laura Anning Bell, though sedate enough in design, has a dash in execution which is lacking elsewhere.

But if inspiration and impulse are to seek this is a collection of good paintings. The most obviously accomplished is "Portrait of a Surgeon," by Sir William Orpen, R.A. It is, to begin with, very like a surgeon, the slightly smiling mouth suggesting the delicate manipulator, and the disposition of the head, in tone, and the rubber-gloved hands against the white background and overalls make an admirably balanced design. Both Sir Arthur A. S. Cope, R.A., and Sir John Lavery, R.A., are represented by portraits, and Mr. Robert Anning Bell, R.A., has an impressive painting of "The Watchers at the Holy Sepulchre"—the two women being removed from the Sepulchre by the width of the canvas, as if to make room for the miracle of dawn. Sir Charles Holmes is on his best behaviour in "Clearing Mists, Ribblesdale," with the result that his distant hill remains rather painty. "Adam and Eve," by Mr. Edmund Dulac, are distinctly Kensingtonian in a decorative way. The moment chosen is that of Adam's awakening to the charms of Eve, and if the fig-tree behind them does not cast its shadow before it is only because the light is against it. "The House with the Green Shutters," by Mr. Herbert J. Gunn, "Portrait," by Mr. F. Ernest Jackson, and "Portrait of the Artist's Wife," by Mr. T. Fiddes Watt, are other noteworthy pictures in an edifying exhibition. It is held in the two galleries recently given by Mrs. Henry Perrin, who is herself represented by a charming study of ruins in pale sunlight, "The Forum, Rome," modestly hung round a corner.

ETCHINGS AND DRYPOINTS

Stability, on the one hand, and atmosphere and movement, on the other, might be described as the preoccupations which divide the artists represented in the present exhibition of etchings and drypoints at Messrs. Connell's, 47, Old Bond-street. Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., who is represented by five new plates, has something of both, and that is part of his distinction as an etcher. More completely than anybody else he expresses the whole of his artistic interests in etching as a distinct form of engraving. Three proofs, in particular, give between them a fair idea of his emotional range. "Ypres" is a lean and sinewy study of a shopfront; "Kilhundine" gives the romantic impact of a ruin in tone against a clear sky; and "Mountain Tarn" is an exercise in the Turneresque.

Most of the other artists are, so to speak, partial in their interests. Among those who put the emphasis upon stability and firmness might be named Mr. Francis Dodd, A.R.A., Mr. Stanley Anderson, and Mr. Henry Rushbury, A.R.A., while the leaders in atmosphere and movement are Mr. James McBey and Mr. Arthur Briscoe. They are all to be seen here at their best and most characteristic. "Poplar," by Mr. Dodd, "Monte Aventino, Rome," by Mr. Rushbury, and "A Venetian Night," by Mr. McBey, being particularly fine examples of their work. Among the figure subjects "The Bassra Guard," by Mr. Lionel Lindsay, and "Bank Holiday, Hampstead Heath," by Mr. Job Nixon, deserve special mention. The exhibition, which gives a very impressive account of the more conservative practice of the art in England, includes Cambridge Colleges, by Mr. Sydney R. Jones, and Oxford Colleges, printed in colour, by Mr. Andrew F. Affleck.

At the Greatorex Galleries, 14, Grafton-street, there are etchings of Italy, Spain, the Isle of Skye, and other places by Mr. Wilfrid Huggins. He is one of the romantic and picturesque etchers, rather small in style, and at his best with what may be called broken material, his architectural composition being rather lacking in coherence. "Misty Morning, a Sussex pasture," screened with trees, "Cascade des Allues, Bride les Bains," and "The Faggot Gatherers" are three of his most attractive pictures. But he has a wide range in style, from the delicate lineal treatment of "St. Mark's Basin, Venice" to the tonal emphasis of "Old Aqueduct, Campagna."

STONEWARE POTTERY

Unfailingly good taste and a steady technical progress are shown in the exhibition of stoneware by Miss D. K. N. Braden and Miss K. Pleydell-Bouverie at the Paterson Gallery, 5, Old Bond-street. As compared with the work of Mr. Murray and Mr. Leach, their shapes are a little hard and unemotional, but in colour and surface quality they leave little to be desired. Of the two, Miss Pleydell-Bouverie seems to be the more expert in glazes, her iridescent "Pot, The Cloud," "Bowl, red and green," "Bottle, black," and "Jar, red," being particularly good in quality, while Miss Braden has a special gift for brush decoration, commenting subtly on the general movement of the piece; as in "Dish, cream with brown pattern," "Jar, fawn with brown pattern" (145), and "Dish, white with brown pattern." The whole exhibition gives the impression of soundness. Emotional awakening will come.

MR. A. M. HIND

In his present exhibition of drawings and water-colours at Messrs. Agnew's, 43, Old Bond-street, Mr. A. M. Hind concentrates on what is broadly the Severn country, from Malvern to Raglan and Chepstow, and gives a very sympathetic interpretation of its peculiar attractions. What he lacks in technical sureness he makes up for in sensibility and taste. Though they are carefully drawn, his architectural subjects, such as "Raglan Castle" and "Chepstow Castle," are rather thin and "papery," and it is in atmospheric effects over wide spaces that he excels, whether he works in sepia or colour. In such drawings as "Bredon from the Malverns: Evening," and "On the Summit of Bredon: the Cotswolds in the distance," to select two of the best in colour, the response of the earth to what is going on in the sky is very well suggested, and "The Brecon Beacons" and "Storm over Castlemorton Common" are two excellent studies in sepia. But the chief attraction of the exhibition is in its feeling for regional character of an elusive kind—more commonly suggested in poetry than in painting.

FRENCH MEDALS

An exhibition of French medals at Messrs. Spink and Son's Galleries, 5-7, King-street, St. James's, commemorates the appointment of this firm as agents of the Paris Mint. The exhibition is divided into several sections, such as historical, Napoleonic, artistic medals, and medals of the Great War. The historical medals appear to be mainly restrikes or replicas, and thus their interest is almost entirely historical, although one can still discover something of French Renaissance design. The Napoleonic medals are chiefly original, and it is curious to see how much more pleasant these look beside the hard precision of modern stamping. The medals of the Great War are for the most part unattractive, though fascinating enough in their way, and one may recommend as worthy of attention the medals commemorating the Lusitania, America joining the Allies, and the Peace Congress. Official art does not come out very well in the coins and medals of France or indeed of any countries, but it cannot be said that private enterprise, as displayed in the section described as artistic medals, comes out so very much better.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL PAGEANTS

PRODUCTIONS BY ARMY AND NAVY

In addition to the lists of English historical pageants published in *The Times* on May 12 and 17, there are those to be produced by the Army in the Rushmoor arena at Aldershot, from June 17 to 21, and by the Navy on Whale Island at Portsmouth, from July 24 to 30.

The special attraction of the sailors' show is that it revives memories of the days when the soldiers went on board ship to act as marines, and participated in fleet actions, which are still commemorated on regimental colours. The story of how Matthew Stevens, a soldier of the 69th Regiment, broke the upper quarter gallery window of the San Nicolas, and, jumping in, helped the Commodore, is well known. Nelson wrote: "The soldiers of the 69th Regiment, with an alacrity which will ever do them credit, and Lieutenant Pierson, of the same regiment, were among the foremost in the service." For what they did on that occasion the 69th, now the 2nd Battalion of The Welch Regiment, have the unique honour of bearing "St. Vincent" on their colour.

The connexion between the 2nd Queen's and the Gunnery School, to be commemorated at Whale Island in July, is less well known. The ship that for many years housed the School was the Queen Charlotte, and this vessel bore the flag of Lord Howe on the Glorious First of June, 1794. On board her on that historic occasion a detachment of the 2nd Queen's served as marines, and the association has never been forgotten. After the battle, when the Fleet returned to Spithead, King George III., with several members of the Royal Family and a brilliant suite, went on board the Queen Charlotte, and on her quarter deck presented the Admiral with a sword valued at 3,000 guineas, and also distributed gold chains and medals among the officers, presents of money to the crews, and promotions to the senior lieutenants and other officers.

It is this visit to the Queen Charlotte which will be reproduced from contemporary records and prints in full detail in the Whale Island pageant. The embarcation in the Royal barge to be rowed out to the flagship; the reception by the Admiral and his officers, with the guard of honour of the 2nd Queen's; and the ceremony on the quarter deck of the ship should afford a striking and picturesque spectacle reminiscent of the old Navy.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

By a singular coincidence, a further connexion between the Army and Navy will be commemorated this year. On June 1 The Worcestershire Regiment will be presented with new colours at the Crownhill Barracks, Plymouth, and it has been announced that the Duke of Gloucester will honour the occasion with his presence. The date is chosen because a detachment of this regiment (then the 29th and 36th) was serving in the Fleet at Lord Howe's victory. For this reason, the regiment, like The Queen's, have permission to wear a naval crown on their colours.

The last time that a regiment supplied a detachment to the Navy was in 1914, when the officers and 100 men of The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry were embarked in the Triumph, on the China Station, for service with the squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram. Probably no such an incident had taken place for over a hundred years.

EMPIRE FAIR AT ALBERT HALL

THE KING AND QUEEN'S MESSAGE

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught yesterday opened the Empire Fair at the Albert Hall, which has been organized by the British Legion and the British Empire Service League. The proceeds of the Fair are to be devoted to the general funds of the British Legion, having regard to the settlement of unemployed ex-Service men with their families within the Empire.

The following telegram was received by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe from the King and Queen:—

"The Queen and I sincerely thank all those assembled at the Albert Hall for the opening of the Empire Fair organized by the British Empire Service League, and the British Legion for their message of loyal greetings, and we send our best wishes for the success of this undertaking."

PRINCE ARTHUR said:—"I would emphasize the objects of the Fair. They are to encourage the buying of Empire products, to make better known the excellent craftsmanship of War disabled ex-Service men, and to raise funds for the British Legion, more especially to train ex-Service men for emigration, and to assist widows and War orphans at home. I want to draw your special attention to the work of the disabled ex-Service men. There are working exhibits in this hall, and if you will take this chance of seeing for yourselves the excellence and the variety of the things made by the disabled men I can promise you that you will not be disappointed."

ADMIRAL of the FLEET LORD JELLICOE said that attempts were sometimes made to belittle the strength of the British Legion as representative of the ex-Service man. While he would like to see every ex-Service man a member, it was only necessary to mention the increase in the numbers of branches to show how its strength was increasing. In 1922 there were 2,089 men's and 126 women's branches, while last year there were 3,330 men's and 1,029 women's branches.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford were present at the opening ceremony. New Zealand has an attractive exhibit at the Fair, displaying her chief products. Butter, honey, and cheese samples are being sold, and a large percentage of the proceeds will be given to the funds of the Legion.

Another attraction was a short stretch of street pavement stone in the Eastern Fair section. Here many members of the London Sketch Club had adopted the unusual role of pavement artists. The artists included Mr. John Hassall, Mr. Charles Robinson, Mr. Heath Robinson, Mr. G. E. Studdy, and Mr. George Ayling.

Those in charge of the stalls at the Fair included Lady Jellicoe, Lady Decies, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, the Lady Mayoress, and Lady Maurice.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The programmes of to-day's recitals on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial carillon in Hyde Park to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball are as follows:—

4 to 4.25 p.m.—"Intermezzo" (*Cavalleria Rusticana*); "John Peel"; "Andantino" (Lemare); "Nocturne in E flat" (Chopin); "The Dear Little Shamrock."
8 to 8.25 p.m.—"Minuet" (from *Samson*, Handel); "Alice, Where Art Thou?"; "Hindu Song" (Rimsky Korsakoff); "Humoreske" (Dvorak); and "Sweet and Low" (Barnby).

On Sunday evening, June 1, at the Garrick Theatre, the Lyceum Club Stage Society are presenting, in collaboration with the Anglo-Danish Society, *The Living Law*, a translation of the Danish play by Jakob Knudsen and Sven Lange. In it will appear Miss Jean Cadell, Miss Maisie Darrell, Mr. Guy Pelham Boulton, Mr. Wilfred Shine, Mr. Austin Trevor, Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn, Mr. Henry Cass, and Mr. Christopher Steel. Mr. Christen Jul is the producer, and the translation is by Miss Elsie M. Hall.

DANCING

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-st. street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s., including Six-Eight, Foxtrot, Waltz, &c., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438 and 9.

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May). TEACHES FOXTROT or any other DANCE in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30–7 daily. COURT PRESENTATION LESSONS ONE GUINEA.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE (late Pavlova Co.), Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch. Welbeck 9141. Latest Dances. Court Curtsey.

DA LILIAN WEBB, 99, New Bond-street, W.1. A Court Presentation. Ball-room Dancing. Four Private Lessons, £1 1s. Tea and evening Dances. Fencing. May. 4406.

ALONE IN LONDON? Then dance TO-NIGHT at the Bueno de Mesquita "Studios, 95, New Bond-street, 8.30-11.30 p.m.; 2s. 6d. including excellent band, floor partners. Private lessons always obtainable. May. 1449.

BALL-ROOM DANCING. 10-10.—Miss Amy Greenwood, Finalist and Judge; separate studio each pupil. 34, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0366. Cars may be left.

COURT PRESENTATION LESSONS DAILY. Also classes and Private Lessons; schools visited.—Miss Rose Buck, 19a, Cadogan-gardens, S.W. Sloane 8404.

GEM MOUFLET (Miss), COURT CURTSEY. Personally PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY 10-10 six days.—New Zealand Building, 429, STRAND. Temple Bar 7457.

MISS ANITA has removed to spacious new premises at 99, Regent-street (entrance, Swallow-street). Regent 4645. Dance to-night, 8.30. Partners introduced.

MISS NEIL FERGUSSON gives Private Lessons in All Dances. COURT CURTSEY. Welbeck 3230. 2A, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

PHYLLIS HAYLOR. MOLLY SPAIN. Century Ballroom, 100, Regent-street. Regent 3563. Ballroom Dancing. Court Presentation.

8/6 LESSON.—RUBY PEKLER, 96, Regent-street (Regent 4084.) Adult classes recommencing, Five Tgn. Mondays 8-9. Dance 9-11.30. Court Curtsey.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.

GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
TO-NIGHT, at 5.
Act 1.—5 to 6.55. Act 2.—8.15 to 9.15. Act 3.—9.45 to 11.
Gladys Cole, Odette de Foras, Nanny Larsen-Todsen, Maria Olczewska, Gladys Palmer, Thea Phillips, Betty Thompson; Ivar Andresen, Arthur Fear, Rudolf Laubenthal, Viktor Madin.
Conductor—ROBERT HEGER.

DIE MEISTERSINGER. To-morrow, 7.
Gladys Parr, Elisabeth Schumann; Philip Bertram, Rudolf Bockelmann, Bamfield Cooper, Frederick Davies, Osmond Davis, Howard Fry, Eduard Habich, Viktor Madin, Heddle Nash, Bernard Ross, Herbert Simmonds, Heinrich Tessmer, Richard Watson, Fritz Wolff, Frederick Woodhouse.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.
(Last Performance of German Opera.)

NORMA .. .. Monday, at 8.0.
ANDREA CHENIER .. .. Tuesday, at 8.0.
AIDA .. .. Wednesday, at 8.0.
PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 3s. 6d., except To-night, reserved at 5s. 9d. (all sold).
Box-office 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
FREDERICK RANALOW.
ELSIE FRENCH. SCOTT RUSSELL.
OLIVE GROVES.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970.
"INSULT."
MARJORIE MARS. LESLIE PERRINS.
DENYS BLAKELOCK. DAVID HORNE.
"A GOOD STIRRING TALE."—*Vide* Press.

CHELSEA PALACE. Flaxman 9618.
SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 24, at 2.30.
MARGARET MORRIS DANCING MATINEE.
MARGARET MORRIS will dance.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
REAL DRAMA, PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) Mon. Next, at 8.30.
Mats. every TUES. and SAT., at 2.30.
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) At 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
MARK STONE DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd.
(Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.

GAIETY. LAST 2 WEEKS. Tem. 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. LAST 4 PERFS. Gerrard 8724.
EVENINGS, 8.40. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
"B. J. ONE."
By Commander Stephen King-Hall.
"SPELL-BINDING."—*Evening News.*

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Weds., Thurs., & Sats., 2.30.
"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."
"VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—*Daily Mail.*

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
352nd Perf. of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, Wed. and Sat., 2.30. LAST WEEK.
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."
Commencing Tues., May 27: "LIBERTY HALL."

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TO-DAY and TUESDAY, 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES.
THE CALENDAR.
Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play.
Evgs., 8.15. Mat., To-day, 2.30. Temple Bar 7617.
MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON.
Mon., May 26, 8.15, HERE COMES THE BRIDE.
Musical Comedy Transferring from Piccadilly Theatre.

LYRIC. (Gerrard 3686.)
EVENINGS, 8.20. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2.30.
"DEBONAIR."

LYRIC.
MONDAY NEXT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
Matinées, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LILAC TIME."
A Play with Music by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA (see under Operas)

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 2.30 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES in
"MAGDA."

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maris Minetti, Albert Brouett,
Howell, Harger, and Naish
Transferring to Lyceum Theatre, Monday Next, May 26.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.15. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER presents
"DISHONOURED LADY."
By Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.
FAY COMPTON.
C. V. FRANCE. HARTLEY POWER.
NIGEL BRUCE. GEORGE CURZON.
ANNETTE BENSON. HAROLD HUTH.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

**PRINCE OF WALES.

Imperial and Foreign News

CONCOCTED NEWS IN INDIA

CONGRESS PRESS EXCESSES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA)

Those who conceive of the Press of India as something akin to the journalism of England may think that the Government of India, in promulgating the Press Ordinance, is endeavouring to suppress reasonable criticism. On the contrary, no Government in the world has shown such toleration. The laws against the Press in India, as they stand on the Statute-book, are harsh and oppressive, but in actual practice the newspapers have enjoyed a licence in denunciation and misrepresentation unthinkable in the West.

The vernacular Press in India has long been a byword for all that is irresponsible and blackguardly in journalism. There are, however, some good newspapers published in the many vernaculars of India, newspapers conducted with restraint and judgment and frequently showing real scholarship. To revile the whole vernacular Press for the sins of a particular section is to be ignorant of what journalism is in India. Where the vernacular newspapers are bad, they are vile almost beyond belief in their treatment of public affairs and in their deliberate stimulation of the worst passions of the people. They certainly have, however, no claim to pre-eminence in this respect over some of the newer Indian-owned newspapers published in English and issued in the principal centres of population like Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, and Delhi. This is a new development of Indian journalism, and its most dangerous growth, for these newspapers are designed to appeal to the lawyers, students, and educated classes generally—that is to say, to the active and sometimes violent political element in the country.

"NEWS" FOR INDIANS

In Calcutta the Indian-owned newspapers published in English are *Liberty, Advance, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Basumati,* and the *Bengalee,* the last named a Liberal organ, which gives a general support to the Government and is strongly opposed to the revolutionary movement. *Liberty* is the successor of *Forward,* established by the late C. R. Das as the local organ of the National Congress. *Advance* made its first appearance in January as the organ of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, and was started as a consequence of the split in the local Congress, the Subhas Bose section of which had control of the columns of *Liberty.* Both of these are newspapers of 12 pages or upwards and draw much revenue from British and other advertisers, the buying of whose goods is almost daily denounced in their columns as treason to India.

Through the pages of all these newspapers, with the exception of the *Bengalee,* the Congress leaders conduct their campaign. Their most dangerous features, however, are the deliberate concoction of news, the misrepresentation of every act of Government, and abuse of every official, high or low, who tries to do his duty.

The worst of these features is the "news" which fills the pages of the newspapers in question. Less than two years ago *Forward* not only accused officials of the East India Railway of being responsible for the disaster to a train at Belur where 22 persons lost their lives, but published a letter signed "Horrified Spectator," in which it was alleged that hundreds of persons were killed and that 200 of them were given the *coup de grâce* while they lay wounded by white officials. The editor and printer of *Forward* were convicted of having incited to class hatred by the publication of this letter, and heavy damages were awarded by the High Court in two libel actions arising out of this publication. There is an illustration both of the methods practised by these newspapers and of the credulity of their readers. A step lower down the social ladder and this credulity becomes monstrous.

FANTASTIC RUMOURS

One of the chief causes for the serious riots in Delhi was the dissemination of the most fantastic rumours in the Chandni Chowk, where the following "news" item among others was written on blackboards and displayed in shop windows:—"The Viceroy has escaped from Simla disguised as a woman and is on his way to England, where he has been recalled by the indignant Labour Government." Another notice announced that the Indian troops at Meerut had mutinied and that the history of 1857 was repeating itself.

The excitement around Alipore Gaol last month—so dangerous that hundreds of police had to be held in readiness—was fomented by concocted news and deliberate exaggeration of petty incidents, by representing as grave assaults the removal of prisoners to their cells, and by suggesting that a man who had tripped over a step in his own panic had been beaten senseless by the officials, who were, in fact, giving him all necessary care. The well of news is poisoned at its source in whatever business Government is concerned, and in India Government is concerned with almost everything that happens.

The story of Alipore Gaol is typical of the kind of journalism that has compelled the Government of India to assume again powers that it had willingly abandoned. Those powers are repugnant to every journalist, but the ordinary law in India is too slow and seldom hits the right people. Editors may be arrested and sent to gaol, but the newspapers continue, for seldom is the man whose name appears as editor the real directing force behind the newspaper. The one way to mend that situation is—as the Press Ordinance does—to place the newspaper under a bond for good behaviour, and in the end, if offences are repeated, to seize the printing press. India can produce a ceaseless stream of titular editors; the supply of printing presses is more limited.

EFFECT OF PROPAGANDA ON YOUTH

The Editor of *The Boy's Own Paper* writes:—

I have just received from a native boy of 14 a snapshot of one of the recent salt raids, and the explanatory memorandum which he sends with it offers an illuminating example of the type of propaganda that is being used to mould the plastic minds of the rising generation in India.

After lauding the so-called "non-violence" of the raiders, he says:—"The British Raj is making every sort of attempt to provoke violence on the part of the people, so that the government may have a plea to make some bloody massacre and nip the movement in the bud."

Comment is, I think, unnecessary.

NATIONAL EQUIPMENT OF FRANCE

SCHEMES FOR LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 21

A meeting of Ministers was held yesterday, under the presidency of M. Tardieu, to discuss the details of the Government's scheme for developing the national equipment. The original scheme formed the main item in M. Tardieu's Cabinet declaration of November 8, 1929. This envisaged the assignment of some 5,000,000,000f. [£40,000,000], derived in the main from the surplus yield of that year's taxation, to be spent on roads waterways, hydro-electric schemes, afforestation, air services, ports, fisheries, agriculture, technical education, and public health.

On November 25 a Government Bill to carry out these proposals was introduced into the Chamber. It was not reached before M. Tardieu's first Cabinet fell, and since the formation of his second Cabinet the Chamber has suffered from a congestion of work which has only just been overcome. The proposals are expected to form one of the principal items of legislation in the coming Session, which begins on June 3. It is expected that M. Tardieu will refer to it in some detail in the speech he is to deliver on the Government's policy at Dijon on June 1. Meanwhile the scheme has been enlarged by the prospect of additional expenditure amounting to another 7,000,000f. [£56,000]. It is intended rather as an auxiliary to the work already begun by the State or local authorities, and it is estimated that the total to be expended during the five years allotted for its completion will be in the neighbourhood of 15,000,000,000f. [£120,000,000]. This is apart from the 5,000,000,000f. loan to be raised for modernizing the postal and telegraph services and 3,747,000,000f. loan for the development of Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Indo-China, Madagascar, and the mandated territories of Togo and the Cameroons.

The largest part of the 5,000,000,000f. is to be assigned to industrial and commercial improvements. A number of roads now classed as communal or vicinal are to be modernized for motor transport and raised to the status of national roads at a cost of 600,000,000f. [£4,800,000]. The internal waterways of France are to be deepened and the locks modernized at a cost of 100,000,000f. A further 600,000,000f. has been earmarked for the improvement of the five principal ports, Dunkirk, Havre, Rouen, Bordeaux, and Marseilles. All these were engaged on development schemes, largely on a basis of German deliveries in kind under the now obsolete Dawes Plan, and these are to be augmented or completed under the Government's proposals. For the development of hydro-electric power and its distribution a sum of 200,000,000f. [£1,600,000] is to be allotted, with the fixed policy, as the Government's Bill stated in November, of diminishing the importation of foreign coal. A further 300,000,000f. [£2,400,000] is to be devoted to the "electrification of the countryside," to enable the rural population to modernize its methods of agriculture by a more extensive use of electrical power. The scheme further proposes the expenditure of 300,000,000f. on rural water supply, 120,000,000f. on afforestation, 300,000,000f. as a subsidy to agricultural credit institutions, and 225,000,000f. on an automatic telephone service for the country districts.

INDIAN IRRIGATION

PROPOSED WATERWAYS TRUST FOR BENGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21

The Irrigation Department Committee for Bengal recommends in its report the creation of a waterways trust for the whole province. For many years the rivers of Bengal have been seriously deteriorating until the work of restoration has become, in the words of the committee, a matter of life or death to a large part of the province.

There is, in some districts of Bengal, the report continues, a feeling akin to despair caused by the decline in health and agriculture consequent on the failure of the rivers and the apparent inability of the Government to provide a remedy. This feeling is widespread. The committee proposes that the new trust shall make complete surveys, be provided with an adequate engineering staff, and have a chairman who shall be a whole time paid official, as well as representatives from the Calcutta Port Trust, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the Legislative Council. If Assam, Bihar, and Orissa take part in the work of the trust, which, if not essential, is desirable, they shall also nominate members.

The great difficulty, recognized by the committee, is the provision of funds, which it is proposed shall be raised by tolls and surcharges on passengers and freight on the rivers, and annual contributions from the Government and the Calcutta Port Trust.

EX-SERVICE PENSIONS IN CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 21

The House of Commons yesterday passed a Bill making drastic amendments to the Soldiers' Pension Act in accordance with the unanimous recommendations of a special Parliamentary committee of investigation.

Instead of the existing Pension Board of Appeal there will be established a Pensions Tribunal of nine members, which will have four regional sub-divisions of two members each and a chairman; and a Pension Appeal Court of three members, with its headquarters in Ottawa. Provision is made for a "veterans' bureau" to help ex-soldiers in framing their applications and preparing their cases, and the principle is laid down that when doubt exists whether disability is due to War service or not applicants for pension shall be given the benefit of the doubt, the onus of disproving their case lying upon the Government. Important changes will also be made in respect of widows' pensions, and certain new rules are expected to remove the worst grievances of ex-soldiers.

ITALY AND AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 21

The Sydney branch of the Italian Chamber of Commerce has requested the Commonwealth Government to apply the intermediate tariff to Italian exports to Australia, drawing attention to France's recent retaliatory measures and appealing to common sense in the acceptance of Italy's olive branch. "What is to be done is best done quickly. The day of grace is running out and Signor Mussolini is a man of action; when he acts it is to some purpose." It is considered unlikely that the Scullin Ministry will do anything before the Imperial Conference. Moreover, other countries are similarly situated.

A body, believed to be that of an Englishwoman, was discovered last night on the beach at Le Touquet. M. Liger, of the Boulogne police, believes that the woman may have been one of the passengers of the air liner City of Ottawa, which met with disaster in the Channel last June.

MALTESE MINISTERS' MEMORANDUM

REPORTED APPEAL TO THE VATICAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, MAY 21

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the memorandum drawn up on May 10 by Ministers in reply to the Nationalists' protest against the suspension of the election (in which "the Imperial Authorities are called upon . . . to give unhesitating support to the overwhelming majority of the Maltese, whose rights and liberties would otherwise be destroyed"), it is reported that the local ecclesiastical authorities have asked the Vatican whether Canon 2,334 would be applicable to the present position. This canon threatens with excommunication *latae sententiae* whoever may directly or indirectly impede ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and with this object has recourse to any lay power.

Sir Augusto Bartolo, Minister of Education, left to-day for London to attend the Empire Press Conference. Lord Strickland's private secretary accompanies him. It is believed that his visit to London is also connected with the present crisis.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR U.S. SENATE

CANDIDATURE OF SECRETARY OF LABOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 21

Republican primary elections were held yesterday to decide the nominees of the party for the positions of United States Senator for and State Governor of Pennsylvania. The returns are as yet incomplete, but it appears certain that Mr. James J. Davis, who came to the United States as a poor Welsh immigrant, amassed a fortune, and is now Secretary of Labour in Mr. Hoover's Administration, has defeated Senator Grundy for the Senatorial nomination. As Pennsylvania is mainly Republican the election of Mr. Davis to the Senate in the November Congressional elections is now almost a foregone conclusion.

The election has aroused great interest beyond the borders of Pennsylvania, partly because it was thought that the defeat of Mr. Davis by Senator Grundy could be construed as yet another rebuff to Mr. Hoover, partly because of the liquor issue, for wholeheartedly "wet" candidates ran for both nominations. Since the chief strength of the "wets" was in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which are also the strongholds of the powerful machine organization supporting Mr. Davis, it was feared that the raising of the prohibition issue in a clear-cut form might defeat him. However, the machine in this case scored a very complete triumph against the "wets," largely because Mr. Davis gained the support not only of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other large public utility interests in the State, but also of the regular Labour organizations, with whom he is very popular. According to the incomplete returns the "wet" candidates secured approximately one-fifth of the total votes throughout the State in each nomination. They announce that if Mr. Gifford Pinchot, a former Governor, who is running for the Governor's nomination as a "bone-dry," gets the nomination, they will split the party in November by offering a candidate of their own to run against the regular Republican and Democratic candidates.

THE LOSS OF THE EDGAR QUINET

COURT MARTIAL'S VERDICT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 21

Captain Benoist, who was in command of the training ship Edgar Quinet which grounded and was afterwards lost off the Algerian coast on January 4, was sentenced to two years' deprivation of command by a Naval Court-martial at Brest to-day.

In his defence Captain Benoist pleaded that the official chart showed no signs of the rocks on which his ship grounded, and his contention was borne out by the chief official hydrographer, who said that with the same chart in his possession he would have followed a similar course. The prosecution, while accepting the plea, contended that in view of the notorious dangers of the coast nothing absolved the commander of a ship from exercising much more care than had been shown. It was also alleged that if collision mats had been used without delay the loss of the ship would have been prevented. Finally, in the view of the prosecution Captain Benoist should have remained with his ship until the last.

PERUVIAN UNREST

THE PLOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

An official statement has been published in Peru concerning the attempt on the life of President Leguia in Lima Cathedral on Good Friday [briefly reported in *The Times* of April 26]. It is said that his assassination was intended as the first move in a revolution, the moving spirit being a prominent politician. All the conspirators were civilians. Most of them, who numbered more than 60, have been arrested.

The police had word of the plot in time, and defeated it by causing the Good Friday procession, in which the President took part, to pass not up the right aisle of the cathedral, where the man hired to kill President Leguia, supported by a group of armed men, lay in wait with a revolver, but through the central nave. The intended assassin was a certain Gregorio Avellanada, who had been paid 500 soles (£50), and had been promised a further 1,000 soles. He was formerly a member of a famous bandit corps captained by Francisco Benel, who was recently killed in a brush with the Civil Guards.

MORE FIGHTING IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, May 21.—The Nationalist forces captured the walled city of Kweiteh (on the Honan-Kiangsu border) yesterday afternoon. The city was carried by assault after several days' fighting by Chiang Kai-shek's first "model" division of German-trained men, who suffered 1,500 casualties. The Northern troops' total losses are estimated to exceed 3,000.

According to official Nationalist *communiqués,* 6,000 prisoners, eight field guns, and a large number of machine-guns have been captured.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND PALESTINE

BOMBAY, May 21.—The council of the All-India Muslim Federation passed a resolution to-day that if the "just demands and rightful claims of the Arabs in connexion with Palestine were not favourably met the feeling among Indian Moslems would become graver and it would be more difficult to control the masses any longer." The resolution urged the Viceroy to "place the views of united Moslem India on the subject before the British Cabinet."—*Reuter.*

WAR GRAVES IN FRANCE

COMMITTEE'S TOUR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ARRAS, MAY 21

The Anglo-French Mixed Committee of the Imperial War Graves Commission, of which General de Castelnau is the president and the British Ambassador an honorary member, began a tour of inspection of British War graves in France to-day. The chief object of the tour is to show the French members of the Committee what the Imperial War Graves Commission has done in France. At the same time the British Ambassador (Lord Tyrrell) will unveil a memorial to the missing of the British Expeditionary Force at Le Touret, near Béthune, to-morrow.

Lord Tyrrell had intended to accompany the Committee throughout the visit, but was detained in London, and was only able to reach Arras this evening. The other members of the Committee started from Amiens this morning. They included General de Castelnau, M. Fromageot, General Sir Granville Ryrie, the Australian High Commissioner, General Sir Nevil Macready, Lieutenant-General Sir George Macdonogh, Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Major Ingpen. The party left Amiens at 10.30, and visited the British and Franco-British cemeteries at Longueau, Villers-Bretonneux, Corbie, Heilly, Bapaume Post, Pozières, Thiepval, the Ancre, Serre Road, and Bucquoy Road.

The cemeteries are now fresh and green after the rains of the last few weeks and the flowers in them are just coming into full bloom. The success of their planning and of the care that has been lavished on them is striking. At Villers-Bretonneux, for instance, the ridge from which the British Army launched the first of its victorious offensives on August 8, 1918, the cemetery is reached through an avenue between banks of rosemary, lavender and rock plants, crowned with laburnum trees in flower. The enclosure itself is screened by thick hedges and is full of flowers.

SERRE ROAD CEMETERY

The cemetery at Corbie, which looks over the marshy valley of the Somme, is thick with purple irises in full flower. The cemetery at Pozières contains nearly 3,000 graves. It is enclosed by colonnades and high stone walls on which the names of over 14,000 missing are carved. In the Heilly station cemetery the dead were buried three deep in the stress of battle, and many of the headstones bear two or three names. The great cemetery at Serre Road is still incomplete, but will eventually contain 10,000 graves. To it the bodies which are still being found on the battlefields are transferred, and some hundreds lately found are still marked by temporary wooden crosses.

At Beaumont Hamel the committee saw the Newfoundland Park, a square patch of desolate ground eight acres in extent in which the grass-grown trenches and dug-outs have been preserved as the War left them, littered with the rusty wreckage of the battlefield. Over it towers the Newfoundland Memorial, a life-size bronze elk on a rock facing east. On the crest of the bare Thiepval Ridge, which was stormed at such fearful cost in 1916, a great memorial to all who fell in the battle of the Somme is being built.

At a dinner given at Arras this evening Lord Tyrrell expressed the great appreciation of the British Government for the help and hospitality which French people had shown to those whose task it was to care for the British dead on French soil. For five years, he said, they had made war together; for the rest of their lives they would make peace together. The Prefect of the Pas de Calais thanked Lord Tyrrell for his speech, and expressed the appreciation of the people of the War zone for the great deeds of the British Army. He particularly thanked the British Government for its gift of stained glass windows to the French memorial chapel at Notre Dame de Lorette. Sir Fabian Ware thanked the French members of the Committee, and especially General de Castelnau, for their help; and General de Castelnau, replying for the Committee, paid a tribute to the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission and to the wonderful devotion with which the British cemeteries had been made and preserved.

THE SOVIET AND FRANCE

PRESS ATTACK ON FRENCH AMBASSADOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 21

It is announced in Moscow that M. Briand has sent to the Soviet Government for its information a copy of his plan for the organization of Europe, and that the French Chargé d'Affaires yesterday expressed to Litvinoff, the acting Foreign Commissar, the hope that the plan would meet with a spirit of sympathetic cooperation among the States not actually included in the plan, which was intended to promote harmony and was not aimed against any State or combination of States.

Sections of the Soviet Press in Moscow and Leningrad openly express satisfaction at unofficial reports from Paris that M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, will not return to Moscow. These newspapers say that he had maliciously misinformed the French Government about the U.S.S.R., and had alleged that preparations were being made by the Moscow Government to fall upon its neighbours; also that he had aggravated misunderstandings and had rendered acute Franco-Soviet friction.

CHILDREN'S DEATHS IN LUBECK

STATEMENT BY DR. CALMETTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 21

Dr. Calmette, the inventor of the anti-tubercular vaccine for children and sub-director of the Pasteur Institute, has made a statement to the Press stating that the deaths of 14 infants in Lübeck could not possibly have been caused by his product if properly handled and administered.

He points out that only the culture is prepared at the Pasteur Institute, as the vaccine itself, which is made from the culture, must be freshly made before being used. He goes on to say that before using the vaccine for children the Lübeck laboratory received some of the culture in July, 1929, and tested it on animals with no ill effects. Dr. Calmette adds that in four years and in 30,000 cases not a single instance of ill effects had occurred, while experience had shown a notable diminution in the normal rate of infantile mortality.

TRINIDAD SUGAR LOAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TRINIDAD, MAY 21

The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council yesterday voted £140,000 to the sugar industry on the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Governor. The loan, repayable over a period of 15 years, is estimated at £2 per ton, which is believed to be sufficient for the current year's crop.

MAWSON EXPEDITION

WHY THE DISCOVERY RETURNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 21

Sir Douglas Mawson's report has been presented to the House of Representatives. Its most interesting portion is that relating to the reason for his unexpected return. It was due to lack of coal, which occurred shortly after the Discovery reached the forty-fifth meridian, when she turned about and retreated to the east for the purpose of further investigating Enderby Land.

For several days, he says, a gale intervened, and Captain Davis reported that our coal reserve was reduced almost to the limit of 120 tons, without which quantity he considered it would not be reasonably possible to get back to a coaling port. I tried to arrange for the Discovery to be supplied with coal from the South African whaler Radioleine. After much delay this was agreed to by her captain. However, Captain Davis took a very serious view of the difficulties of coaling the Discovery at sea, so that the proposal had to be abandoned. Kerguelen Island was reached on February 8, and it was not until February 20 that coaling was completed. As Captain Davis was averse from making another short visit to the Antarctic coast *en route* to Australia—a call at Queen Mary Land having been in view—I arranged to make Australia *via* Heard Island, the mapping of the coastline of which it was thus hoped to complete. Even this proposal was eventually prohibited, for a succession of gales swept over Kerguelen Island, and it appeared that winter conditions had set in by the end of February.

Sir Douglas Mawson states that without further investigation it can be definitely asserted that off the coast of Enderby Land there exists a very valuable whale fishery.

THE FIRE AT CROWN PRINCE'S HOME

MANY WEDDING PRESENTS DESTROYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, MAY 21

The fire at Skougum, the residence of the Crown Prince and Princess, which completely destroyed the main building, was, it is presumed, caused by the fusing of an electric cable, owing to a short circuit. It began in a little tower of the main building, but it was some time before it reached the first floor, and during this period a number of paintings and tapestries, as well as pieces of furniture and silver, were saved; but, unluckily, many of the objects were smashed in the hurry to save them.

The Crown Princess at first helped the Prince in salvaging, but owing to her delicate state of health she had to give up, and retired to the house of the inspector of Skougum, where she was joined later by the King and Queen.

Meanwhile the Oslo Fire Brigade arrived, and all efforts were directed to preventing the fire from spreading from the main building, which was soon seen to be doomed. The fire burned for three and a half hours before it was got under, owing to the great scarcity of water, as the district is without waterworks. Considerable damage was done to the trees in the park. A great many of the wedding gifts were destroyed or spoilt. During the fire the park quickly filled with a throng of spectators, among whom were several suspected persons, who were turned out by the police and military patrols. The King and Queen, with the Crown Prince and Princess, later motored to Oslo, where the latter are temporarily residing in the Royal Palace.

THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT

SIR J. WARD'S SUCCESSOR ELECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MAY 21

Mr. Forbes has been elected leader of the United Party in succession to Sir Joseph Ward. Mr. Forbes is Minister of Lands, and has been Deputy Prime Minister during Sir Joseph's illness. At the party meeting Sir Joseph Ward's services were praised, and a request was made to him to remain a member of the Executive Council, to which he agreed.

Mr. Forbes later stated that the preparation of legislation would be expedited and that Parliament would be summoned at the usual time. He expressed the hope that the Dominion would speedily overcome its present economic difficulties.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. George William Forbes is a farmer of Canterbury Province. He has been a member of Parliament for 22 years, representing the agricultural Hurunui constituency. His support has always been given to the Liberal Party. For some time he was Whip to the party.

Mr. Forbes is popular on all sides. He may be said to be a product of the land settlement policy originated by his own party under Mr. Seddon, for as a young man he took up a small holding on the Cheviot Estate. He is regarded as one of the soundest and best-informed land settlement politicians, and is to-day one of the strongest advocates of close settlement as a solution of unemployment in the Dominion. He was educated at the Boys' High School, Christchurch. He is highly honoured for his fairness and political integrity, and as a speaker is quiet and forceful and entirely fearless in debate. Last year he was responsible for the passing of legislation authorizing expenditure of £5,000,000 on land settlement, the immediate object of which was to relieve existing unemployment.

THE POLISH DIET

A SPECIAL SESSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MAY 20

In reply to the petition presented to the President of the Republic for the opening of an extraordinary Session of the Diet under Article 25 of the Constitution, providing that on the demand of one-third of the Deputies the President shall open the Diet within two weeks from the date of the demand, the President of the Republic to-day summoned the Diet for an extraordinary Session on May 23.

The inspired section of the Press intimates that the Diet will be allowed to meet provided it concentrates on economic problems and the ratification of foreign treaties without annoying the Government by criticism.

A BABY'S BIRTHPLACE

NEW YORK, May 20.—Mrs. Winifred Steele has been awarded £1,700 damages in a £30,000 suit which she brought against the Cunard Steamship Company. She claimed that she was denied a passage in the liner Ausonia in 1927 when she was hurrying to the United States so that her baby might be born here.

Mrs. Steele, who is an American citizen, though the wife of an Englishman, said she wanted her baby to be born in the United States so that there should be no question of its nationality, but when she boarded the liner at Cherbourg the surgeon declined to accept her as a passenger because she was an expectant mother. The baby was born a month later in London.—*Reuter.*

Telegrams in Brief

In a collision between a passenger train and a goods train outside Moscow on Tuesday 30 persons were killed and many others seriously injured.

In conformity with the Law of July, 1927, a new military district, comprising the Departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Marne, and Seine-et-Oise, has been created in FRANCE.

During the recent visit of H.M.S. Durban to Vera Cruz, detachments of her ship's company were entertained by the MEXICAN Government and by various British institutions in Mexico City.

General Sandino, the Nicaraguan insurgent leader, who has been living in exile in Mexico, is reported to have returned to NICARAGUA with the object of renewing his campaign against the United States Marines.—*Reuter.*

Herr Gustav Böss, since 1921 the Chief Burgomaster of BERLIN, was dismissed his office yesterday by a Disciplinary Court, having been found guilty of dereliction of duty in connexion with the recent frauds on the municipality.

A sudden and serious invasion of locusts in the hopper stage is reported in SOUTHERN PALESTINE. A police motor-lorry equipped with wireless is being used to report on the movements of the locusts, and a barrier 18 miles long has been erected at one point.

At the conclusion on Tuesday of the meeting in OTTAWA of the Canadian Political Science Association, two economists, Professor Day, of McGill University, and Professor Curtis, of Queens University, advocated the establishment of a central reserve bank for Canada.

Reuter's WASHINGTON correspondent reports that the United Mail Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company, of Boston, has been awarded a loan of $15,412,500 [about £3,100,000] by the Shipping Board for the construction of six passenger and cargo ships.

The French Minister in PRAGUE, on behalf of his own, the British, and Belgian Governments, has requested the Czechoslovak Government to ratify the convention concerning the abolition of import and export restrictions and prohibitions before May 31, as otherwise the convention would become ineffective for the whole of Europe.

In response to the joint invitation issued by the Federation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, a delegation assembled by the VIRGINIA Chamber of Commerce is sailing for England to return the visit paid to Virginia by an all-British party in 1927. The chairman of the delegation is Mr. J. Gordon Hohannan.

Our MELBOURNE Correspondent states that the competition arranged by the Bruce Ministry for the best Australian film has had a most disappointing result. Of the four submitted none is considered worthy of the first or second prize (£5,000 and £2,000 respectively). The Film Censorship Appeal Board awarded the third prize (£1,500) to Mr. Arthur Higgins, a professional photographer, of Sydney, who was best with 43 points. The results in the scenario competition are not yet announced.

THE DRUG TRAFFIC IN EGYPT

THREE MEN SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 21

Three important members of a big drug trafficking gang, who were arrested as the result of sensational discoveries in Vienna (as reported in *The Times* of May 5), to-day came before the Ezbekieh Native Court. The prisoners were this morning proved to be Egyptian subjects. The President of the Court was Moustapha Bey Abou Zeid.

After evidence had been given by the officer of the Cairo police, who, with members of the Austrian police, carried out the arrests in Vienna, the prisoners gave evidence. They were found guilty and were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with a fine of £1,000 each. The Cairo police officer, Bikbashi Mark, was officially congratulated by the Court for his excellent work.

Other Foreign News on following page

HOW
TO SELL MORE GOODS
By SIR CHARLES HIGHAM

THE most vital need of manufacturers and groups of manufacturers in this country is to increase the sales of their products at home and abroad. I have been eminently successful in this direction, and I want to draw the attention of those interested to the fact that my services are available, on a fee basis, for the investigation and report of their present distribution, selling and advertising methods, with constructive advice as to how to improve them.

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C.F.H.

THE INDIAN DISORDERS

MANY ARRESTS

POLICE RAID IN BOMBAY

WOMAN LEADER IN CUSTODY

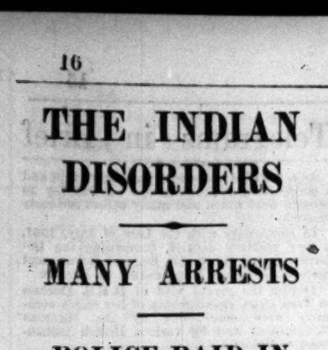
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 21

The police this morning raided Congress House here, and arrested several leaders, including Mr. K. F. Nariman, president of the Congress Committee; Dr. T. M. Choksy, vice-president; the editor of the *Congress Bulletin*; and other officials. The arrests were made for disobedience of the Magistrate's order prohibiting the publication of the *Congress Bulletin*.

While the arrested persons and documents seized by the police were being transferred to a motor lorry, a large crowd gathered, and the police had twice to charge. Later, crowds in the neighbourhood of Congress House attacked two European police inspectors, who were rescued by police reinforcement, after much fighting, in the course of which a number of casualties were inflicted.

There was an extraordinary sequel to the raid later in the day, when a rumour started in the Share Bazaar that Mr. A. G. Gray, manager of the Bank of India, had taken part in the raid as a member of the Bombay Light Horse. The Share Bazaar immediately closed, and the bank premises were surrounded by an excited crowd of brokers and others, who would



not listen to Mr. Gray's denial of the rumour, and equally refused to listen to the assurance given by the bank directors, who were summoned by telephone. The crowd continued to demonstrate within and without the bank premises, thus obstructing the bank's normal work.

The raid on the Wadala salt works was renewed this morning, when 95 volunteers were arrested. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other leaders of the *Satyagraha* movement at Dharasana were arrested there this morning after a mass attack on the salt pans.

Two thousand volunteers, accompanied by large crowds of spectators, marched from the *Satyagraha* camp at Untadi to Dharasana, carrying ropes with which it was proposed to loosen the wire fencing round the salt pans. The raiders made an excited rush towards the salt depôts, and the police charged with sticks. About 200 persons are said to have been injured, the condition of three being precarious. The police eventually succeeded in repulsing the greater part of the invading raiders to a distance of 50 yards from the wire fencing, but the volunteers continued their attempts to raid the salt pans. Mr. V. J. Patel, late President of the Legislative Assembly, visited Dharasana this morning.

DHARASANA, May 21.—Two thousand volunteers started a raid on the salt works at 6 o'clock this evening, and by half-past 10 nearly 300 raiders had been injured by blows from *lathis*.

Among others arrested in this morning's raid were Mr. Manilal Gandhi, a son of Mr. Gandhi; Mr. Pyarelal, Mr. Gandhi's secretary; and the Moslem Imam Saheb of Bawagir, who was Mr. Gandhi's fellow-worker in his civil disobedience campaign in South Africa in 1893.—*Reuter.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND CONGRESS

SIMLA, May 21.—The latest development of the Congress programme and the legal consequences which might follow are the subject of keen controversy here. A section of European opinion is urging the Government to declare the entire Congress organization unlawful.

Hitherto the Government policy has been to treat the Congress programme, on the grounds of its professed non-violent intentions, as not unlawful in itself. The new orientation given to the Congress programme by the Working Committee recently at Allahabad changes the situation, however. The Allahabad decisions were to organize open rebellion in defiance of the law, the latter phase being particularly dangerous in a country like India.

The whole programme of the Congress is held by the authorities to be now definitely revolutionary, destructive of government and of the economic and social fabric of society. The authorities are therefore considering whether this movement should any longer be treated as a non-violent civil disobedience movement, and whether it should not be fought by all possible means before it brings about utter chaos. The question, therefore, to be determined is whether the Congress as such has forfeited all claim to the protection of the law, and political circles are awaiting the Government's decision with keen interest.—*Reuter.*

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, one of the leaders of the All-Parties Conference, in a statement to-day says that to strengthen the hands of the Moderates the Viceroy and the Imperial Government should issue a statement of their intention to grant Dominion status with safeguards. There was great danger of youth becoming embittered and of the anti-British, pro-Communistic principles of the Congress proving a cause of future war between Nationalists and Communists.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is going to Patiala and will then proceed to Europe, where he will remain till December.

CROWD FIRED ON IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MAY 21

Satyagraha activities at Masulipatam led to a violent demonstration by a crowd against the police. In defiance of the order prohibiting gatherings, the Congress leaders summoned a meeting. The police first sought to persuade the crowd to disperse, and when they failed in this a *lathi* charge was made. This also proved ineffective, and as the position was growing grave the police were compelled to fire. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

It is reported that telegraph wires have been cut at Chellapalle, 15 miles from Masulipatam, and that toddy palms have also been damaged.

MADRAS, May 21.—The Government and railway telegraph wires near Gudivada, on the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway line, and near Chirala have also been cut, and telegraphic communication is completely interrupted. Armed police are patrolling the area.—*Reuter.*

ARRESTS IN THE PUNJAB

SIMLA, May 21.—Thirty-six prominent Nationalist leaders, according to a telephone message from Jhelum, were arrested this afternoon in connexion with a procession which was going to the station there to meet the Nationalist leader, Pandit Malaviya, who is on his way to Murree to help those who suffered as a result of the rioting in Peshawar. The authorities stopped the procession, and ordered the Congress members to disperse. They refused, and the leaders were arrested.—*Reuter.*

INDIA OFFICE VOTE

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The Conservative section of the Opposition has asked that the India Office Vote shall be taken in the House of Commons on Monday in order that there may be a general discussion on Indian affairs, in which Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Winterton will take part. It is not suggested that any attempt shall be made to anticipate the findings of the Statutory Commission or to ask for a statement of future policy. But as there has been no general Indian debate in the House of Commons for two years it is felt that a discussion of Indian affairs and of the recent events there will not be out of place. A special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party is to be held on Tuesday to discuss the situation in India. The request for this meeting comes from I.L.P. members.

Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, received a deputation yesterday with reference to the removal of the safeguarding duty from the lace industry. The interview, which was private, lasted for an hour and a half. It was stated that Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham had listened very carefully to the arguments and had made a number of inquiries. No specific assurances had been given, however, except that the case presented by the deputation should be carefully considered.

MOSCOW AND INDIA

ORGANIZING "HELP" FOR RIOTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 21

The Executive Bureau of the Profintern [Red Trade Union International], which last week was engaged chiefly in drawing up plans for operations in China, has since held a special sitting to consider the best methods for directing the disturbances in India into what are called the proper channels and for dealing the British Empire the most effective blow.

Comrade Heller submitted an official report in which it was declared that India contained three-quarters of the "400,000,000 slaves whose sweat and blood hold the British Empire together." Therefore, the scale and aims of the present struggle offered great opportunities, being the beginning of real revolution in India. The most important new fact, the report stated, was a movement among the peasantry, and unless a "rotten united front" be arranged between Left and Right Nationalists the present turmoil must yield enormously good results.

The Bureau decided to organize international help for the Indian revolution, including, among other things, holding demonstrations in all countries, delaying the dispatch of troops, and demanding the liberation of the Meerut prisoners.

Comrade Horner, who took an active part in the deliberations, referred to efforts being made to rouse the British masses and assist the Indian revolutionaries.

A Chinese delegate, Comrade Hwangpin, advised the Bureau how to apply to India some of the methods tested in China, and how to avoid others.

Commenting on the latest developments in India, *Pravda*, the official organ of the Communist Party, urges the necessity of giving the maximum help to the "Indian masses fighting for freedom from British oppression, pouring out their blood from the bullets of MacDonald's hired soldiers. Martial law, mass arrests, floggings, and incitement to strife between Moslems and Hindus are widely practised by the officials and generals of the so-called Labour Government; and international sympathy and assistance are more necessary than ever for the Indian people."

Lozovsky announced the intention to establish in Moscow a new international school for agitators under the management of the Profintern.

***Lozovsky is a member of the Central Executive of the Soviet Union and of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He was one of the chief founders of the Profintern.

U.S. MINISTER TO CANADA

NEW APPOINTMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 21

The appointment is announced here to-day of Mr. Hanford McNider as United States Minister to Canada. This will disappoint those who had hoped that the post would be given to a diplomat *de carrière*, but in other ways it is regarded as satisfactory and will in due course be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. McNider is a young man of 41 who came into prominence first as National Commander of the American Legion and later as Assistant Secretary of War. He resigned the Secretaryship some time before the electoral campaign of 1928, and there is little doubt that he cherished the ambition at the time to be nominated for Vice-President on the Republican ticket. For some time past he has been head of a bank in Mason City, Iowa, controlled by his father, and the fact that his father was born in Canada is mentioned as giving a certain sentimental fitness to the manner of the son's return to public life.

It is understood that Mr. McNider is a strong supporter of the St. Lawrence waterway project and will make the consummation of this plan, through a Canadian-United States agreement, the major purpose of his period of office.

NEW RATIONALIZATION SCHEME

Details of an important rationalization scheme in the coal and steel industry were announced yesterday and will be found in our City columns. The companies which are parties to the scheme are Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron, Wigan Coal and Iron, Moss Hall Coal, Wigan Junction Colliery, and the Partington Steel and Iron. The first directors of the two new operating companies to be formed are to be selected by the Governor of the Bank of England.

NAVAL TREATY

QUESTION OF SELECT COMMITTEE

UNIONIST MOTION

Mr. Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, Sir Gervais Rentoul, chairman of the Conservative Private Members' Committee, Commander Southby, and Mr. Ross last night handed in the following notice of motion:—

That a Select Committee of 11 members be appointed to examine and report upon the proposals contained in the International Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament; that the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that five be the quorum of the Committee.

Mr. Baldwin will ask the Government to give an early day for a discussion on the motion, and there is little doubt that the Government will accede to the request in view of the importance of the issue raised. The Conservatives argue that the first debate on the Naval Treaty did not produce all the information desired, and that for that reason the matter should be further explored. It is admitted that the suggestion of a Select Committee to investigate a Treaty is a novel one and it is not expected that the Government will accede to the request. In view of the official resolution the Conservative back benchers' motion opposing Part III. of the Treaty has been withdrawn.

U.S. BIG NAVY ADVOCATES

ADMIRALS' ADMISSIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 21

A question which divided the naval advisers to the United States delegation in London into two groups was the subject of some discussion at this morning's meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when the inquiry into the Treaty of Naval Limitation was continued. Admiral Pringle, President of the War College, was the first to give testimony, and Senator Reed drew from him the admission that he and Admiral Hilary Jones were in agreement on the absolute necessity of a greater number of 8in.-gun cruisers than the United States secured, while Admirals Pratt, Hepburn, and Yarnell opposed them.

"You knew, did you not," Senator Reed asked, "that we had been told that if American insistence on a larger number of 8in. gun ships forced Japan to build up to practical equality with Great Britain in this class Australia and New Zealand would refuse to sign the Treaty?"

Admiral Pringle admitted that he had heard this, but the fact apparently did not modify his conviction. His desire was for absolute tonnage equality with Great Britain at the figure of 339,000, and for the right to dispose of it as the United States saw fit—say 15 6in. gun cruisers and 23 8in. gun cruisers. This right to the exercise of discretion in the utilization of tonnage had been abandoned, though he volunteered the admission that Great Britain and Japan had abandoned it also, and added his personal opinion that both would have been better pleased if the insistence of the United States on the larger type had not forced them into the construction of a greater number of these vessels than they desired.

Admiral Pringle, like others who have preceded him, does not like the division of the cruiser class into sub-categories, but when Senator Robinson (Arkansas) asked him whether the difference in the uses to which 8in. and 6in. gun vessels were to be put did not give a logical reason for this division, he admitted he had never considered the question in that light before.

He was uncompromising in his insistence on the "immeasurable superiority" of the 8in. over the 6in. gun vessel, and this despite a reminder that Captain Van Keuren, the American expert in construction with the delegation at London, attached importance to the greater protection which could be given to the latter now that it might be built in units of 10,000 tons. He cited the battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands in support of his belief and was not disturbed when reminded of the differences between the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau on the one hand and the Good Hope and Monmouth on the other, which would not necessarily exist between 8in. and 6in. gun cruisers to-day. In fact, he held out stoutly for the contention that the three 8in. gun cruisers which the United States will have in excess of those possessed by Great Britain did not compensate for the difference in total cruiser tonnage between the two countries—the difference between 323,500 tons and 339,000 tons.

ADMIRAL BRISTOL'S EVIDENCE

When, on Admiral Pringle's departure, Admiral Mark Bristol, chairman of the General Board, was recalled to the witness stand, the atmosphere grew more heated. He was led on by questions of Senator Walsh (Montana) into a number of statements which were hardly reassuring, but which were important as indicating an attitude of mind. If the United States had no base in the Philippines, he declared at first, "we should want four times as many cruisers as a nation which had a base out there," and later he remarked that, even if the United States had a base in the islands, little difference would be made. In the event of trouble the United States would have to carry war into Japanese waters, he insisted, and flung out across the table a huge map which showed the American trade lines and the value of the commerce which would be involved.

Senator Walsh asked mildly, "Why would not Japan carry war into our waters? Obviously by reason of her inferiority, is it not?" Admiral Bristol did not answer, but painted a picture of a war in which the duty of the American fleet would be to protect American commerce, to raid enemy commerce, and finally to force a general action, which would be decisive in bringing about such an "understanding" as would result in peace. He was asked what this would cost, but could only point to approximately the $25,000,000,000 [£5,000,000,000] spent by the United States in the Great War.

Senator Walsh endeavoured to draw him into a discussion of the value of Japanese commerce with North and South America and the dire results to her of the inevitable interruption of this source of national income in time of war. Admiral Bristol had no suggestion to offer save that Japan could use "neutral bottoms," and a smile went round the table when somebody remarked that the use of neutral bottoms had not been notably successful in the late War. "It only means that we must build a navy to protect our trade," said the Admiral triumphantly. He would build it up without a treaty of limitation it appears. He returned to his earlier insistence on the financial condition of Great Britain and Japan, neither of which countries is "in a position to build up its navy."

"So you would like us to build up while the others by reason of their lack of money could not?" asked Senator Walsh.—"I think it would have had a very decided effect on their attitude," he replied, "if we had built the cruisers we have authorized and laid down the battleships permitted to us under the Washington Treaty." He did not think this would have stimulated the others to further building. "They did not change their programmes when we authorised 15 cruisers," he said. As for his opinion of the sorry state of British and Japanese finances, it was based on a recent visit to Japan and much reading about the British Budget of last March and the prospect of a further deficit.

In short, Admiral Bristol's objections to a Treaty negotiated at this time are not only professional, but are reinforced by the conviction that the United States is renouncing the advantage of her greater wealth.

TARIFFS AND TRADE

LORDS ON FOOD TAXES

EMPIRE SUPPLIES

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

In the Commons MR. H. MORRISON caused some Unionist alarm—on purely constitutional grounds—by announcing that if the L.C.C. saw fit to introduce a motion in the House for sending the Charing Cross Bridge Bill again before a Committee, the Government would advise the House to support such a motion, although they would leave it to a free vote. SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN asked for further explanation of so unusual an encouragement, but appeared reassured by the reply that the motion must come from the L.C.C., that the Committee would have power to call evidence, and that there was the moral sanction of the encouragement given by the late Government to the production of such a Bill.

MR. ALEXANDER gave the House the first instalment of the naval construction programme, as revised after the Naval Conference, by announcing the immediate resumption of the uncancelled portion of the programme of 1929. This will be followed by such an amount of the permitted replacement programme as the Government may decide.

The Lords had another full dress debate on a resolution favouring an omnibus safeguarding, anti-dumping, and Empire free trade policy. LORD ELIBANK called for some response to the overtures contained in the new Canadian tariff, and suggested tariffs on imports from elsewhere than the Empire. Nothing less would give security of employment, in pursuit of which the risk of higher prices—negligible in his opinion—was well worth taking. In safeguarded industries since 1925 employment had increased by 80,000 persons, production by from 57 to 192 per cent., and exports by £10,000,000.

LORD ARNOLD'S REPLY

LORD ARNOLD questioned both the wisdom and the accuracy of Lord Elibank. Unemployment was worst in those trades—such as coal, shipping, and cotton—which could not be helped by protection. Only 10 per cent. of our total imports were manufactured goods, and protection could only assist—while doing indirect damage elsewhere—in that restricted field. Safeguarding statistics which embraced new industries progressing irrespective of tariffs were quite misleading. The duties had, in fact, done great harm to the re-export trade, and had intercepted wholly or partly the natural fall in prices. If extended to food, they must put prices up, as was recognized by those who favoured a Referendum.

Empire free trade was quite impracticable. The Prime Minister of Australia and Lord Salisbury in this country had both rejected it, and rightly. Welcome as the new Canadian tariff was, the fact remained that the United States had increased their trade with the Dominions more than ourselves, in spite of preferences to our goods.

LORD MELCHETT rounded on Lord Arnold for offering so negative and anachronistic a policy to the Dominions and the unemployed. He himself was a free trader converted by new facts. Rationalization was impossible without capital, capital without confidence, and confidence without protection. The proposals of the Coal Mines Bill and the activities of the Empire Marketing Board were both contrary to the principle of buying in the cheapest market. Unless we consolidated the home and the Imperial markets we should be crushed between the two great economic federations of America and Europe.

"THE ULTIMATE GOAL"

LORD SALISBURY found some difficulty in steering the course of compromise between such uncompromising opponents. He remembered that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's great idea had foundered on food taxes, and although he admitted that conversion to protection without food taxes appeared irrational, he believed that irrational attitude was widely adopted. People felt that other duties would be kept from becoming so high as seriously to raise prices so long as there were no food taxes; because unprotected agriculture would have too big a grievance if other industries were too protected. He did, however, firmly believe in Imperial economic unity as the ultimate goal, but suggested that it would be wiser to prepare the intervening ground. Production must be proportionate to the wages of the employed, enterprise to the responsibility of the employer. Meanwhile, he asked Lord Beaverbrook to cooperate in the first essential step of turning the Government out, and not to turn collaboration into disruption.

LORD PEEL carried this argument a step further by declaring that the matter was one for an Imperial Conference, but that such a conference might now lead to economic unity, given the new feeling in Canada and Australia.

LORD BEAVERBROOK was rather unresponsive to these overtures. He did not actually reject them, but he affirmed that without food taxes Empire free trade must fail. Moreover, food taxes need not now be electorally fatal, because since 1906 the Empire had become able to supply most British requirements, and Imperial supplies would be admitted free. If the Empire could not supply any article—such as raw cotton—it would not be taxed. The policy might be difficult, but it promised employment, and therefore must be tried.

In spite of Liberal support of the Government Lord Elibank's motion was carried by 103 votes to 25.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated last night that Archbishop Lord Davidson had had a comfortable day, and that his condition was easier.

The improvement in the condition of the Bishop of Norwich was yesterday stated to be maintained.

The condition of Sir Frederick Ecksteln was last night reported to be unchanged.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Imperial Continental Gas.
La Guaira Harbour Corporation.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance.
London and Holyrood Trust.
London and Manchester Assurance.
Power Investment Corporation.
Totalisators, Limited.
United British Insurance.
Val de Travers Asphalte Paving.

LABOUR SCHISMS

SIR A. MOSLEY AND HIS PARTY

ANOTHER DEBATE?

Sir Oswald Mosley explained to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon why he had felt it incumbent upon him to resign his office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and before the House met he attended a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, where he made a more detailed statement.

He caused a good deal of surprise at the party meeting by bringing forward a resolution calling upon the party to express dissatisfaction with the Government's unemployment policy. Mr. Henderson at once declared that such a resolution was tantamount to a vote of censure on the Government and would be strenuously resisted. In view of the extreme importance of the subject it was decided to hold a special meeting of the party at 8 o'clock this evening. The Prime Minister and Mr. Thomas both propose to be present and the discussion is expected to be of a lively character. So far there is no indication that either Mr. Lansbury or Mr. Tom Johnston, who also supported the memorandum which Sir Oswald Mosley submitted to the Cabinet, intend to follow him into retirement. Indeed there is ample evidence that both of them used their best endeavours to dissuade Sir Oswald Mosley from taking such a step, particularly at a moment when the Government found itself in difficulties on account of the abstention from the division of the members of the party's Left Wing. Sir Oswald Mosley intimated in the House of Commons yesterday that he would make a detailed statement of his case on the next occasion that unemployment was under discussion. The Conservatives have accordingly asked that the salary of the Lord Privy Seal shall be put down again next Wednesday in order to give him the desired opportunity.

There was a good deal of wild talk in the Parliamentary lobbies yesterday as to the possibility of an early General Election as a result of the Mosley incident, but few members really believe in it. It is clear that unemployment will be the most actual subject which Parliament will have to deal with during the next few months, and the Government may have to face some awkward situations. But there is no indication that Sir Oswald Mosley has a large body of supporters behind him, though many Labour members agree with him in condemning the way the unemployment problem has been handled. It is clear that he is not anxious to throw in his lot with the rebel wing of the party, and the Government believe that the present excitement will die down after there has been a certain amount of plain speaking at party meetings and in the House of Commons itself.

If by any chance, however, it appears at to-night's meeting that Sir Oswald Mosley's resolution has the support of a substantial section of the party, then a difficult position might be created. It was suggested last night that in such a case the Prime Minister would intimate that, if the malcontents declined to work with the rest of the party, he would have no option but to ask for a dissolution of Parliament. A mere threat of this kind would probably be sufficient, for no section of the Labour Party really desires to go to the country at a time when the unemployment figures are rising every week.

DISCIPLINE OF MEMBERS

At its meeting yesterday the Labour Party also discussed the vexed question of discipline. The Consultative Committee, which acts as the liaison between the Government and the rank and file, had put down a series of five rules for the guidance of members. It was suggested that any member who has scruples on any matter of party policy should be free to abstain from voting; that in the case of private members' Bills or motions which do not raise any question of policy members should be allowed an entirely free hand; that members should take the fullest advantage of the opportunity at party meetings of raising questions of party policy on which they have doubts; that divisions should not be called except where the Whips have been informed and the leaders in charge have given their approval; and that in rare cases affecting party policy it might be decided to give members a free hand, in which case any member who spoke should make it clear that he expressed only a personal opinion. The matter was still under discussion when the meeting was adjourned until next week, but it was clear that the Left wing members felt that in certain circumstances they should have a right to vote against the Government as well as to abstain. On the other hand, one member proposed a resolution (which has not yet been submitted to a vote) that rebels should be expelled from the party, excluded from all party meetings, and deprived of the official whip.

The Prime Minister had a long conference during the evening with a number of his principal Ministers, including Mr. Henderson, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Thomas. There had been rumours that Mr. Thomas might resign his office, but there is not the slightest likelihood of this. The object of last night's conference was to discuss the arrangements for the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party this evening. Mr. MacDonald also had a long talk with Mr. Lloyd George. It is understood that the Liberal Leader intimated his desire that the conversations on the possibility of a working arrangement between the Government and the Liberals should be ended one way or the other this week. Mr. Lloyd George has suggested that the Government should give a pledge to introduce a measure of electoral reform—preferably Proportional Representation—during the life of the present Parliament. So far no decision has been reached by the Prime Minister, and the rank and file of the Liberal Party have not been consulted.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE OPERA

The King and Queen were present at the opera at Covent Garden last night. The Royal party also included the Duke and Duchess of York, Lady Ampthill, Lord De La Warr, Sir Frederick Ponsonby, and Sir Charles Cust.

Their Majesties were received by Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, chairman of the Covent Garden Syndicate, and Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Blois, the managing director. When the Royal party entered their box the audience rose, and then the conductor, Herr Bruno Walter, led the orchestra through the National Anthem. During the intervals the King and Queen received Miss Lotte Lehmann, Mme. Maria Olczewska, Mme. Elisabeth Schumann, and Herr Bruno Walter.

Their Majesties were heartily cheered both on arriving and leaving the Opera House.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

THE REJECTION OF A MEMORANDUM

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

Members who had scented the makings of a political crisis crowded the House of Commons this afternoon to hear SIR OSWALD MOSLEY give the reasons for his resignation. He took a seat just below that occupied by Mr. Maxton some time before the end of questions and was greeted with an encouraging murmur from the other malcontents. His statement, when it came, was a bare record of the facts contained in a letter to the Prime Minister yesterday, prefaced by a promise to develop his motives on the first suitable occasion.

It appeared that he had submitted a memorandum on unemployment on January 23, accompanied by the declaration that either its proposals or some other alternative to the Government's present policy must be adopted. A Cabinet Committee, presided over by Mr. Snowden, had rejected the memorandum, without suggesting any alternative. This *non possumus* attitude had been maintained by the Prime Minister in conversations, and confirmed both by Mr. Snowden in his speech to the British Banking Association and by Mr. Thomas in yesterday's debate. He (Sir Oswald Mosley) therefore thought it inconsistent with honour to remain a Minister. As a private member he would prosecute advocacy of his policy, which was more consistent with his party's election promises, although in vote and action he would remain loyal. A full bench of Ministers listened silently and uneasily to this almost wholly uncompromising document, which was clearly not so disagreeable to many of their followers.

TEST FLIGHT OF R 100

CRUISE OVER LONDON LAST NIGHT

The airship R 100 left her shed at Cardington at 4.40 a.m. yesterday and was safely moored to the mast at 6.5.

After mast trials, consisting chiefly of the testing of the new engines and of the landline from Cardington to the Rugby wireless station, the airship left at 7 p.m. on a long cruise. She arrived over London within an hour, flying very low, and saluted the King and Queen as they were entering Covent Garden Theatre.

R 100 was first sighted over North London about 8 p.m., accompanied by six aeroplanes. She cruised over a large part of London, and circled over the Houses of Parliament and the City. Large numbers of people got an excellent view of her. About 8.45 she passed over North-East London and disappeared towards the Essex coast. She passed over Southend at 9.30 and circled over the town before leaving in a westerly direction, apparently following the Thames.

The Air Ministry received a report late last night that R.100 was over Gunfleet lightship, 12 miles east of Clacton-on-Sea.

THE ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 21

The airship Graf Zeppelin, which is bound from Seville to Pernambuco, was reported at 6.15 this evening (Central European time) to be in the neighbourhood of the Cape Verde Islands. Since early this morning the airship has been in communication with the wireless stations at Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Natal, and Fernando Noronha.

Dr. Eckener, the commander of the airship, has informed the authorities at Pernambuco that he will have to land there for a few hours to replenish the ship's water, which has run low owing to the great heat. The airship is expected in Pernambuco to-morrow afternoon.

MISS JOHNSON OFF AGAIN

SOURABAYA, May 22.—Miss Amy Johnson left here for Atamboea at 6.5 this morning. After a trial run yesterday afternoon Miss Johnson was not satisfied as to the condition of the machine and in consequence further repairs were carried out during the night. This morning at 5 o'clock she was satisfied, and made a good start, with the engine running smoothly. She intends to fly straight to Atamboea, but if *en route* it is found that the motor is not running as smoothly as she expected, she will land at Bima, on the Island of Sumbawa.—*Reuter.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 21

Colonel Brinsmead, Controller of Civil Aviation, is advising Miss Johnson not to attempt to fly direct to Port Darwin from Bima owing to the grave risk of running short of fuel while over the sea.

AUSTRALIA AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 21

Commenting to-day on the description given in London of Senator Elliott, leader of the Country Party in the Federal Senate, who is now in England, as "the Australian standard-bearer of the Empire Crusade movement," the *Argus* says:—

Senator Elliott may be a standard-bearer in the Commonwealth, indeed he may be, and probably is, the only standard-bearer, but he is deceiving the British public if he allows it to believe, in default of explanation, that the standard has any followers worth speaking of. Publicity apparently has gone a little to Senator Elliott's head when he ventures to speak for Australia and to assert that she would like Great Britain to receive most of her foreign trade. The Commonwealth's tariff policy is to penalize without sentiment all trade which threatens the ambition for a self-contained Australia. Were the British people aware of Senator Elliott's true political stature they could gauge more accurately the progress of the crusade in the Commonwealth.

CANADIAN LIQUOR BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 21

The Liquor Export Bill was passed by the Senate without a division yesterday after a delaying amendment had been defeated by 39 votes to 10. It has been sent back to the House of Commons to have an error in drafting rectified.

MARSHAL FOCH STATUE

The statue of Marshal Foch in Grosvenor-gardens, London, is to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales on Thursday, June 5, at 11.30 a.m. Lord Crewe, the chairman of the general committee, in issuing a reminder that subscriptions should be sent to the "Marshal Foch Memorial Fund," Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, states that he feels sure that people in every part of the Empire will welcome the opportunity of associating themselves with this tribute to the great Marshal of France who was also a British Field-Marshal. The French people are honouring the memory of Lord Haig by erecting an equestrian statue of him in France.

TRAIN SMASH AT EASTBOURNE

40 PASSENGERS INJURED

TELESCOPED COACHES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EASTBOURNE, MAY 21

Some 40 passengers were injured when the 5.20 p.m. train from Victoria, due at Eastbourne at 6.53, ran into the buffers of No. 3 platform at Eastbourne Station this evening. The train consisted of five coaches and two Pullman cars. The last compartment of the second coach was half telescoped against the front of the third class Pullman coach, which partly moved the body of the coach from the bogie. The engine of the train partly mounted the buffers. Doctors were soon on the scene of the accident, and first aid was rendered by the members of the station staff. Nearly all the windows of the first two coaches and the Pullman coach were broken. Six of the injured were taken to the hospital, namely:—

Mrs. Gordon Beves, of Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne; Dr. J. T. Calverte, Willingdon-road, Eastbourne; Miss Violet Deane, Hartfield-road, Eastbourne, facial injuries; Mrs. Emma Gilbey, Seaside-road, Eastbourne, cut over right eye; Mr. John Hammersley, St. Anthony's-avenue, Eastbourne; Mrs. E. Kennerley, Beamsley-road, Eastbourne, chest injuries.

Four of these were detained. The driver of the engine, Frederick Suckling, of Cupar-road, Battersea Park-road, London, S.W., was uninjured; the fireman, Henry Atkins, of Queen's-road, Battersea Park, received slight injuries. The other injured persons were able to proceed to their homes after receiving first aid on the railway station. Among these were Mr. J. A. Hammerton, of de Walden Lodge, Eastbourne, and Dr. James Adams, of Chiswick-place, Eastbourne.

DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON SHOPS

ARTICLE IN "THE TIMES" INSURANCE NUMBER

The prevalence of daylight raids on shops and warehouses and burglaries in private houses will be discussed at length in an illustrated article to be published in the forthcoming Insurance Number of *The Times*. The article will describe some of the methods of gangs of criminals, often comprising educated men and women, who carry out their raids with calculated effrontery, and are able to discriminate nicely between the values of different articles.

Every morning a leading insurance company receives particulars of many thefts from private houses and business premises, and in the course of a year it pays many thousands of claims. Many losses are settled in respect of jewelry and furs which disappear while being worn and are insured against all risks.

Burglary insurance is only one of many forms of insurance transacted in the general department of a large insurance company. Motor insurance, which is transacted by the British offices throughout the world, has created special problems for underwriters, and in this country a new situation has been brought about by the proposals in the Road Traffic Bill. Every member of the public has liabilities under common law, and formidable risks are incurred by business men, which are covered by insurance.

These and other types of accident insurance will be the subject of articles in the fully illustrated Special Number on Insurance to be published by *The Times* next Tuesday, May 27, as part of the ordinary issue of the paper.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor of Frieth, Lord Sankey, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Tom Shaw, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Noel Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. William Graham, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. William Adamson, and Mr. George Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	GOTTERDAMMERUNG	5
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	2.30 & 8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.20
New	MAGDA	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	2.30 & 8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium	ROYAL VARIETY PERFORMANCE	8.15

CONCERTS

Aeolian Hall	MISS MARY COFFEY	8.15
Grotrian Hall	MISS THELMA BARDSLEY	8.30
Hyde Park Hotel	MME. ELISABETH SCHUMANN	3.30
Queen's Hall	GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC STUDENTS	3
Wigmore Hall	MME. RITTER-CIAMPI	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	UNDER A TEXAS MOON	12 to 11
Astoria	BROADWAY SCANDALS	12.45 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE HOUSE OF THE ARROW	2.45, 8.15, & 8.45
Capitol	HIGH SO

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-easterly, light or moderate; mainly fair; moderate temperature or rather warm.

Further Outlook for the British Isles—Mainly fair in most districts. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Forty passengers were injured when a train ran into the buffers of the railway station at Eastbourne yesterday. (p. 16)

The Prince of Wales opened the new Tatem physics and chemistry laboratories of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire at Cardiff yesterday, and also fulfilled other engagements in the city. (p. 13)

The Duke of York opened the National Safety First Congress at Liverpool yesterday. (p. 18)

R 100 left Cardington last evening on a test flight, and cruised low over London for a considerable time. (p. 16)

A report by the Parliamentary Committee of the Kent County Council, recommending proposals to the Government for the formation of a new urban district on the lines of the scheme put forward by the Bromley Rural District Council, was yesterday referred back by the Council for further consideration. (p. 13)

Chelsea Flower Show, which was crowded with visitors at its opening yesterday, is remarkable for brilliant blooms. (p. 19)

Mr. F. W. Goodenough, who presided, and Lord Melchett spoke yesterday, at the annual gathering of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, on the needs of British industry. (p. 13)

John Field, merchant, formerly of Golders Green, who was arrested at Southampton on his return from New York, was remanded by a City Alderman yesterday on charges under the Bankruptcy Act, and was released on bail. (p. 11)

The Railway Clerks' Association, in conference yesterday, protested against the promotion of 79 men from public schools and universities after brief training as prejudicial to ordinary traffic apprentices. (p. 18)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Elibank's motion calling for a comprehensive policy of safeguarding, anti-dumping, and Imperial economic unity was carried by 103 votes to 25—a majority of 78. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons the Ministry of Agriculture Vote was discussed. At question time Mr. Herbert Morrison made a statement on the future of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill. (pp. 9 and 10)

Sir Oswald Mosley made a statement on his resignation in the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Congress headquarters in Bombay were raided yesterday. Several leaders were arrested and documents were seized. Police had twice to charge the crowds which gathered. Mrs. Naidu, leader of the Dharasana salt raiders, was also arrested yesterday. Some hundreds of the raiders are reported to have been injured. In Madras Presidency police fired on a crowd which refused to disperse. Cases of the cutting of telegraph wires are reported. (p. 16)

The Anglo-French Mixed Committee of the Imperial Graves Commission yesterday began a tour from Amiens of British War cemeteries. The British Ambassador will today unveil a memorial near Béthune to the missing of the British Expeditionary Force. (p. 15)

At yesterday's sitting of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee inquiring into the London Naval Treaty, it was again apparent that the naval advisers of the U.S. delegation were divided into two groups, one believing in the absolute necessity of a greater number of 8in.-gun cruisers than the U.S. secured, the other being opposed to this view. (p. 16)

The Red Trade Union International of Moscow, at a special meeting, decided to organize international help for the "Indian revolution." Methods were discussed for directing the disturbances into "proper channels." (p. 16)

The Liquor Export Bill has been passed by the Canadian Senate. (p. 16)

Mr. McNider, a former Assistant Secretary of War, has been appointed the new United States Minister to Canada. (p. 16)

Three Egyptian subjects were yesterday convicted in Cairo of trafficking in drugs, and each was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000. (p. 15)

Mr. Forbes, who has for some time been Deputy Prime Minister, has been elected leader of the United Party in New Zealand, in succession to Sir Joseph Ward. (p. 15)

SPORT

Racing was continued at Newmarket yesterday, when The Scout II. won the Newmarket Stakes. (p. 6)

The Australians opened their match against Derbyshire at Chesterfield yesterday, when they scored 54 runs without loss against Derbyshire's total of 215; Warwickshire made 318 against Surrey, who scored 87 for no wickets; at Lord's Somerset scored 336 for nine wickets against Middlesex; at Southampton in a match between Nottinghamshire and Hampshire 23 wickets fell for a total of 252 runs. (p. 7)

Shamrock V., Sir T. J. Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, won her fourth race in succession at Southend yesterday, having a clear lead of over 6min. from the second yacht apart from her handicap. (p. 8)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—An Important Coal and Steel Scheme; Imperial Continental Gas Capital Needs; Cordoba Central Railway Setback; Brazilian Warrant Accounts; Estimated Cost of the Thames-side Fire; and Cooperation in Insurance. (p. 21)

In the Money Market loan rates were unaltered; the discount market again displayed a weak tendency. Foreign Exchanges were higher in the case of the New York, Paris, Madrid, and Brussels rates, but the Swiss rate moved against sterling. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.; silver declined 3-16d. to 18⅛d. (p. 21)

A brighter tone prevailed in most departments of the Stock Exchange yesterday. British funds were active and strong, and many of the new scrips advanced. In the Foreign Market the Japanese scrip continued in demand. International industrial securities generally closed higher. Motor shares receded. (p. 21)

THE ROAD TO RUIN

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY'S statement on the reasons for his resignation forms an interesting pendant to the previous day's debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill. From a somewhat obscure and allusive utterance the conclusion emerges quite plainly that he has relinquished his office because the Cabinet refused to adopt as a "cure" for unemployment a scheme involving a vast, but as yet undivulged, expenditure of public money. The divergence between the two schools of thought in the Socialist Party—which was shown so unmistakably earlier in the week when the Government's majority fell to the uncomfortably narrow margin of fifteen votes—has of course been obvious enough for a long time past to even the most superficial student of politics. But MR. SNOWDEN'S Budget, and the debates which have followed its introduction, have defined more clearly than ever before the real opposition of principle underlying two familiar catchwords—"the inevitability of "gradualness" and "Socialism in our time." MR. SNOWDEN, together with MR. THOMAS, and some of the more reasonable elements in the Government, now that they have assumed the responsibility of office, have united in repudiating, at any rate in theory, the view that the economic distress from which the country has so long been suffering can be cured by spending enormous sums of public money. This simple expedient still commends itself to SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, MR. LANSBURY, and their friends in the I.L.P.—and also, incidentally, in a rather different form to MR. LLOYD GEORGE and to some, though by no means all, of his little band of adherents. Unfortunately this comforting antinomy seems to have all too little bearing upon financial practice. MR. SNOWDEN in his Budget piles on many more millions of taxation in order to meet his swollen expenditure on social services, while SIR HERBERT SAMUEL and SIR DONALD MACLEAN preach economy but vote for the extravagances of the Government.

In these circumstances it is scarcely surprising if the financial debates in the House of Commons appear strangely artificial in the eyes of the suffering taxpayer. Year after year, since the end of the War period, the "ins" and the "outs" from their respective benches have gone through the solemn ritual of supply and ways and means, and the result has been nearly always the same—some further increase in public expenditure. For this constant increase in the taxpayers' burdens all parties alike must bear their share of blame. If MR. CHURCHILL'S performances at the Exchequer seem in comparison with the present Budget to be almost rosy, he can hardly protest complete innocence in the face of his successor's crimes. Yet in fairness to him it can at least be said that he was sorely tried by the mischief caused by the General Strike. MR. SNOWDEN has no such excuse. His second Budget has sadly disappointed the slender and ill-founded hopes of those who were at one time inclined to look back upon his first as something of a golden moment in the dark decade of post-War finance. Not only has he added the biggest effective increase in expenditure made in recent years; he has also chosen to finance it by a predatory raid upon the capital resources of the nation. The stiffening up of the already crushing scale of death duties, and the deliberate shifting of the increased burden of income-tax and supertax, introduce a most dangerous innovation in the technique of fiscal exploitation. They throw open a road which many of his friends in the Socialist Party have long been straining to pursue, the easy path of systematic expropriation. In taking the line of least resistance by helping himself to the accumulated reserves of the country's capital, MR. SNOWDEN may no doubt be acquitted from any deliberate intention of launching the national finances on the downward slope. He may even be credited with a perfectly sincere desire to avoid any further progress in this direction. But does anyone really imagine that, once this parasitic tendency has established itself, MR. SNOWDEN, or any of his successors, will be able to resist it?

The principle of differential taxation based on the well-known canon of "minimum "sacrifice" has long been accepted by all schools of political thought. But it holds good only within certain limits, the nature of which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has palpably failed to recognize. So long as public expenditure is restricted to the minimum necessary to preserve life and property, and to prevent the normal economic forces of everyday existence from crushing the helpless and the weak, it may rightly be argued that those whose resources are greatest should contribute in proportion to their wealth. But the present level of expenditure on pensions and social services has long since passed these modest proportions. Taxation is no longer regarded as a necessary evil. It is proclaimed even by many who are not professed Socialists as an essential part of the normal mechanism of distribution. In this indefinite sphere of distributive economics the unrestricted application of the canon of minimum sacrifice—sound enough in itself—becomes increasingly dangerous. It begins to encroach upon another even more fundamental principle, that the burden of taxation should be so adjusted as to cause the least possible impediment to the productive forces which are the source of a nation's wealth. It is because MR. SNOWDEN has blindly followed the first canon—so familiar to the Radicals of the last generation—beyond the point at which it begins to contradict the more fundamental rule, that his Budget has been condemned by sound financial opinion. At a time when agriculture and the basic industries stand in the direst need of fresh resources to lift them out of an unparalleled depression, he has made a reckless incursion upon capital reserves in order to fritter them away upon pensions and the dole. The political consequences of this predatory type of finance are no less disastrous. MR. SNOWDEN has carried a long way farther than any of his predecessors the insidious process by which larger and larger sections of the population have been exempted altogether from direct taxation. In doing so he has enfeebled the sense of financial responsibility—already deplorably weak—among a steadily growing portion of the electorate. Once relieved of all tangible evidence of the consequences of their suffrage, there is no knowing to what extravagances of war or other folly the millions of uninstructed voters may not some day commit the nation. It is not reasonable to expect that the ordinary citizen will develop a proper sense of responsibility in these matters so long as he is prevented from feeling in his own person the results of the programme for which he votes. Yet, until he is made to do so, it is plain that there can be no effective check upon the readiness of the many to plunge into reckless policies. "No taxation without repre-"sentation" has for centuries been the cardinal principle of British politics. To-day one of our greatest needs is to reverse the maxim.

Propaganda in India

The description of some of the recent excesses of Indian newspapers which is published on another page this morning should reconcile the most fervent advocate of the freedom of the Press to the Ordinance lately promulgated by the Government of India. The traditional British hostility to any restriction of political criticism is based less upon the national tradition, powerful though it is, than upon experience. A long and strict observance of a high professional standard has persuaded the average man that the British Press can be trusted not to exceed the decent limits of controversy. From this he infers that interference with the liberty of the Press is seldom justifiable or useful, and that occasional exaggeration of fact or violence of criticism is a trivial disadvantage to set against the benefits of free and responsible criticism. In holding these views he is really paying a well-deserved tribute, not only to the accuracy of most British journals, but to the good sense and good temper of most British readers. But the conditions which justify the liberties of the Press in this and other civilized States are for the most part absent in India. The hope that more freedom and more education would cure the earlier excesses of a section of the Indian Press has been disappointed. There are still some reliable and well-edited vernacular newspapers there, but there are too many widely read sheets which merely set out to stimulate the lower passions of their readers by every means ranging from salacious advertisements to the condonation of murder. As our Correspondent points out, their violence and irresponsibility are equalled by some of the newer newspapers owned by Indians and published in English in the principal cities for the benefit of the "politically minded" class. The worst feature of these newspapers is not their exaggeration of news, their political sensationalism, nor even the abusive persistence with which they ascribe the worst possible motives to the Government and its servants. These methods have been practised elsewhere, but there are few parallels to the constant and deliberate concoction by the Indian Press of "news" which has no foundation whatever on fact.

Our Correspondent gives a few examples of these inventions. The classic case is that of the letter published less than two years ago in *Forward*, the organ of the National Congress at Calcutta, after a serious railway accident at Belur. Twenty-two persons had been killed, but "Horrified Spectator" alleged that hundreds of injured Indians were dispatched by British railwaymen as they lay groaning on the embankment. Last month equally atrocious libels on the prison officials at Alipore Gaol, where a number of political offenders were confined, nearly caused serious rioting. If the more important organs of Congress can stoop to these methods, what is to be expected of the smaller fry? There are large tracts of India where no propaganda is too mendacious, no tale too wild to be believed. Even at Delhi the chalking on blackboards of the grotesque announcement that LORD IRWIN had fled from Simla disguised as a woman was a contributory cause of serious rioting early in the present month. The comforting theory held in some quarters in this country that no one is likely to believe such absurdities takes no account of the abysmal credulity of the Indian masses. Ignorance, the lack of communications, and the rarity of educated men in the villages account to some extent, though not entirely, for this uncritical readiness to accept any invention as the truth. The latest annual report to Parliament gives the number of "literates" (a generous term) in British India as 18,600,000 against 229,000,000 illiterates; but other unlettered peoples are less credulous than the Indians and it is possible that respect for caste explains the readiness of the peasant to believe the Brahmin or middle-class propagandist who has begun to visit the villages.

But, whatever the cause of this credulity, its consequences are disastrous whether Government is the victim of the propagandist or whether some unpopular caste or creed is attacked. Less than three years have passed since grossly scurrilous attacks on the Moslem religion provoked sanguinary reprisals and endangered the public peace at Lahore. The moderate Indian Nationalists who deprecate or attack the Press Ordinance seem to be blind to the obvious fact that the alarming growth of these methods of propaganda is just as dangerous a threat to their hopes of an autonomous India as it is to the British Raj. In curbing journalistic licence by the Press Ordinance, which puts newspapers under a bond for good behaviour and permits the seizure of printing presses in the case of repeated offences, the Government of India has rendered constitutional Nationalism a service which will perhaps be appreciated in years to come. But, now that it has taken this action, what conceivable excuse can there be for allowing MR. GANDHI, who has been interned for preaching and practising disobedience to the law, to use a British journalist as the medium of further propaganda? No time should be lost in fixing the responsibility for that egregious piece of folly.

Pet Marjorie

Abbotshall churchyard at Kirkcaldy will see to-day the unveiling of a statue to a child of nine. The child was not of Royal birth, nor even a "noble impe" like the infant son of LEICESTER whose effigy lies in the Beauchamp Chapel in Warwick Church. She was the daughter of a Scottish accountant in a small provincial town. But she was loved by SIR WALTER SCOTT, though it is not on that account that the statue is, or ought to be, put up. SCOTT'S gaiety, SCOTT'S reverence, SCOTT'S great heart and generous mind gave him power to discern, and passion to cling hold of, the child's worth. He taught her much, and chiefly by the wisest of all methods—that of learning from her and pretending to be very stupid and to make disgraceful mistakes in nursery rhymes and other lessons. But SCOTT'S love was no mere fancy for an engaging little girl. "She's the most extraordinary creature "I ever met with," he said, "and her repeating "of Shakespeare overpowers me as nothing else "does." He saw the fun in her; and he saw the depths in her. But if SCOTT had never even heard of her the fun and the depths would still have been hers. She deserves a statue, not because SCOTT loved her, but because she was worthy of the love of SCOTT—and of hundreds of other grown men and women, of whom the greater number were born long after MARJORIE FLEMING died.

"Osian's poems are most beautiful I am very "strong arid robust and not of the delicate sex "Nor of the fair but of the deficent in looks." If her portraits by her adored cousin, ISABELLA KEITH, tell the truth, she was right; there is no prettiness in the square and heavy face. But "people who are deficient in looks can "make up for it by virtue"; and that MARJORIE, MAIDIE, MADGIE did. Not, indeed, by virtue in the sense of nice behaviour. "I have "been more like a little young Devil than a "creature," for when ISABELLA came to teach her her lessons "I stamped with my feet and "threw my new hat which she made on "the ground and was sulky and was dreadfully "passionate, but she never whiped me." There is much of that sort of thing both before and after the resolve: "I am going "to turn over a new life and am going to be a "very good girl and be obedient to Isa Keith, "here there is plenty of goosberrys which makes "my teath water." Virtue in this very natural and naughty little girl lay deeper than in behaving prettily. It lay in her complete honesty ("everybody just now hates me and I deserve "it for I don't behave well"). It lay in her eager mind; in her delight in the world and the people in it; above all in her power of affection. "Love is a papithatick thing as well as "troublesom and tiresome but O Isabella forbid "me to speak about it." She speaks, nevertheless, a good deal about it and about her "lovers," including "a delightfull young man "beloved by all his friends and espacialy by me "his loveress." But the real love of her life was no man, not even SCOTT: it was ISABELLA KEITH. And never a practised writer who reads in PET MARJORIE'S journal and poems of her love for her cousin but must wish that he could express deep feeling with half the force and certainty of this little girl.

Her simplicity has, of course, its amusing side, in its use of grand words, its spelling, its sudden transitions, its delicious frumpishness; and it reaches its apex of this sort of quaintness in the well-known lines about the mother of the turkeys eaten by rats:—

> "But she was more than usual calm
> "She did not give a single dam
> "She is as gentel as a lamb"

For amusement of that kind no literature in the world can match PET MARJORIE'S; but when, like her friend WALTER SCOTT, she sat down to write in rhymed couplets, whether about ISABELLA, or about JESSY WATSON'S elopement and the pangs of love, or about MARY QUEEN of SCOTS and "The Life of the "King Jameses," it was much more than childishness and quaintness which gave the poems their value. Through poems and journals alike beams a quality that seems to ask for some such unchildish name as greatness, or passion, or perhaps even genius. MARJORIE FLEMING died at nine years old. If she had lived to be nineteen or ninety, would that quality have grown with her growth? Plenty of very remarkable children have dwindled into commonplace adults. And now that all the tears are dried, and none that knew her in the body is left to miss her, there is no harm in being glad that, dying a child, she lives a child for ever.

BALACLAVA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although old history, the Marble Arch cinematograph film "Balaclava" brings up once more the part Captain Nolan played in the Charge. Nolan carried Lord Raglan's order to the Earl of Lucan, commanding the cavalry, who passed it on to his Brigadier, the Earl of Cardigan. Lord Cardigan demurred, but was answered, "I can't help that. It is Lord Raglan's positive order." The Charge commenced, and, whether a mistake had been made or not, Nolan followed—I think, more likely to join in, as, having delivered his orders to Lord Lucan, it was outside his power to alter matters.

My information comes from a pamphlet, "By a General Officer in the Crimea" (Cardigan), which came into my possession on the death of my aunt, Lady Cardigan. I presented it to the library of the Royal United Service Institution. I often saw old Ronald, Lord Cardigan's famous charger, but to my shame refused to be put on his back. He died aged 33.

Yours faithfully,
SPENCER DE HORSEY, Admiral.
The Corner House, Canford Cliffs, Dorset.

A LADY'S PLAINT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The income-tax is beyond me. Perhaps I am not of average intelligence. I bought a small annuity, £156. I am paid it, less the income-tax of 20 per cent. As a rule the income-tax people send me vouchers which I can send in signed and recover £31 odd. This year they omitted to send those vouchers and will not return the money without them. I have been instructed to "Fill in accompanying form" three times, and have done so, why, I don't know, because it does not say anything about vouchers. Now they have apparently decided my name is Grant and I live in Woolwich. It was their last effort. They answer no more letters. I would not mind. The correspondence is imperilling my hopes of heaven, but how am I to get hold of people who have no address, no body to be kicked or soul to be damned, and yet hold my £30 odd, which I greatly need?

I am faithfully yours,
MARY GAUNT.
Lyceum Club, 138, Piccadilly, W.1.

UNINTELLIGIBLE LEGISLATION

THE PENSIONS ACTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am glad to see that the Attorney-General has called attention to the necessity for the Legislature to frame Acts of Parliament in intelligible language. Not only is hardship caused in individual cases by the obscurity of modern Acts of Parliament, but an immense amount of public money is wasted.

May I illustrate this in connexion with the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts of 1925 and 1929, which come under my observation daily? Before the original Act was passed, the then Lord Chancellor asked two other King's Counsel and myself if we would act as Referees, the expectation being that there would be about 400 appeals annually. We consented to do so in order to assist in the administration of what is undoubtedly in many respects a very beneficial Statute. In the first year we sat together and decided over 2,000 appeals; and there are now 16 Referees who sit in pairs, which, of course, means a corresponding increase in the number of registrars in the Ministry of Health, inspectors all over the country, typists, &c. I ventured at an early stage to suggest that instead of giving a free right of appeal from the Minister to every applicant, a nominal fee of 1s. or 2s. 6d. should be imposed, with power to the Referees to remit such fee if there was a shadow of ground for the appeal, but I was, of course, told that no Government would dare to do such a thing.

What was the result? To give one illustration amongst many—under the earlier Act, where a man had attained the age of 70 before and died after the commencement of the Act, a widow was only entitled to a pension if at the time of the death there was living a child under 14 years of age. This was one of the few intelligible sections of the Act, and yet for years in every list of cases we would get at least two appeals by widows who, of course, knew that this condition was not satisfied, often accompanied by a plaintive letter asking if it was likely that an elderly widow of a husband who was over 70 was likely to have a child under 14 years of age. But what is of far greater importance is the complexity of the Act. I have no doubt that if every applicant were represented, the whole of the Common Law Courts and both Courts of Appeal could be kept busy for at least six months in deciding abstruse points with which we have to deal to the best of our ability. And the difficulty is increased by the fact that at least every month a batch of fresh regulations is issued by the Ministry, which complicate previous decisions, and require an army of experts for their interpretation. The amending Act is even worse, and I defy not only any layman, but any trained lawyer, to understand a word of it unless he is saturated with knowledge of the subject.

I am, of course, not intending to cast any reflection on the Parliamentary draughtsmen, who are men of very great ability, nor on the officials at the Ministry; on the contrary, the consideration and industry shown in dealing with each case are remarkable, but it seems to me to be something of a scandal that an Act of Parliament designed and calculated to benefit the poorest and most ignorant section of the population should be couched in language which a trained lawyer cannot understand, mainly because a Bill, which is probably quite intelligible in its original form, is so mutilated by hurried amendments in Committee as to become unintelligible.

Your obedient servant,
B. A. COHEN.
2, Temple-gardens.

CONFUSED ECONOMICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Classical free trade finance prescribes that import duties should be levied for revenue only, and, therefore, not imposed upon goods produced at home, lest they should have a protective effect and nurture "uneconomic" production, meaning the production at home of goods that can be bought cheaper abroad. Classical protectionism aims at maintaining and promoting home production, on grounds argued, on other principles, to be equally deserving of the regard of statesmanship. I have no intention of offering argument as to which is the sounder economy; but may I point out that when a protective duty has, through whatever possible aberration of Conservative statesmanship, actually been established, the question of how a subsequent Government can advisably deal with it is not so simple as our leading free trade politicians, recently-luncheoned, appear to consider?

A purely revenue duty, so soon as the Exchequer no longer requires it, may be summarily and suddenly taken off with relief to the taxpayer and no harm to anyone else. A safeguarding or protective duty, or a duty with Imperial preference, such as that on sugar, cannot be summarily and suddenly taken off without doing a great deal of damage, sometimes to a great many people, and often, as in the case of the Nottingham lace industry, very little appreciable good to anyone. Who is dying for cheaper lace?

Even presuming that in that "long run"—where the rainbow ends—great economic emolument to all concerned is ensured by such acts of orthodox faith, the immediate destruction of industry and disemployment of workers (substituting relief for wages) is so palpably uneconomical and calamitous that the abolition of any such duty, admitting that it may be proper to aim at it, ought surely to be effected gradually and not at one blow. The furiously iconoclastic Ricardianism to which it appears to be deemed increasingly necessary that Labour Party policy should incontinently conform needs, it appears to me, to be tempered with some consideration of what is politically economical. Socialism destroyed the Liberal Party by permeation. The Labour Party has recently taken to swallowing whole the latter's toughest survivors. The process appears to be causing slight manifestations of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVIER.
Old Hall, Ramsden.

ABOLITION OF THE SPEED LIMIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wonder how many pedestrians have been consulted on this vexed question. Certain it is that one consideration has been entirely overlooked, or the abolition of the speed limit would never have been entertained. The average pedestrian, seeing a car coming towards him at not exceeding 20 m.p.h., can just succeed in estimating when it will reach him. But only those with trained eyes and perfect vision can similarly estimate when the speed is 40 m.p.h. That speed is constantly reached, and even passed, on Putney Hill, and those who thus drive "to the public danger" go unpunished. The present awful sacrifice of life must be sadly increased if the speed limit be withdrawn.

Yours faithfully,
CHAS. J. OWENS.
41, Carlton-road, S.W.15.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NAME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your reprint in *The Times* of last Saturday of the remonstrance against our late Queen's "barbarous Continental name," Alexandrina Victoria (the right order), reminds me that I read of a clergyman who, after she came to the Throne, prayed for her in the Litany as "Thy servant Alexandrina, our most Gracious Queen and Governess."

Yours faithfully,
(Miss) M. B. GAMLEN.
Charlton House, Dawlish.

NAPOLEON AT LEIPZIG

LOST DISPATCHES DISCOVERED

THE HUNTER HUNTED

(From a Correspondent)

A series of orders sent from Napoleon's headquarters to Marshal Macdonald during the marching and counter-marching which preceded the Battle of Leipzig has recently come to light. It is probable that when Marshal Macdonald lost his coach at the battle in the circumstances described by him in his Memoirs, these orders and dispatches fell into the hands of a young German officer who was then Lieutenant von Monsterberg. The documents recently passed by bequest to English descendants of von Monsterberg.

This German officer, who later rose to high command in the German Army, has left two diaries, one of the Leipzig and one of the Waterloo campaign, which have come down with the other papers. The Leipzig diary makes no mention of their capture, though it describes the destruction of the bridge which caused the loss of the coach. But, whether von Monsterberg acquired them himself on the battlefield or not, there is no reason to doubt the tradition that these papers were taken from the Marshal's coach. It accounts for the survival of this brief but consecutive series of instructions and for its apparent omission from the official corpus of Napoleonic papers. The discovery throws fresh light upon the state of Napoleon's mind before the battle and upon his misconception of the Allied plans at a crisis of his fortunes. Several of the sheets bear Napoleon's characteristic signature, the initial N.

On Thursday, August 26, 1813, Napoleon had won the last of his great victories at Dresden against the Allied Grand Army. The demoralization in the Allied ranks was great, but the French Emperor failed to turn it to his advantage. Instead of pursuing the retreating enemy in person he deputed the task to Vandamme, who was surrounded and defeated at Kulm, three days later, on Sunday, August 29. Returning to Dresden, Napoleon learned that the army he had sent, under Macdonald (duc de Tarente), to pursue Blücher into Silesia had been routed on the very day of his own victory, and was retreating towards the city. Worse still, news arrived that on the previous Monday (August 23) Bülow and Bernadotte, the new Crown Prince of Sweden, had defeated his Marshal Oudinot (duc de Reggio) at Grosse Beeren, near Berlin. There were thus three defeats to set against one victory. "Such is war," said Napoleon to Maret. "Victor in the morning: vanquished at night." Ney (Prince de la Moskowa) was hurried off to take over command of Oudinot's defeated army, but 10 days later (September 6) he, too, suffered defeat by Bülow and Bernadotte at Dennewitz, and had to retreat in the utmost confusion to the Elbe at Wittenberg.

Napoleon at Dresden was now encircled by enemies. At this moment Blücher and his chief of staff, Gneisenau, conceived a daring plan—namely, to march right round the French Army to Leipzig. This march would effect a junction between Blücher's Silesian Army and the Army of Bülow and Bernadotte, approaching the Elbe from Berlin. It would secure that, when Leipzig was reached, Napoleon would be caught (unless he had previously retreated) between two fires, for the Allied Grand Army in Bohemia was meanwhile to advance on the city. Blücher, at Bautzen, made his preparations with great secrecy, and succeeded in outwitting Macdonald, whose duty it was to watch him. As a result the Prussian marshal had crossed the Elbe at Wartenburg (Sunday, October 3) before Napoleon had any suspicion that he had left Bautzen.

The crossing of the Elbe was effected in the face of the opposition of part of Ney's defeated army (under the command of Bertrand). The next evening (October 4-5) Bülow and Bernadotte also forced their way across the river at another point. Blücher's army and Bernadotte's army met on October 7 at Dessau, on the Mulde, and thereafter marched towards the Saale, which was reached a week later. The French Army was now surrounded.

Napoleon, however, remained in ignorance of this great danger until October 6. He was at Dresden when the news reached him. He wrote at once to Murat (Roi de Naples) ordering him to cover Leipzig against a possible attack by the Allied Grand Army, left St. Cyr with 30,000 troops to defend Dresden, and hurried off with his Guard along the Elbe, by Meissen and Oschatz.

SERIES OF ERRORS

"My Cousin," he wrote personally to Macdonald on October 7 from Dresden, "the duc de Raguse (Marmont) has brought the 3rd Corps to the Mulde. I shall probably hear later what occurred on the 6th. I choose to go myself to the Mulde. I am giving orders to the duc de Reggio (Oudinot) to set out at daybreak and to make a quick journey. General Sebastiani will follow him; follow him (*i.e.* Sebastiani) yourself. The duc de Treviso (Mortier) will march after you, and the Old Guard after him."

From Meissen, which he reached on October 7, Napoleon informed Macdonald, through his chief of staff, that "the intention of the Emperor is that, with your Corps, you go to Oschatz, where you will await new orders." Later on the same day an order reached the Marshal to hurry, the following morning (October 8), to Dahlen, "where his Majesty will arrive very early." Napoleon himself was at Oschatz on the 8th and Macdonald was informed on that day that "the Emperor is going to Wurzen with one division of the Guard and the duc de Reggio (Oudinot). Go to Dahlen as you have been ordered. Occupy Schildau with one division."

Napoleon reached Wurzen on the 8th and Macdonald was told on that day that "the Emperor goes to-morrow to Düben. The wish of the Emperor, M. le Maréchal, is that you hold yourself in readiness to go in the first place to Mockrehna; meanwhile, get your forces on the move without waiting for fresh orders." The letter adds:—"It will be advantageous (*convenable*), if you hear the guns, that you hurry

your movement to help him (Bertrand, who was also ordered to Mockrehna) and that, from that moment, you get into touch with him."

Napoleon, therefore, supposed that strong enemy forces were gathered between the Elbe and the Mulde. He seems to have had better information the next day (October 9), for in a letter, dated Wurzen, October 9, at 1.30 a.m., Macdonald was ordered further "as soon as you reach Mockrehna it will be necessary to hurry on to Düben in order to take part in the attack on this place, where, it is reported, Blücher is established (*que se trouvé Blücher*)." Marmont had meanwhile been ordered to approach Düben by the road from Leipzig, to take position on the French left wing. Twelve hours later, however, Napoleon is no longer concerned about a battle at Düben. On the contrary, he seems to think that the Prussians are retiring across the Elbe, for he orders Macdonald, from Eilenburg (October 10, 4 a.m.):—

If you learn that Sacken is retiring on Dommitzsch or Pretzsch, follow him. If Sacken has retired on Kemberg, take that direction. Send, M. le Maréchal, news to Headquarters at Düben several times a day. I advise you that General Bertrand has been ordered to go to Pretzsch with General Sebastiani.

On this day, the 10th, Blücher and Bernadotte at Dessau heard that Napoleon was close at hand and were duly disturbed. Bernadotte advised retreat to the Elbe, but Blücher and Bülow had other ideas. The Prince of Sweden was overruled and the united armies, with Blücher in front, crossed the Mulde and marched swiftly towards the Saale. Blücher reached Halle on October 12, two days later.

Meanwhile Napoleon was hot in pursuit of the phantom army which he supposed was retiring from the Mulde to the Elbe. He reached Düben on the 11th and at 4 a.m. sent an order to Macdonald (who wrote on it "*reçu le même jour* (*i.e.*, 11th) *à 7h.*" and then apparently scored out the words "*le même jour*" and wrote in "*le 13, 8 hr. du matin*"—for what reason can only be conjectured). The order stated:—

The Emperor has received your letter from Kemberg and reiterates his order to you to leave to-day, *i.e.*, 11th, at 6 a.m. in order to cross early to the right bank (of the Elbe). The whole enemy army appears to be centred at Dessau and the wish of his Majesty is that you should march along the right (*i.e.* the far) bank to the bridge of Rosslau. The enemy has a huge quantity of baggage.

The object was, evidently, to cut off Blücher's and Bernadotte's retreat. It had not yet occurred to Napoleon that, far from retreating, these enemies were, in literal truth, making a ring round him.

Blücher reached Halle, on the Saale, on October 12. Among Macdonald's letters is one dated from Düben, October 12 at 4 a.m. (which again he has annotated "*reçu le même jour*," and then, having scored out "*le même jour*," "*le 13 à 7h. du matin*"), enclosing a copy of a dispatch to Ney. In this Napoleon further develops his plan to cut off and surround his foes. "The Emperor," it is added, "promises himself the most satisfactory (*plus heureux*) result of this operation and urges you to exert the liveliest pressure on the enemy."

It was the most critical hour of Napoleon's career. While he was thus promising himself the immediate destruction of the Prussian Army, that Army, far away, was making ready to destroy him. The hunter had become, though he did not know it, the hunted.

Enlightenment came late at night on the 12th just after he had completed the business of sending his forces away from instead of nearer to the enemy. He had been sitting on a sofa at Düben, tracing capital letters on a sheet of notepaper, uneasy, anxious, demanding at short intervals "news from the Elbe." Now, with news from the Saale in his possession, and with the knowledge in his heart that, strategically, as Fournier says, he was already beaten, he began to try to repair his great mistake. Macdonald received a letter on October 13 (written at 6 a.m. the same day) as follows:—

My Cousin,—Yesterday General Reynier, so far as can be gathered, had only a brush with a single Prussian Division. . . . If you think that you will not be indispensable to General Reynier, you should come to Düben (*i.e.*, from the Elbe to the Mulde) with General Sebastiani. General Reynier will return to Wittenberg, his work carried out, in order also to direct his march towards Leipzig, where I believe that we are going to have a general battle (*où je crois que nous allons avoir une bataille générale*). You ought to be ready to cross the bridge at Düben before nightfall. If you know where General Bertrand is, let him know that he is ordered to come to-day to Düben. . . . The King of Naples (Murat) with 90,000 men covers Leipzig against the Austrian Army. The Army of Silesia (*i.e.*, Blücher's army), according to all the reports, seems to be gathered at Halle.

We are at a most important juncture. I believe that the battle will take place on the 15th or 16th. . . .

Do not engage your Army Corps on the right bank unless that cannot be avoided. There will be nothing to regret if I defeat and destroy the enemy; but it will be most disadvantageous if it (the Army Corps) is engaged unnecessarily and if its movement towards Leipzig is consequently retarded.

THE TRUTH REVEALED

Fresh orders followed the next day:—

"My Cousin," wrote Napoleon himself at 7 a.m. on the 14th just before he left Düben for Leipzig, "I hope that you will arrive here early to-day. . . . There is no doubt that to-morrow the 15th we shall be attacked at Leipzig by the Army of Bohemia (the Allied Grand Army) and by the Army of Silesia (Blücher's army). Hurry then (*marchez donc en tout hâte*) and if you hear the guns march in their direction. The Army of Silesia is debouching by Halle and by Zorbig."

At last the whole truth was known and the danger understood. But Napoleon still hoped to defeat the Allied Army before Blücher could arrive at Leipzig and thus be free to attack him separately. Desperate efforts to this end were now made. The last letter to Macdonald from the Emperor himself possesses special interest on this account. It is dated from near Leipzig, October 15 (*i.e.*, the day before the opening of the battle), at 8 a.m., and is signed by Napoleon. It runs:—

My Cousin,—The enemy yesterday attacked the King of Naples (Murat) with 80,000 men. He made six attacks. He has been repulsed everywhere. Eighty field guns have been engaged. The 5th Corps of Cavalry, including part of the Cavalry from Spain, has carried out the most excellent charges. Not only has the King of Naples maintained his position: more than that he has retaken ground which he had given up in the night to consolidate his position.

At 4 p.m.—The enemy has begun a retrograde movement. During the night fewer camp fires were noted. At 8 o'clock this morning the reconnoitring parties advanced without meeting any opposition. Has the enemy taken up a defensive position in order to receive battle, or has he retired on seeing that we are in sufficient strength to wipe him out? We shall know in a few hours. In any event march towards Taucha, and so clear the road for the Corps of the Prince of Moscow (Ney) who will continue his course. Let me know when you arrive at Taucha. . . . All the reports declare that, by a movement which I don't understand, the Corps of the Prince of Sweden (Bernadotte) has crossed the Saale and gone to Mersebourg with the result that the duc de Raguse (Marmont) has only cavalry in front of him. If this movement has for its aim to take us in the rear, I find in it a new proof of the madness of this poisonous fellow the Prince of Sweden, since, by it, he leaves the Austrian army and that of Wittigen to fight alone.

Napoleon was wrong in thinking that Marmont had only cavalry in front of him (though, as a letter from that Marshal to Macdonald, in the collection, shows, Marmont had the same idea for a time): Blücher was coming up. Next day, when the battle began which was to decide the fate of Europe for a century, Marmont

(Continued at foot of next column)

found himself at grips with the Prussians at Mockern and could not come to Napoleon's help on the opposite side of the city of Leipzig. Macdonald, too, arrived late on the field of battle, while Ney, urged to come to Marmont's help and then to the Emperor's help, marched between the two without really helping either.

Such was the price paid for the pursuit of the phantom army on the Elbe and the failure to obtain exact information about Blücher's movements.

Picture on p. 20.

Obituary

SIR HENRY JUTA

SOUTH AFRICAN ADVOCATE AND JUDGE

Sir Henry Juta, lawyer and Parliamentarian, who has died at Battle, Sussex, at the age of 72, will be remembered as one of the ablest of South African Judges. He made his reputation as an advocate at the Cape Bar; he possessed a rapier-like quality which with rare accuracy pierced the weak joints in his adversary's armour. But the impartiality of his judgment, his wide knowledge of men and affairs, as well as his high legal attainments—gifts which had made him an acceptable Speaker of the Cape House of Assembly—made him also a conspicuous figure among his fellow-Judges.

Descended from a Dutch family of note in Holland, Henry Hubert Juta was born at Cape Town in 1857, the son of Jan Carl Juta, head of the well-known publishing firm of Juta and Co., in which business Henry in due course became a partner. The elder Juta himself took a keen interest in the law and mixed much with the leading Judges and counsel of his day, and his son took eagerly and naturally to the legal profession. Educated at the old South African College at Cape Town and subsequently at London University, where he took the LL.B. degree with first-class honours, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1880, and at once returned to South Africa to practise at the Cape. Here he soon made his mark, and not only as an advocate, for the soundness of his knowledge led to his appointment first as examiner in law to the Cape University and later as examiner in practical law for the Supreme Court. In 1890 he was judicial commissioner to examine the tangle of the Swaziland concession claims, and in 1892 was made a temporary Judge of the High Court at Kimberley.

In 1893, in which year he was made Q.C., he entered politics, and was returned to the Cape House of Assembly for Oudtshoorn. It was the period of Cecil Rhodes's Premiership, and Rhodes then had the support of many Dutch members. When in 1894 W. P. Schreiner resigned the Attorney-Generalship Juta became his successor. He rendered Rhodes good service, but had no connexion with the Jameson Raid, which in January, 1896, caused the fall of the Cabinet. It was a great tribute to Juta's personality and his mastery of Parliamentary procedure that in the same year he was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, a post he held for over three years. During his Speakership, in 1897, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1899 he changed his constituency to Port Elizabeth and identified himself with the Progressive Party led by Jameson, though he did not again take office.

During the later stages of the South African War he favoured the proposal to suspend the Cape Constitution; with Mr. Schreiner's neutrality policy he had no sympathy. Sir Henry supported the movement for Union and in 1910 was returned for the Harbour Division of Cape Town in the first Union Parliament. In 1914 he was appointed Judge President of the Cape Division of the Supreme Court and an additional Judge of the Court of Appeal. He retired in 1923, his last judgment being in the case in which, by a majority, the Appeal Court held Asiatics to be "undesirable immigrants." After his retirement he settled in Europe, staying chiefly in the South of France with his daughter, Mrs. Hansard, but spending part of his time in England.

Sir Henry and Lady Juta (Helen Lena, daughter of Mr. M. Tait, of Rondebosch, whom Sir Henry married in 1883) were well-known figures in the social life of the Cape Peninsula. Their home, Mon Désir, Kenilworth, a beautiful place, with lovely gardens and magnificent views of sea and mountain, was the scene of much gracious hospitality. Lady Juta died in 1925, leaving one son and four daughters. Sir Henry, a keen fighter in public life, carried no memories of bitterness; his was a warm and affectionate nature. His kindness and tact were as conspicuous as his greatness as an advocate and his mellowed judgment on the Bench.

COLONEL C. R. LLOYD

A Reuter telegram from Simla yesterday announces the death, after an operation, of Colonel Charles Robert Lloyd, D.S.O., Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport, India, at the age of 47. A son of the late Colonel T. P. Lloyd, Indian Army, he was born on October 7, 1882, and was first commissioned in the Army Supply Corps in 1901. He served during the Great War first in Egypt and then in Mesopotamia. He received frequent mention in dispatches, and was awarded in 1917 the D.S.O. and the brevet of colonel. He remained in Mesopotamia as Assistant Director of Transport until early in 1921. He was appointed A.A. and Q.M.G. in India in 1925 and a Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport in 1928. In these capacities he had a share in the important work of the mechanization and modernization of Army transport. He married in 1921 Eva, only daughter of the late Mr. Donald Shaw, of Glasgow; she, with a son, survives him.

MRS. C. G. BROWN

Mrs. C. G. Brown died at Worcester on Monday night, after an insect bite, at the age of 49. The eldest daughter of Mr. W. C. E. Smith, M.Inst.C.E., she was married to the headmaster of the College for the Blind at Whittington, Worcester, and she devoted herself to "mothering" the students, for which she was admirably fitted by her kindly disposition, tact, and unfailing cheerfulness. She will long be remembered by past students and greatly missed by those now at the school, as well as by many chess players in the Midlands, the game which has helped to make the school famous. She also found time for outside interests. Having a good contralto voice, she was a valued member of the Festival Choral Society and the Worcester Amateur Operatic Society. She was a strong supporter of women's institutes and other social movements. She leaves three sons and a daughter.

M. ALFRED FOURNEAU

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

M. Alfred Fourneau, honorary Governor-General of the French Colonies since 1908, and a former companion of de Brazza in his African explorations, died yesterday at his house in the Avenue Félix Faure, at the age of 70. Much of his early life was spent in journeys into the interior of what is now French West Africa or in the Congo. Between 1889 and 1891 he took part in three expeditions, in 1893 he was appointed a colonial administrator with headquarters at Loango, and in 1902 he was sent to Lake Chad as representative of the Commissioner-General of the French Congo. After acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Gabon in 1905, he became Colonial Governor and Secretary-General to the Commissioner. Soon afterwards his health compelled his retirement. For his services he was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

"The English Aristophanes," the leading article in this week's *Literary Supplement* of *The Times*, published to-day, reviews "The Dramatic Work of Samuel Foote," the eighteenth-century dramatist, by Miss Mary M. Belden. Among other books reviewed are Mr. Denna F. Fleming's "The Treaty Veto of the American Senate"; Mr. J. M. Spaight's "Air Power and the Cities"; Mr. E. W. M. Tillyard's study of Milton; Mr. Gerald H. Rendall's "Shakespeare Sonnets and Edward de Vere," an attempt to prove that the sonnets were the work of the seventeenth Earl of Oxford; "The Composition of Homer's Odyssey," by W. J. Woodhouse; a new edition of the Memoirs of Perdita Robinson; Mr. Michael Sadleir's "Evolution of Publishers' Binding Styles, 1770-1900," the first of a series of Bibliographia, or Studies in Book History and Book Structure; and the fifth volume, devoted to East London, of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England).

RAILWAY CLERKS' CONFERENCE

PROTEST AGAINST SYSTEM OF PROMOTION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, MAY 21

To-day's conference of the Railway Clerks' Association here, under the presidency of Mr. T. H. Gill, made a protest against the employment of casual boy labour in the clerical work of the railways. A protest was also made against the appointment of public school and university young men to posts after a brief period of training as traffic apprentices, as prejudicial to the promotion of the ordinary staff traffic apprentices.

Mr. J. WILBERY (Nottingham) proposed: "That the railway company policy of training and placing traffic apprentices is contrary to the best interests of the service and prejudicial to the promotion of the ordinary staff." He said they were much concerned about this system by which young men from the wealthy classes, who had been sent to the public school and to the university, could, after a short period of training, be sent into the divisional offices to work alongside men who had given the best years of their lives to the railway service. Promotion was given to this favoured class, who were given the best jobs, thus making worse the stagnation of the ordinary clerical staff. It was an iniquitous system, which ought to be stopped.

Mr. R. ETHERIDGE (Leeds) seconded and said the only people who should be given promotion were those who had practical experience of railway business to-day. The big jobs on the railway were given to men who had the Cambridge manner, three sets of Oxford bags, and the Eton crop. (Laughter.)

Mr. H. MAW (Darlington) said the executive felt very strongly about this matter of unfair selection of traffic apprentices. There was a certain number of young men taken from the universities, and a guarantee given them that if they made good in the intensive period of training they could look to a salary of £300 a year before they reached the age of 30. Such appointments should not be reserved for these favoured individuals. Educational ability should not be made the first consideration.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. C. BLANCHARD (Liverpool) moved a resolution expressing keen disappointment and dissatisfaction that the Great Western, London and North Eastern, and Railway Clearing System Superannuation Funds had not been reorganized on the basis of the London Midland and Scottish and Southern Railway funds, and strongly protesting against the continued delay, resulting in members still being retired on totally inadequate pensions.

Mr. A. G. WALKDEN (general secretary) said the difficulty was with the railway directors, who had laid a veto on the management in the making of a settlement of this long outstanding question. This was a matter for negotiation with the companies and not for Parliament. They could not get Mr. Snowden to pay the millions of money by his Budget. (Laughter.)

The resolution was carried.

A resolution was carried condemning "the practice of railway companies in discharging youths at present employed in offices immediately they become eligible for adult rates of pay."

Another resolution expressed profound dissatisfaction with the existing system of promotion, "being convinced that neither seniority and suitability nor merit are adequately considered, but that expediency is the determining factor."

A discussion took place respecting the trouble which has arisen between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport and General Workers' Union as to which union shall organize and have the membership of men employed on road transport work. The matter was left in the hands of the executive.

Portsmouth was selected as the place of next year's conference. Miss E. Orman (King's Cross) was elected as the first woman member of the executive committee.

REGULATIONS MADE BY MINISTERS

SIR A. ROBINSON ON RIGHT OF CHALLENGE

The Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown held a further meeting at the House of Lords yesterday. LORD DONOUGHMORE presided.

Sir Arthur Robinson, secretary to the Ministry of Health, who, at the previous sitting of the Committee, gave evidence with regard to the rule-making powers of his Department, again attended and submitted answers to certain points which had been raised by members of the Committee. These included the question whether regulations should be challengeable on the ground that they were *ultra vires*, not only within a limited period of their issue, but at any time. Sir Arthur Robinson said he thought the principle of making such regulations challengeable at any time was the right one, and so far as the Ministry was concerned, he was prepared to accept that principle.

Replying to SIR LESLIE SCOTT, the witness agreed that regulations and orders differed from each other in degree. They shaded off one into the other. Where a regulation or order was administrative in character, it should be left to the Ministry to whom Parliament had assigned the duty of administration in that sphere.

The Committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

SERIOUS PLIGHT OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

At the annual meeting of the West India Committee yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. A. DE PASS presiding, Lord Elibank was appointed president in succession to the late Lord Harewood.

On the motion of SIR EDWARD DAVSON, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That the West India Committee in meeting this day assembled desire again to call the attention of his Majesty's Government to the grave menace to the continued existence of the sugar industry in the British West Indies and British Guiana resulting from world overproduction fostered in many countries by high protective tariffs, and other artificial forms of assistance; and being aware of the serious social and political problems which must arise if cultivation is abandoned or even curtailed, express the confident hope that such steps may be taken as may avert so grave a catastrophe."

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL

FUND FOR A NEW OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

A dinner was held at Drapers' Hall, E.C., last night, in connexion with the effort to raise funds for the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, South Tottenham, N.15. DR. ARTHUR E. GILES, Master of the Drapers' Company, presided, and in the course of the evening he handed Lord Glenconner, the chairman of the hospital, a cheque for £1,000 as a donation from the Company.

The Prince of Wales sent the following telegram:—

"As patron of the hospital I am extremely grateful to the Master of the Drapers' Company, not only for his kindness in lending the hall for to-night's banquet but also for the generosity and interest which the Company has extended to our hospital in the past. I send you my best wishes for the success of your dinner and my greetings to all present."

LORD GLENCONNER announced that £15,243 8s. had been raised for their new out-patient department, which was barely half of what was required.

LORD MOYNIHAN, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Government," said that the spirit of the old voluntary hospitals should be perpetuated in the new hospitals. He spoke in high praise of the work done in the hospitals and said that what was wanted was an efficient organization of the collection of subscriptions with the assistance of the Government.

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, in responding, said that they need not be over-anxious with regard to the continuance of the voluntary hospital system in this country.

COTTON TRADE ARBITRATION

Sir Felix Pole, who had been appointed arbitrator in the Broadstone Mills dispute, relating to the dismissal of a mule spinner for an alleged breach of discipline, visited Manchester yesterday, and spent three hours at the offices of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, hearing evidence on both sides in the case. Afterwards, he paid a visit to the mills at Reddish.

SAFETY FIRST

CONGRESS OPENED BY DUKE OF YORK

The Duke of York, as patron, opened the National Safety First Congress at Liverpool yesterday.

The DUKE said that Mersey-side initiated the safety movement, and the present Liverpool and Mersey-side Safety First Council, which has undertaken all the local arrangements for the congress, was the first provincial branch of the association to be founded. The congress formed a part of a great National Life-Saving Week, which the association was organizing for the first time in this country, with the active assistance of a large number of societies concerned with safety and welfare, with life-saving, with fire prevention, with first aid, and with health. He thanked those organizations for their response. He was very glad to see women's organizations also represented. He was also glad to see that fire prevention was an important part of the "Safety Week" programme. During 1928 1,500 persons lost their lives from burns and scalds. The avoidance of fires, and the correct action to take to deal with them when they occur, were obvious "Safety First" precautions which demanded attention from the ordinary householder no less than from the factory owner.

His Royal Highness continued:—"Reverting to the congress, I observe that your programme covers all the most important aspects of accident prevention. As president of the Industrial Welfare Society, as well as patron of the National "Safety First" Association, I particularly welcome the joint session of those two bodies, and hope it augurs closer working and cooperation between all societies working for the benefit of industry. I look upon the object of this congress as twofold. In the first place, it is to enable you, whose presence at the congress indicates that you are already converts, to pool your experience and to discuss new ideas, whether for improving safety conditions in the factory or in the street. In the second place, it is to inspire you, when you return to your respective areas, to carry the seed back with you, and to endeavour to sow it even more fruitfully. Now this movement stands for knowledge, for forethought, and for not endangering the innocent. Perhaps the motto selected for Safety Week—"On Guard"—best describes the underlying spirit which the association is trying to cultivate.

"I would like to quote what seem to me two definite indications of the value of our work. The first is that industrial undertakings which have properly organized their own accident prevention campaigns have succeeded in eliminating many of the avoidable casualties. And secondly, the lowest street accident death-rate, on the basis of population, occurs among children between the ages of 10 and 15, when practically every school now gives safety first instruction, largely the result of the efforts and suggestions of the association. In centres which have established active local branches of our association, street accident returns compare most favourably with others which have not yet taken any organized steps to deal with the situation. But the number of our branches is growing, and I am hopeful that the time will shortly arrive when there will be no place of importance which has not got a branch to deal with this problem.

"In conclusion, may I repeat the words of the Royal Commission on Transport, when speaking of the value of education in accident prevention. That report says:—'This is being carried out with marked success by the National "Safety First" Association, of whose work we cannot speak too highly. In our opinion the association should receive much greater recognition and support.' May I ask each one of you to do as much as lies in your power to see that this greater recognition and support is forthcoming from your various districts."

BUSINESS SESSIONS

The business of the congress was divided into two sessions, which sat simultaneously. Accidents in industry were discussed by Mr. G. STEVENSON TAYLOR, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, who said that the primary cause of 90 per cent. of all accidents was that someone had failed to think. That could be remedied by systematic education so that ignorance was replaced by knowledge and safety became a habit of thought, with the consequent elimination of the fear of accidents, and also of the old idea that they were inevitably connected with business.

SIR HENRY MAYBURY spoke of slippery roads, and said that under certain conditions surfaces would occasionally be slippery and cause skidding. He emphasized the need of care and road sense.

LORD BRENTFORD said that keeping to the right of pavements was a serious cause of accidents. People would step off the pavements with their backs to oncoming vehicles. It took 25 years to get an idea into the minds of the British public. The use of the white line had never been enforced.

CROXTETH HALL, LIVERPOOL

LORD SEFTON'S STATEMENT ON CONTEMPLATED SALE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MAY 21

The outskirts of Liverpool are creeping towards Croxteth Hall, the residence of Lord Sefton, to such extent that no surprise has been felt that Lord Sefton contemplates selling it. The only authorized statement on the matter is that he is not prepared to say anything beyond the fact that for the last few years the question has had to be very carefully considered.

Recent housing schemes have deprived Croxteth of much of its privacy as a residence, and the whole trend of modern taxation is so obviously aimed at such properties that it is impossible any longer entirely to disregard the question of sale.

Croxteth Hall, which stands in a fine old park, possesses a Georgian front. The Hall probably covers the site of the old castle and the manor house which succeeded it. Its present frontage of brick with ornamental stone dressing was erected in 1702, but portions of the south wing must be considerably older. The back part of the building formerly consisted of wood and plaster, but was rebuilt in brick in 1805 and the whole edifice fronted by a long terrace which is ascended by broad steps.

"A GREAT MASTER PRINTER"

HONOUR TO MR. GEORGE W. JONES

The London Master Printers Association entertained as the guest of honour at their twenty-eighth annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms last night Mr. George W. Jones, in recognition of his many and distinguished services to the printing industry throughout the world.

Mr. ALFRED LANGLEY, the president of the association, read a large number of messages of good wishes to the guest of the evening received from America, France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany. The King of the Belgians, in a telegram, desired "to associate himself with the manifestations in honour of a great master printer." (Cheers.)

Mr. Baldwin wrote expressing his regret that he was unable to attend and adding:—"I should have liked to have joined in the tribute you are paying to Mr. George Jones. One who has made such beautiful contributions to the art of printing and has given to the world new types which give an added delight to the reading of books deserves well of us all. I am particularly glad to associate myself with this celebration because your guest is a Worcestershire man."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROY TRUSCOTT, in proposing the toast of "The Art and Craft of Printing," said that members of the printing craft owed Mr. Jones a great debt, and readers of literature would share in doing him honour and in offering him best wishes on his 70th birthday. His firm at the Sign of the Dolphin was known over the whole civilized world for the beauty of its type and the finish of its work.

Mr. W. H. CODLING, Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, supporting the toast, said that Mr. Jones was a member of a committee appointed 10 years ago to select the best faces of types and modes of display for Government printing. One had only to compare the standard of typography in British Government publications now with what it was 10 years ago to find one permanent monument to the work of Mr. Jones. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN afterwards, on behalf of the London master printers, handed Mr. Jones a sketch of a loving cup which he said would be presented to him on a later date.

Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, president of the Federation of Master Printers, presented Mr. Jones with an address on vellum expressing the appreciation of the Edinburgh printers and their gratification at the widespread recognition of his early pioneer work in Edinburgh.

Mr. JONES, in reply, referred to the presence of some of his Edinburgh students and to that of Dr. Rudolf Wolf, of Frankfort.

SONS OF THE CLERGY

PRIMATE'S TRIBUTE TO LORD DAVIDSON

The LORD MAYOR, Sir William Waterlow, presided last night at the 276th festival dinner of the Sons of the Clergy, held at Merchant Taylors' Hall, E.C. The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, founded in 1655, is the oldest of the clergy charities.

Proposing the toast of "The Archbishop of Canterbury and the other Prelates," LORD TOMLIN said the Sons of the Clergy was admirably managed, and it deserved all the sympathy and support they could give to it.

The ARCHBISHOP (Dr. Lang), responding, said he had learned something of the patient heroism of the parochial clergy, and it was because that was so deep in his heart that he could promise that, as long as he was president of the Sons of the Clergy, he would never be lacking in sympathy and support in its cause. His predecessor in office (Archbishop Lord Davidson) had been a friend of the corporation for 44 years, and for 25 years, as Archbishop of Canterbury, almost without exception he spoke at that annual festival dinner. Dr. Lang added:—

"His days of working service are over. I saw him last night, not upon a bed of sickness, still less of pain, but upon a bed of increasing weakness. I hope he may still be spared for some time, and yet, at his great age, it is impossible to think that he will emerge from the weakness in which he lies, borne with characteristic patience and fortitude. He is awaiting his rest, and, if weakness is to become weariness, none of us would wish that his call should be long delayed. Even at this festival dinner I ask you to pause with me and to make a passing, but sincere, act of homage to one whose services fill us with gratitude, and who above all demands our reverence as one of the most simple and sincere Christian men I have ever known."

The BISHOP of LONDON proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the LORD MAYOR responded. "The Stewards of the Festival" was proposed by the HIGH MASTER of ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, and LORD ANCASTER replied. "The Merchant Taylors' Company" was proposed by the MASTER of the SKINNERS' COMPANY, and acknowledged by the MASTER of the MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY.

Among the guests were:—

The Lady Mayoress, Alderman Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Lord and Lady Wakefield, the Bishop of Worcester, the Hon. F. S. Hubbard, Lady Cable, Sir Robert Kindersley, Sir John Mullens, Captain J. F. C. Bennett (Mayor of Westminster), Mrs. Bennett, Lady Cooper, Sir G. W. and Lady Coxen, the Rev. J. H. J. and Mrs. Ellison, the Rev. B. J. Scott, Lady Fry, the Dean of Chichester, the Rev. Alexander Sargent, Sir Park Goff, Alderman and Sheriff W. F. Neal and Mrs. Neal, Major and Sheriff F. H. Bowater and Mrs. Bowater, and Canon A. C. Deane.

CANON DEANE, preaching at the annual festival of the Sons of the Clergy in St. Paul's Cathedral earlier in the day, said that he was frequently asked to find incumbents for livings worth £200 a year, and he always refused. When he refused the patron very often said:—"Yes, I known it is small, but there are very few people in the parish"—as if the vicar's bill of living had anything to do with the number of people in the parish. How miserably underpaid many of the parish clergy were was not generally realized. To find them derided by highly placed people as rather futile and uncultured people was enough to make one's blood boil. Those rather dull, shabbily dressed men were the salt of the earth, and led lives of magnificent heroism.

COAL OUTPUT

TOTAL FOR APRIL

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended May 10 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	278,400	48,300
Durham	756,300	140,800
Yorkshire	971,100	170,000
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	381,300	90,600
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	623,600	117,700
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick ..	346,300	74,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	821,800	173,500
Other English Districts*	119,600	25,000
Scotland	638,200	97,700
Total	4,936,600	937,809

The output for the preceding week was 5,118,800 tons, and the number of wage-earners, 941,500.

The estimated quantity of saleable coal raised in Great Britain during April (which included the Easter Bank Holiday) was as follows (the previous month's figures are repeated for comparison):—

Districts	April	March
	Tons	Tons
Northumberland ..	1,047,600	1,199,900
Durham	3,016,900	3,295,000
Yorkshire	3,438,300	4,064,100
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	1,540,800	1,745,900
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	2,343,300	2,813,300
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	1,399,300	1,645,600
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	3,609,600	4,183,500
Other English Districts* ..	452,600	509,700
Scotland	2,858,000	2,966,900
Totals ..	19,706,400	22,423,900

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD ON ROADSIDE

INQUIRIES IN LONDON AND MANCHESTER

The identity having been established of the woman who was found dead on the Altrincham-Stockport road at Sharston Green, Northenden, Cheshire, on Sunday, the police are now concentrating upon tracing her movements on the days before her death. She is known to have been in the Manchester area for some time, and there is reason to believe that the last hours of her life were spent in that city. As "Carrie Whitehouse," she at one time lived in the Kennington district, and the London police were yesterday making inquiries with a view to tracing any London associates.

Detectives yesterday visited an apartment house in Upper Brook-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, where Carrie Whitehouse had lived for some months. During their visit, which lasted some time, the police obtained what is stated to be extremely important information. It has been established that the woman was a native of Manchester and that she has a brother and sister living there. The police wish to interview a man stated to be a commercial traveller, living in the Chorlton-on-Medlock district of Manchester, who is thought to have been in the company of Mrs. Whitehouse some time before her death. The man is stated to be in the habit of travelling long distances and an attempt has already been made to communicate with him. It was requested that he would call at the Chester police station, but up to last night he had not done so.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Whitehouse will be opened at Cheadle to-morrow. It is expected that the evidence will disclose that she died from natural causes.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR BANK MANAGER

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on HARRY ROSS FULLER, 58, bank manager, on bail, who pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment charging him with embezzling on November 1, 1926, £4,000 in bearer Five per Cent. War Loan Bonds received by him for an account of Barclays Bank Limited, his employers, and with stealing on January 1, 1930, £2,200 bearer War Loan Bonds, the property of the bank.

Mr. G. D. Roberts appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Humphrey Edmunds defended. It was stated for the prosecution that the defendant had been in the employment of the prosecutors, Barclays Bank Limited, for no less than 42 years, and he had for some considerable number of years been manager of the East Molesey branch of the bank. He was in receipt of a salary of £700 a year, free of tax, and, in addition, he had an allowance of £15, and he also had a house. In 18 months' time he would have qualified for a pension of £300 a year.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB

CENTENARY DINNER

As the result of a meeting of members of the two Universities held at the British Coffee House, Cockspur-street, on May 17, 1830, the Oxford and Cambridge Club came into being with a home at the corner of King-street, St. James's-square, where the club was opened on July 5 of that year. Last night its centenary was celebrated by a dinner held at the present premises of the club in Pall Mall. Over 160 members were present under the chairmanship of Lord Grey of Fallodon.

SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM-HARRISON (chairman of the United University Club) proposed the toast of the Oxford and Cambridge Club.

LORD GREY of FALLODON, in reply, said that it would be a very bad day when the younger generation did not want a club of that character, because it would mean a bad change in the dispositions and manners of that generation. Lord Palmerston presided at the meeting when the club was founded. Referring to the many other eminent men who had been connected with the club, Lord Grey mentioned Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Henry Goulbourn (twice Chancellor of the Exchequer and Home Secretary), Mr. Sidney Herbert (Secretary of State during the Crimean campaign), Mr. Manners-Sutton (Speaker of the House of Commons), Mr. Christopher Wordsworth (Bishop of Lincoln), and Lord Dalmeny (grandfather of the late Lord Rosebery).

Sir Reginald Blomfield had spoken of that apartment in which they were dining as one of the most perfectly proportioned rooms known to British architects. Their library was unrivalled except by the Athenaeum, and a literary authority had given first place to the Oxford and Cambridge Club. Moreover, the club had always been renowned for its cellar. Thackeray referred to some wretched creature who used to come there to drink his half-pint of port.

Mr. C. E. E. JENKINS, K.C. (chairman of the club), proposed the toast of the guests and LORD KNUTSFORD responded.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

HONORARY DEGREES AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MAY 21

It is announced that at the Encaenia on Wednesday, June 25, honorary degrees will be conferred as follows:—

D.C.L.—Lord Sankey, Mr. Montagu Collet Norman, Sir Hugh Bell, and Sir Eric Drummond.
D.Mus.—Sir Thomas Beecham.
D.Sc.—Sir Arthur Keith.
D. Litt.—Dr. E. J. Gwynn, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Chancellor's Prizes have been awarded as follows:—For Latin Verse, T. H. S. Wyllie, scholar of Christ Church; for Latin Prose, W. E. Muir, exhibitioner of Balliol College.

The examiners have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have awarded an Abbott scholarship to S. A. R. Guest, exhibitioner of St. Edmund Hall.

Mr. V. T. Harlow, B.Litt., M.A., Brasenose College, has been elected Beit Lecturer in Colonial History for five years.

The Council of St. Hugh's College has appointed Mrs. D. E. Martin Clarke, M.A., Newnham College, Cambridge, to a tutorship in English language.

LONDON, MAY 21

The following appointments and titles are announced:—

Dr. A. R. Pastor, D.Phil. (Madrid), B.Litt. (Oxford), Cervantes Chair of Spanish Language and Literature (at King's College); Professor J. K. Catterson-Smith, M.Eng. (Liverpool), M.I.E.E.—University Chair of Electrical Engineering (at King's College); Dr. Lillian M. Penson, Ph.D., B.A. (London), F.R.Hist.S.—University Chair of Modern History (at Bedford College); Professor H. R. Robinson, D.Sc. (Manchester), Ph.D. (Cambridge), F.R.S.—University Chair of Physics (at East London College); Professor Arnold Plant, B.Com., B.Sc. (Econ.) (London)—Sir Ernest Cassel Chair of Commerce (at London School of Economics); Mr. R. S. Theodore Chorley, M.A. (

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BEHIND THE CURTAINS

Supposing, like Peter Pan, you could fly. Then, any morning between the hours of seven and eight, suppose you flew from house to house and peeped between window curtains. You'd be surprised to discover that so many people were doing the same thing. Not just busy with soap and brushes and combs, but mixing a sparkling morning draught in a tumbler of water. For just as there is no custom so widespread, so there is none so wise as this morning drink of Eno's 'Fruit Salt', which keeps the system in tune and ensures vigour and energy, day by day, year in year out.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 21

Mr. Rowland Sperling had an audience of The King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Finland.

Mr. John Masefield had the honour of being received by His Majesty, upon his appointment as Poet Laureate.

The British Red Cross Society's Overseas Delegates to the Empire Red Cross Conference had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of York dined with Their Majesties this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 21

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain J. R. Aird, visited Cardiff to-day, and, as Chancellor of the University of Wales, opened the new Physics and Chemistry Laboratories of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

145, PICCADILLY, MAY 21

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, returned to London from Liverpool this evening.

The new Chilean Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Señor Don Enrique Villegas, has arrived in London and is staying at the Ritz Hotel. Mme. Villegas joined him yesterday.

The Norwegian Minister has returned to London from Belgium.

The Marquess of Bute has returned to 26, Queen Anne's-gate from abroad.

The Rev. the Marquess and the Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Elizabeth Phipps will arrive at 90, Eaton-square on Monday, May 26, for the remainder of the season.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived at 22, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie will arrive at 28, Sussex-square, W.2, on May 30 for two months.

Rhoda Countess of Carlisle, who has been staying with Lady St. Helier, will leave 52, Portland-place to-day for Sandhills, Holmrock, Cumberland.

Viscount and Viscountess Byng of Vimy will arrive in England on Monday on their return from South Africa.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden expects to return to 28, Wilton-crescent on Monday from Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.

Lord Hewart has almost recovered from his recent chill, but is suffering from the effects of protracted strain, and in order to ensure a complete cure it is necessary in the opinion of his medical advisers that he should rest for a few weeks.

Lady Charnwood is spending the summer at Stowe House, Lichfield.

Lady Seaforth returned to 47, Berkeley-square on Monday from Lydhurst, Hayward's Heath.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Lady Steel-Maitland, and Miss Steel-Maitland will leave 72, Cadogan-square immediately for 7, Durham-place, S.W.3, which will be their address until July 23. (Telephone, Flaxman 6475.)

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Coventry, who has recently left for Harrogate, expects to be away for about three weeks.

Sir Trehawke and Lady Kekewich will arrive at 19, Hans-place to-day, which they have taken until the end of July. (Telephone, Sloane 5643.)

Sir Arthur and Lady Hirtzel and the Misses Hirtzel will arrive on May 28 at 30, Ennismore-gardens, which they have taken for a week for Miss Ruth Hirtzel's marriage on June 3.

Sir Edward and Lady Denham will leave for British Guiana in the Inanda from the West India Dock to-morrow morning.

Sir Abe Bailey will arrive in England on Monday on his return from South Africa.

Sir Alfred Cope has returned to London from Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Gibbs have arrived at 17, Draycott-avenue, S.W., which will now be their permanent address. (Telephone, Sloane 7710.)

The Hon. Margaret Bigge will preside at the annual general meeting of the University College Hospital Ladies' Association, which will be held on Wednesday, May 28, 1930, at 3.30 p.m., in the Library of the University College Hospital Medical School, entrance in Gower-street, W.C.1.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S BIRTHDAY BALL

Princess Beatrice was present at the third annual Queen Charlotte's Birthday ball, which was held last night at the May Fair Hotel in aid of the Queen Alexandra Ward in the new Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

Ambrose's band played, and a *cabaret* was given during the evening. Early in the evening Princess Beatrice cut the mammoth birthday cake, which was brought into the ballroom by 30 maids of honour headed by Lady Diana Cooper as *Dame d'Honneur*, and followed by trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues). Among those who took tables for dinner were:—

Lady Howard de Walden (whose party included Princess Beatrice, Sir Victor Corkran, Miss Sybil Corkran, Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Miss Pamela Wellesley, and Miss Betty McLaren), Lady Hulton (at whose table were Lieutenant-Commander and the Hon. Mrs. Bower and Mrs. Claude Beddington), Priscilla Countess Annesley, Mrs. Edgar Brassey, Mrs. Bulkeley-Johnson, Mrs. J. R. Clynes, Mrs. Alistair Dennistoun, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mrs. Humphrey Owen, Princess Ottoboni, Lady Jessel, Lady Leslie, Lady Perrott, Mrs. Kearsley, Lady Rhodes, Mrs. Alistair Sanderman, and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

Among those who reserved supper tables were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, Viscountess Castlerosse, Mrs. J. Drysdale, Lady Hamond-Graeme, the Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Herbert, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Hon. Dorothy Paget, Lady Riddell, and Lady Sassoon.

LUNCHEONS

LADY QUEENBOROUGH

Lady Queenborough gave a luncheon party at 39, Berkeley-square yesterday. Her guests included:—

The Italian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Countess of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Baroness de La Grange, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Captain the Hon. Arthur Lowther, Mrs. Oliver Hoare, Sir Charles Des Graz, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, Marchese Ferrero Ventimiglia, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Elwes, and Mrs. Paxton.

MRS. HENDERSON

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons on Tuesday the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mme. Zaleski. The other guests included the Polish Ambassador, Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, and Mr. and Mrs. Selby.

DINNER

OLD BEDFORDIANS

The Old Bedfordians' dinner was held at the Criterion Restaurant last evening. General Sir Walter Braithwaite presided, and among those present were:—

Mr. Hunstry Gross-Hodge, the Headmaster, Bedford School; Mr. W. E. Suler, Head of the School and Captain of Football; Mr. R. le Crawford, Mr. R. W. Brant, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Huddleston, Mr. C. M. Wynch, Sir Reginald Ward Poole, Sir Trustram Eve, Sir Maurice Craig, Mr. A. C. Rumbold, Dr. Jocelyn Perkins, Brigadier-General Sir H. Osborne Mance, Group Captain R. V. S. Wells, Sir Edward P. P. Crowe, the Bishop of Bloemfontein (representing O.B.'s Club, Transvaal), Colonel R. B. Worgan, and Mr. J. F. Moylan.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. E. K. H. KARSLAKE AND MISS E. P. M. HARVEY

The engagement is announced between Edward Kent Haliburton Karslake, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Karslake, of 11, Southwick-crescent, W.2, and Silchester, Hants, and Eleanor Paget Musgrave Harvey, youngest daughter of Sir Ernest Musgrave and Lady Harvey, of 29, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7.

MR. C. BRUNYATE AND MISS R. HIRTZEL

The marriage arranged between Mr. Christopher Brunyate and Miss Ruth Hirtzel will take place on Tuesday, June 3, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. R. M. GAMBLE AND MISS BRADBURY

The engagement is announced of Robert Meredith, second son of Sir David Gamble, Bt., of White Lodge, Purton, Wilts, formerly of St. Helens, Lancashire, and Phyllis Mary, elder daughter of the late Mr. Charles Edward Bradbury, of Surbiton, and Mrs. Bradbury, of Thames Ditton.

MR. H. A. V. ELLIOTT AND MISS PARSONS

The engagement is announced between Harold Alfred Venn Elliott, The Queen's Royal Regiment, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Elliott, of Wanborough House, Cranleigh, and Bettine, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Cecil Parsons, of Munstead Corner, Godalming.

MR. R. T. O'B. HORSFORD AND MISS M. F. STARKIE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Reginald Thomond O'Bryen Horsford, The Leicestershire Regiment, of 35, Carminia-road, S.W.17, and Miss Muriel Frances Starkie, of 129, Anglesea-road, Dublin, will take place quietly at Holyhead on June 2, at 10 a.m.

MR. E. V. LANG AND MISS ALDERSON

The engagement is announced between Eustace Vaughan Lang, The Durham Light Infantry, elder son of Colonel and Mrs. E. A. Lang, and Estelle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. H. Alderson, of Alexandria.

MR. D. W. G. BARTLETT AND MISS JONES-WILLIAMS

The engagement is announced between Douglas William Guest, second son of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Bartlett, of Weymouth, and Nell, youngest daughter of the late Colonel H. R. Jones-Williams and Mrs. Jones-Williams, of Cwy Parc, Breconshire.

MR. R. E. PODMORE AND MISS L. H. HINDS

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Richard Edward Podmore, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Podmore, of Moatlands, Paddock Wood, Kent, and Lucy Hilda Hinds, of 75, Princes-square, W.2, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hinds, of Smarden, Kent.

MR. A. F. B. MELLER AND MISS SYDNEY HOPPER

The marriage arranged between Mr. Alan F. B. Meller, eldest son of Mr. R. J. Meller, J.P., M.P., and Mrs. Meller, and Miss Joy Sydney Hopper, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sydney Hopper, will take place at Christ Church, Wallington, on June 3, at 2 p.m.

MR. L. BIRNAGE AND MISS J. EVERETT

The engagement is announced between Leslie Birnage, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Birnage, of Finedon, Shirley-drive, Hove, and Joyce Rhoda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Everett, of Northam Lodge, Worcester-road, Sutton, Surrey.

MR. G. COBBOLD AND MISS CECIL

The engagement is announced between George Cobbold, of Mirzapur, India, son of the late Rev. R. R. Cobbold and of Mrs. Cobbold, of Saithouse, Norfolk, and Margaret, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cecil, of Lancaster-gate, London (late of Birkdale).

FUNERAL

LADY GODSON

The funeral of Lady Godson, who died on May 20 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, will take place to-morrow (Friday) at Great Malvern. The service at the Priory Church will be at 3.30, where flowers can be sent. A memorial service is to be held at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, on the same day at the same hour.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING

PRINCESS MARY PRESENT

There was a moderately large attendance at Newmarket yesterday for the second day of the Second Spring Meeting. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, dressed in a pleated frock of bright blue summer tweed, flecked with white, and a three-quarter coat of the same material and a straw hat to tone, bound with white petersham, arrived with the Earl of Harewood, shortly before the first race, from Egerton House, where they are in residence for the meeting.

Coats and skirts were chiefly worn, and many of them were in navy blue or beige. The Countess of Rosebery was dressed in a beige and brown striped tweed coat, with a cape and nutria collar and cuffs, and a nigger brown hat; Viscountess Adare wore a black coat and skirt and a black hat; the Dowager Lady Penrhyn chose a grey coat and skirt and a black hat; Lady Chesham was in a yellow and brown mixture tweed coat with a fur collar and a yellow felt hat, bound with brown petersham.

The Countess of Carnarvon was in the paddock, and was dressed in a navy blue and white wool mixture jumper suit and a straw hat to match. The Marchioness of Blandford was in a navy blue tailor-made suit, with a large straw hat to match, as was also her sister, the Hon. Lady de Trafford. Lady Ethel Wickham was in the private stand, and chose a cobalt blue thick tweed coat and skirt with a felt hat to tone. Lady Hillingdon was in navy blue, with a blue and white spotted crêpe binding to her hat. Lady Sophie Scott was in beige; the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinson wore a grey flannel suit and hat of the same material. Lady Stanley, who was in blue, was talking to Mrs. Euan Wallace, who wore the same colour. Mrs. Washington Singer wore a black costume and hat. Lady Wolverton was in a grey stockinette long coat and a black felt hat; the Hon. Marion Glyn wore beige; Lady Wodehouse was in a beige and brown spotted crêpe de Chine frock, with a tweed coat to tone, and a brown straw hat bound with beige ribbon; Lady Neumann was in a navy blue coat frock and a navy felt hat; Lady Bullough chose a black coat and skirt with a grey shirt blouse, and a black hat, and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles was also in black. Among others present were:—

The Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, the Hon. Francis Egerton, the Hon. Wilfred and Mrs. Egerton, the Hon. Mrs. George Lambton, Sir Walter Gilbey, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder, Sir George Bullough, Captain Patterson, Mr. Macdonald Buchanan, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Archibald Gold, Sir Samuel Scott, Sir William Bass, the Marquess of Crewe, Major Fetherstonhaugh, Viscount Adare, the Earl of Londesborough, Major Stapleton Bretherton, Miss Jeanne Clayton, the Hon. Lionel Montagu, Sir William Cooke, Captain Weyland, Lord George Dundas, Mr. Quilter Gold, the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Greenall, the Hon. Edward Lascelles, the Hon. Henry Tufton, and Sir Frederick Preake.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 27 and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

THE "COME TO SCOTLAND" MOVEMENT

A meeting of the "Come to Scotland" movement, which aims at increasing the number of visitors during the summer months, was held in Edinburgh yesterday. LORD ABERDEEN and TEMAIR, who presided, said that they did not wish to brag, but they wanted the world to know about Scotland's attractions. The movement was purely national at present. Their tourist season was a short one of four months. They wished to lengthen it, and by so doing possibly hotel-keepers would be able to reduce their prices. Mr. A. N. SKELTON, M.P., said that the movement was justified in having a real propaganda campaign, and it was worth while for business men and all interested in Scotland to combine to secure for the movement a decent income.

CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW

POPULAR ROCK GARDENS

The Chelsea Flower Show opened yesterday in rather dull weather, but nothing could diminish the brilliance of the blooms displayed or the enthusiasm of the visitors, large numbers of whom took full advantage of the early opening at 8 a.m.

The great marquee was soon crowded, and a centre of interest was the magnificent group of flowers put up by Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading. A remarkable feature of this exhibit was the fact that all the plants were annuals, and it seemed difficult to realize that only a year ago this wonderful display was no more than some packets of seeds. A great variety of annuals were shown, but some of the most effective were the trailing *Lobelia gracilis*, annual chrysanthemums, and the many-hued nemesias. Annuals and florists' flowers were also excellently shown by Messrs. Carter, of Raynes Park, whose group included tall pillars of Clarkia, cineraria, and a central fountain which was entirely surrounded by Schizanthus.

Another outstanding exhibit was the group of carnations staged by Messrs. Allwood. It consisted of a tall central column of flowers from which floral baskets were suspended and around which were arranged masses of border carnations and *Dianthus Allwoodii*. Some idea of the size of this group may be obtained from the fact that over 1,000 dozen carnations and 1,000 bunches of *D. Allwoodii* were used. Of the perpetual flowering carnations "Cattleya" was a pretty new variety exhibited, and one that was greatly admired by the Queen on the occasion of her visit to the show on Tuesday, while a most attractive new variety of *Allwoodii* was "Rachael," a pink single-flowered type with a paler centre which was given an award of merit by the Floral Committee.

TRIUMPH FOR VEGETABLES

In spite of these and many other floral wonders the Sherwood Cup for the most meritorious exhibit in the show was awarded to the Hon. Vicary Gibbs (gardener, Mr. E. Beckett) for a superb display of vegetables, and it must be admitted that more perfectly grown specimens would be almost impossible to produce. The general appearance of this group was rendered still more attractive by the clever way in which it was staged.

The rock gardens proved so popular that early in the morning it was most difficult to see them in comfort. A gold medal was awarded to that of Messrs. William Wood and Son, Limited, which, although less elaborate than some, was both well executed and tastefully planted. It consisted of a rocky cascade from which a stream flowed through a representation of an Alpine meadow, with an outcrop of rocks, and planted among them were groups of bog primulas, alpine columbines, and the pretty little *Wahlenbergia serpyllifolia major*. Silver cups for rock gardens were awarded to Messrs. Pulham and Son and to Messrs. Hodsons, with gardens arranged on very similar lines to the one already described, while others which attracted considerable attention were Messrs. Whiteleggs', Clarence Elliott's, W. Ingwerson's, and Captain Symons Jeune's. In the latter's exhibit the yellow sandstone employed seemed to give a warmth that was lacking in those constructed with the more popular grey stone.

Among the numerous formal gardens Messrs. Gaze's was undoubtedly the best and was the only one to gain a gold medal. Over a stretch of lawn was seen a charming rough-cast garden house with a thatched roof, partially encircled by a lily pool fed from a small wall-basin. On one side a rose-clad pergola ran along a garden wall constructed in keeping with the building. A refreshing feature of this garden was the absence of superfluous details which spoiled the effect of certain other gardens.

A silver cup was awarded to Messrs. W. Cutbush and Son, Limited, for a garden containing a large stone-built summerhouse which looked on to a stream edged with primulas and irises, while a similar award was given to Messrs. R. Wallace and Co., Limited, for an informal water garden excellently planted with birches, rhododendrons, azaleas, and other flowering shrubs. The same exhibitor also obtained a gold medal for a beautiful group of woodland plants staged in the big marquee, which included maples, rhododendrons, lilies, and hardy orchids, such as the Madeira Orchis (*Orchis foliosa*) and Cypripediums.

Other attractive gardens in the open were those of Messrs. Cheal and Son, Limited, which included a lily pool surrounded by some finely cut specimens of English yew, and of the Entout-cas Company, in which a circular pool surrounded with irises was the principal feature. The Associated Garden Industries, Limited, demonstrated in their garden the possibilities of reconstructed stone, and the Horsecombe Quarries included a dovecote and other ornaments built of local stone. Messrs. John Waterer Sons and Crisp, in their sunk paved garden, had a good show of irises with attendant groups of rhododendron hybrids, such as "Mother of Pearl," a sport from Pink Pearl. Other gardens of interest were those of Messrs. Knight and Son and of London Gardens, whose exhibit showed a practical suggestion for a town or roof garden. This came in for much attention, as did the grass garden of Messrs. Macdonald.

THE ORCHID TENT

The orchid tent formed a complete show of its own, and after the mass of colour of the hardy flowers it was a relief to view flowers singly. A remarkably fine exhibit was the orchid group of Mr. Lionel de Rothschild (orchid grower, Mr. B. Hills), who was awarded the Cain Cup for the best exhibit in the show put up by an amateur. In the centre of this group was a finely grown plant of *Odontioida* "Radiance," with flame-coloured flowers, which received a cultural commendation.

Another excellent amateur group was that of Mr. F. J. Hanbury (gardener, Mr. S. Farnes), who won the Orchid Challenge Cup for the best group of orchids shown by an amateur in a space not exceeding 100 square feet. For a group of orchids in a space not exceeding 60 square feet, the cup went to Mr. C. G. Osborne (gardener, Mr. J. E. Jones), and for the best 12 orchids exhibited by an amateur the trophy was won by Mr. E. R. Ashton (gardener, Mr. C. V. Kent).

Among the trade growers a gold medal group was staged by Messrs. H. J. Alexander, Limited, in which the brilliant scarlet *Odontioida Lambeauiana* var. *Westonbirt* was conspicuous. It also contained Cymbidiums in great variety. In the adjoining rose tent Messrs. Alex Dickson and Sons gained a gold medal for their group of roses. Among the many newer varieties of H.T.s, which were so well shown, was the new bright red rose "Flamingo," for which they obtained an award of merit.

One of the most interesting exhibits of rhododendrons was that of Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren (gardener, Mr. J. C. Puddle). In this were seen rhododendrons of almost every size and hue, ranging from the giant *R. Loderi* to the prostrate *R. repens*. Among other beautiful specimens noted in this group were the blue flowered *R. Augustineum* and the pink *R. callimorphum*, which has bright-red buds. A less showy but very rare plant was a form of *R. Lapponicum*, with greenish yellow blossoms.

A fine group of hybrid rhododendrons was staged by Messrs. M. Koster and Sons, who showed many handsome varieties, such as the bright-red "Rosamund Millais," the pink "Betty Wormald," in addition to several *campylocarpum* hybrids. Other exhibitors of rhododendrons were Messrs. G. Reuthe, whose finest blooms were those of the vivid orange salmon *R. Griersonianum* and the pink-flowered "Mrs. Williams." This group, which contained many other peat-loving plants such as Enkianthus, was awarded a gold medal.

One of the most brilliant patches of colour in the big marquee was provided by the sweet peas, and the group shown by Messrs. R. Bolton and Son was particularly vivid on account of the many glowing pink and red-flowered varieties exhibited. Messrs Dobbie and Co., Limited, showed in their group of this flower a large proportion of lilac and mauve-flowered varieties, including "Gleneagles," "Powerscourt," "Olympia," and "Amethyst." The latter firm also had a fine display of tulips, among which "Mongolia" was an attractive variety with large flowers of the cottage type.

Large numbers of new plants received awards from the various committees and these will be dealt with in to-morrow's report. The Show is open to-day from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. and to-morrow from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BEWILDERED YOUTH

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, in his presidential address at the annual conference of the Sunday School and Youth Movement for the Northern Province of York, said that it was characteristic of the young people of to-day that they were not conspicuously adventurous. They had sympathy for adventure so long as it was taken by someone else. They had a great sense that the world was all wrong and that something ought to be done to set it right, but so far as they faced their own responsibility towards it they were filled not so much with adventurousness as with anxiety. Their predominant characteristic, so far as the seriously-minded were concerned, was bewilderment.

THE WAY OF A WOODCOCK

PROTECTIVE COLOURING

The nest could not possibly have been in a place more convenient for observation. It was close to the house, in a kind of paddock, where there was rough grass, and dead leaves had collected in a hollow under a low stone wall. Beyond the wall was a field, and it was while I was walking in the field that a small dog, rummaging about on the other side, put up the woodcock. She flew only a short distance, and then settled. All that I had to do was to walk to the wall and look over it. There sure enough, close beneath me was the nest with its four glorious eggs, of a greenish brown marked with darker blotches. Though I had seen two woodcock's nests before, I had never found one myself, so I was properly exhilarated. When I went back to the spot a few hours later, the bird was sitting on the nest, and, if I had not known she was there, I would certainly never have noticed her, so marvellously did she match with the dead leaves. She was much less easy to make out than the eggs had been.

Every one who came was taken to look, the advantage being that you stood behind the wall, and did not disturb the surroundings of the nest at all. Never once did we put the bird off, though her round bright eye, which was usually the first thing that caught yours, seemed to be fixed steadily on the faces that appeared above the coping. One specially windy day it was more difficult than ever to make her out, as the withered leaves had blown up round her, and helped to conceal her.

The woodcock among birds has a charm of its own which never fails to attract. There is something of the magic and mystery of the forest in that russet colouring and soft flight. And then it has curious ways, such as carrying its young. It was once thought that the old bird held the young one in her claws, but now it is established that she holds it between her thighs, pressing it against her breast. A keeper told me that one summer evening he watched a woodcock circling round and as she passed him he saw the head of a little one outlined against the sky. This looks as if she were taking it out for exercise, or possibly for practice, but the object of doing it is, I suppose, protection. It was certainly so on the only occasion when I had the good luck to see this unusual performance. We turned the corner of a grassy path in the wood and came right upon a woodcock with her young. The old bird instantly covered one of the young ones, and slipped over the fence with it, landing in some bracken about 20 yards away. Her flight was very unsteady, as though she had not time to balance her burden properly; all she managed to do was to flutter over the fence with it. Whether she took the weakest of the brood, or the one nearest to her we could not tell. No doubt she thought it well to remove one at any rate out of harm's way. The others were left out in the open, where we saw them easily.

I say easily because young woodcock are sometimes quite as hard to see as was the old bird sitting on her nest under the wall. A very good and quick observer of birds told me that she put up a woodcock from a small patch of dead leaves and felt sure from the way the bird flew that she had a nest or young. My friend said she went to the spot and examined it carefully for some time without detecting anything. Then certain of the leaves seemed to take shape, and revealed themselves one by one as three little woodcocks. After admiring them she moved away, but thinking that the sight was a rare one turned again to have another look at the little birds, knowing now precisely where they were squatting among the leaves. She searched the patch all over, treading cautiously, but could find nothing, and thought the young birds had gone. At last she made them out again in the same place where they had been before, and she saw from her footprints that she had been within a few inches of them, but had not seen them, so amazing was the protective colouring.

Another strange thing about the woodcock is that while numbers of them nest in this country, many more come here in the winter and migrate again in the spring. I have never heard whether it has been ascertained that the same woodcocks nest here spring after spring, and the same woodcocks come and go. When the woodcocks arrive about the end of November they often appear tired or bewildered, and you come across this shy bird in all sorts of unlikely places. They may be flushed in gardens quite close to towns on the north-east coast, and I once saw a woodcock actually in a suburban street. It got up from the square of turf in front of one of the houses, and flew away above the tram lines towards the open country. The trend of the migration is continually west, until the birds reach Ireland, where, as is well known, there are famous woodcock shoots. One fancies that they move by stages, for now and again in Scotland or the north of England you chance upon a flight and have a regular woodcock day. I remember a wood in Northumberland which had a great reputation because 60 years ago 20 or 25 woodcock had been shot there one morning. In my time we shot the wood often, but we never found any show of woodcock there. But I did once have a woodcock day long ago on a hillside on the west coast of Scotland, where four guns got 27 in scrub and low woods. There were any quantity about, and I saw five in the air at one time. This was quite a rare experience, and at the ordinary covert-shoot double figures in woodcock is uncommon. You think it pretty good if you bring back five or six.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE SOUTHWARK FESTIVAL

More than 10,000 people attended the diocesan jubilee services in Southwark Cathedral yesterday, and it was stated officially that the number of those who spent the night in the retro choir for meditation and prayer exceeded 500. Members of branches of the Mothers' Union and the Girls' Friendly Society in the diocese attended united services yesterday. Those present at the afternoon service included deaf and dumb mothers of St. Bede's, Clapham, St. Barnabas, Deptford, and the Time and Talent Settlement, Bermondsey, to whom the service was interpreted by two chaplains. The Bishop of Hereford gave an address on Christian ideals of motherhood.

To-day the Bishop of Southwark will be in the Cathedral from 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. in order to meet the people of the diocese and others who are sympathetic with the problems of South London. In the course of the day he will admit members into the Cathedral Fellowship by handing to them a medal specially struck for the occasion and made by Mr. Martin Travers. At noon the Lord Mayor of London will arrive in state, and at 2 o'clock a number of members of Parliament representing constituencies near the Cathedral will attend. The Lord Lieutenant of Surrey will arrive in state at 3 o'clock. A service will be held at 9 p.m.

APPOINTMENTS

The REV. F. G. SHEPHERD, vicar of Emmanuel, Weston-super-Mare, has been presented by Lord Plymouth to the rectory of Ludlow.

The Bishop of Swansea and Brecon has appointed the REV. BENJAMIN JOHN JONES, recently Welsh chaplain at Swansea and previously district secretary for S.P.C.K., to the vicarage of Llanrhidian, Gower, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Davies.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT TO LEEDS UNIVERSITY

COLONEL ARTHUR BRAY, T.D., of Church Lane House, Adel, Leeds, a former commanding officer of the 49th Division Signals (Leeds Engineers), chairman of George Bray and Co., Limited, gas lighting engineers, Blackman-lane, Leeds, died on January 2, aged 52, leaving estate of the value of £59,733, with net personalty £43,334. He left:—

£1,000 each to the Leeds University (for the metallurgy department) and Leeds General Infirmary.

Mr. JOHN MONCRIEFF WRIGHT, of Kinmonth, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, largely interested in the Burmah Oil Company, Limited, who died on February 17, aged 65, left, in addition to considerable real estate, personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £145,987, of which his holdings in the Burmah Oil Company, Limited, amount to £72,093.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR SIMPSON, J.P., of Brackenholme, Harrogate, and of Messrs. Simpson and Sons, furnishers, of Halifax and Blackburn, died on February 27, aged 77, leaving £41,946, with net personalty £37,601. He gives:—

£200 each to Salem Methodist Free Church, Halifax, and the Yorkshire Home for Incurables; £100 to the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution; 200 Ordinary shares in Simpson and Sons each to Thomas Evans Bayley, Charles Herbert Whiteley, and William W. Bockenhall, if directors of the firm, and 100 shares to Allen Milner, secretary.

The REV. FRANCIS HENRY HODGSON, M.A., of Clopton House, Stratford-on-Avon, who died on March 24, left estate of the gross value of £36,815, with net personalty £23,576. He left:—

£250 to the Stratford-on-Avon Hospital; £100 each to the Warwickshire Association for the Blind, and Alice Woolven; and £50 each to Hetty Lively and Jane Elizabeth Trinder.

The VEN. DAVID WILLIAMS, M.A., of Abergeldie House, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, who died on November 20, aged 88, left estate (unsettled) of the gross value of £4,162, with net personalty £3,895. He left:—

£100 to his servant, Anne Thomas, "for long and faithful service."

Other wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BILLINGHURST, Mr. Edward Ambrose (70), of Merseworth, Bournville-avenue, Chatham, Kent (net personalty £5,167)	£7,341
BROWN, Mr. Alfred Edward (61), of Lennard-road, Beckenham, Kent, stock and share dealer (net personalty £5,127)	5,901
DIETZ, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Russel, of Carlton-close, Exmouth, Devon (net personalty £283)	1,150
EDINGTON, Mr. Ralph Turnbull (73), of Lime Croft, Belle Vue, Low Fell, Gateshead, Durham (net personalty £7,022)	15,122
EWBANK, the Rev. Alan Maurice, of Seymour-street, Green Park, Bath (net personalty £3,790)	3,863
GRAHAM, Mr. James, of Bridgend, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, and of Glasgow, writer (personal estate)	12,894
HALL, Lieutenant-Commander Archibald Holte, O.B.E., R.N.V.R. (43), of Villa Marinette, Archachon, Gironde, France, for many years a director of Messrs. Stephen Smith and Co., Limited, wholesale wine merchants and vignerons, of Bow, London, E., and Tatachilla, McLaren Vale, South Australia, domiciled in England (net personalty £2,530)	3,024
JONES, the Rev. Robert, M.A., of Parkham, Binfield, Berks (net personalty £3,928)	4,136
MITCHELL, the Rev. Andrew Pirie, M.A., of Gladstone-road, Scarborough (net personalty £3,467)	4,174
MOORHOUSE, Mrs. Mary Ann (78), of Connaught-square, Paddington, W., widow of E. Moorhouse (net personalty £29,845)	30,184
O'BRIEN, Mrs. Florence Roma Muir, of Villa Paulilaka, Locarno, Switzerland, well known as a novelist, author of "The Death of Society," which won the Hawthornden Prize of 1921, and of "Martin Schuler," wife of Mr. E. J. O'Brien, an American author (in England) (domiciled in U.S.A.)	207
ROBINSON, Mr. Arthur Joseph, of Field Farm, Goxhill, Barrow-on-Humber, Lincs, farmer (net personalty £8,656)	9,021
SANSOM, Mr. Henry (85), of Pennsylvania Castle, Portland, Dorset, quarry owner (net personalty £10,617)	22,543
WALKER, Mr. William Riddell, of Ballochneck, Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire, formerly a paper manufacturer in India (personal estate in Great Britain £57,997) (total personal estate)	60,338
WATTS, Mr. John (69), of Kingston-on-Hull, and of Bridington, oil merchant, head of Messrs. J. Watts and Co. (net personalty £6,918)	8,194
WHICHELO, Mrs. Marianne Emily (76), of Spencer-road, Eastbourne, widow of M. A. Whichelo (net personalty £5,393)	5,462
WILLIAMS, Dr. Howell, M.D., J.P., of Frenchgate, Richmond, Yorks (net personalty £13,838)	15,978
WILSON, Mr. William, M.B., C.M., F.R.A.S., of Camelot, Watkin-road, Boscombe, Bournemouth (net personalty £3,512)	3,622

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

The King and Queen at Royal Command Variety Performance, in aid of the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund, London Palladium, 8.15.

The Duke of York at annual general meeting of the Early Closing Association, Mr. Churchill presiding, Hotel Metropole, 3; the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Clynes at luncheon, Hotel Victoria, 1.

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Hawthornden Prize, 1930: Announcement of the year's award, Mr. Baldwin presiding, Aeolian Hall, 4.30.

Sir Austen Chamberlain at Birmingham.

Josiah Wedgwood Bicentenary Celebrations: Industrial Day, Stoke-on-Trent.

Southwark Diocesan Festival: Day of Pilgrimage and Offering, Southwark Cathedral.

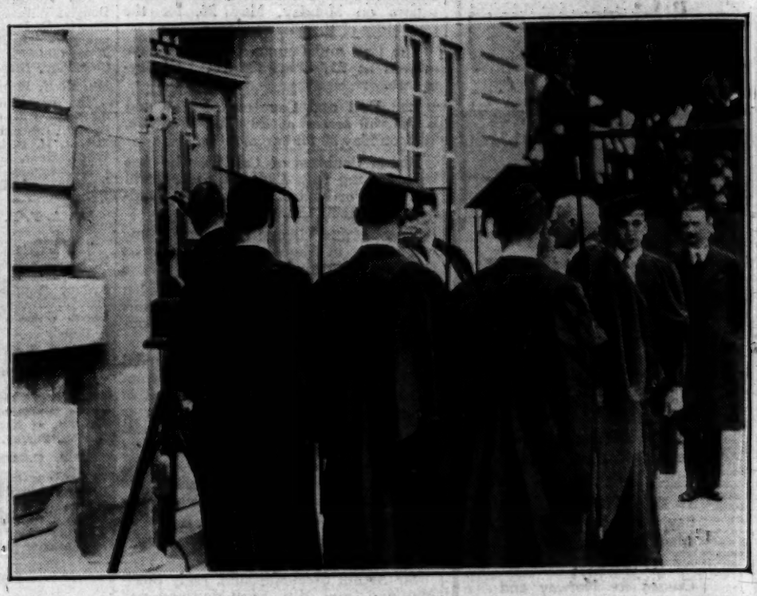
Architecture Club: Dinner, Mr. Erich Mendelsohn on "The Architecture of Concrete," Savoy Hotel, 7.30.

East India Association: Mr. Wedgwood Benn at luncheon to the High Commissioner for India and Lady Ch

THE PRINCE AT THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES

THE CEREMONY IN PROGRESS.—The Prince of Wales, who is Chancellor of the University of Wales, flew to Cardiff yesterday to open the Tatem chemical and physical laboratories of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. Our photograph was taken during the ceremony in front of the new building in Cathays Park. Lord Treowen, President of the College, is reading an address of welcome to the Prince, who is standing to the left of the platform.

STUDENTS CHEERING the Prince of Wales as he left the College for the Mansion House. During his visit he received from Sir William J. Thomas the title deeds of the Institute of Preventive Medicine of the Welsh National School of Medicine.



OPENING THE DOOR.—The Prince of Wales opening the door of the new department with a gold key presented by Mr. W. D. Caroe, the architect. Later he witnessed displays by about 10,000 children in the Cardiff Arms Park. He returned to London by air.

Paarl Amber Hock and Veldt Burgundy

A delicate white wine and a charming red wine grown in the glorious sunshine of South Africa. Imported and matured by Burgoyne's. Their absolute purity and excellence appeal to the palate just as their exceptional value appeals to all discriminating purchasers.

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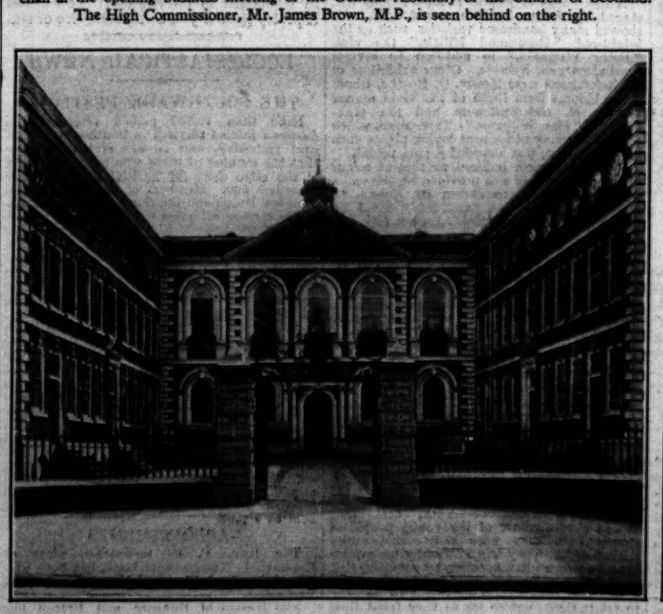
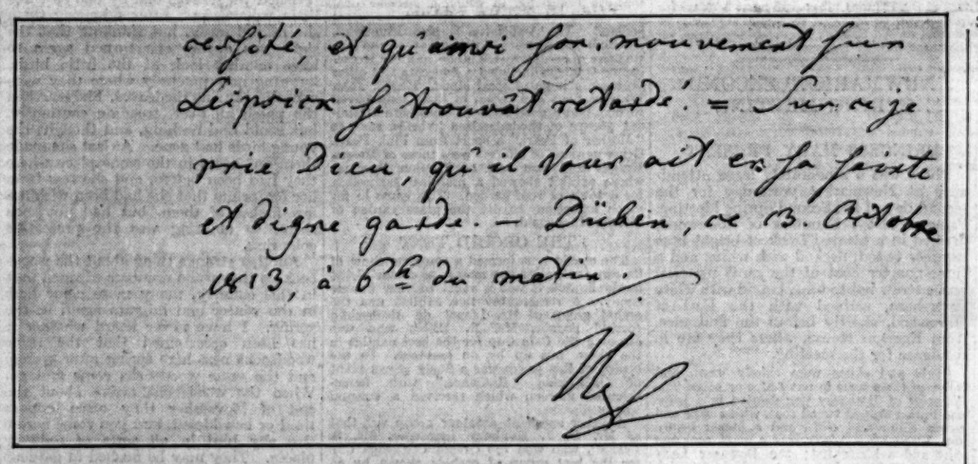
PAARL AMBER HOCK
3/- per bottle 36/- per doz. bottles
VELDT BURGUNDY
3/- per bottle 36/- per doz. bottles

BURGOYNE'S
South African Wines

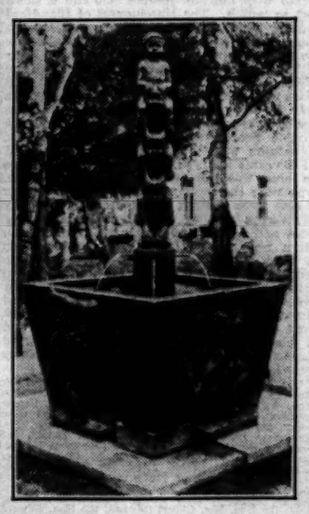
THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The new Moderator (Dr. A. N. Bogle) about to take the chair at the opening business meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The High Commissioner, Mr. James Brown, M.P., is seen behind on the right.



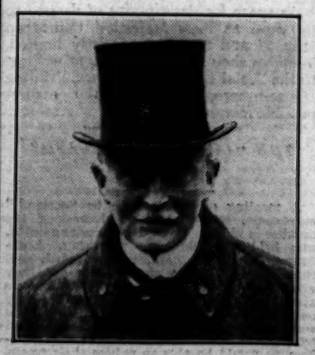
LIVERPOOL BLUECOAT HOSPITAL.—The buildings of the old Bluecoat Hospital in the centre of Liverpool. An appeal for funds to save them from being put up to auction appears in our correspondence columns.



NAPOLEON'S SIGNATURE.—The conclusion of one of the series of orders written by Napoleon before the Battle of Leipzig in 1813, referred to in an article on page 17. It bears his characteristic signature, the letter N.



FOR CHILDREN.—A novel fountain which has been erected at Davos, Switzerland.



MR. JOHN MASEFIELD, the new Poet Laureate, photographed outside Buckingham Palace yesterday, when he was received by the King.

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BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.)

Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.

General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

Paid-up Capital	£7,500,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	£5,150,000 0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£7,500,000 0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929	£51,150,000 0 0

The London Office issues drafts on demand of the Head Office (Sydney, N.S.W.) and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Wool and other Produce Credits. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application and conducts every description of Australasian banking business.

London Office: 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

J. S. CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

Head Office:—

4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.2.

West End Office: 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	£4,475,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,500,000

Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, Ltd.

Established 1834. Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.

With which is amalgamated

THE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.

Capital paid-up	£4,750,012 10 0
Reserve Fund	£4,250,000 0 0
Reserve Capital	£4,750,012 10 0

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY—343 George-street.

Drafts payable on demand and Letters of Credit are issued by the London Branch on the Head Office, Branches and Agencies of the Bank, Australia negotiated or collected. Remittances cabled. London Office, 18, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital authorised and issued	£12,000,000
Paid-up Capital £4,500,000) together	£8,850,000
Reserve Fund £4,350,000)	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£8,850,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

LANCASHIRE COAL AND STEEL

DETAILS OF FUSION SCHEME

After long and exhaustive consideration, the plan for a rationalization of an important Lancashire group of coal, iron, and steel undertakings has taken shape. This plan concerns the companies comprised in the Pearson and Knowles group and the Wigan Coal and Iron Company. The activities of these two groups are to be merged into one comprehensive coal enterprise—and one comprehensive steel company, and the scheme covers a co-ordinated programme of new construction and provides for the new capital necessary for its fulfilment. The companies included in the scheme are Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Company (including Rylands Brothers), the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, Moss Hall Coal Company, Wigan Junction Colliery Company, and Partington Steel and Iron Company. These companies are to amalgamate and to sell their assets to two companies about to be formed. One will be the Wigan Coal Corporation, which will have a share capital of £1,746,555 and a Debenture capital of £500,000; this company will acquire the colliery interests of the group. The other company, which is to acquire the iron and steel assets, will be called the Lancashire Steel Corporation, and is to have a capital of £5,750,000. The assets to be acquired by these companies will be paid for in shares, as a result of which the present operating companies will become holding companies. The first directors of each company are to be selected by the Governor of the Bank of England. The amalgamation scheme, so far as it concerns the Pearson and Knowles group of companies, is the logical sequence to the reorganization scheme of 1928.

Provision of New Capital

The terms on which the new companies are to acquire the assets of the amalgamated concerns are based upon a valuation made by Sir William McLintock, acting in conjunction with Mr. Howard J. Walker, who reported as to the coal undertakings, and Messrs. H. A. Brassert and Co., of London and Chicago, who reported as to the iron and steel undertakings. The value placed upon the fixed assets has been made in relation to the possible earning power of each new company. The principal new financing will be required on behalf of the steel company. This company's capital is to consist of 1,250,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Convertible and Redeemable First Preference shares, 1,000,000 Seven per Cent. Non-Cumulative Redeemable Second Preference shares, 3,000,000 "A" Ordinary shares, and 500,000 "B" Ordinary shares, all of the denomination of £1. Arrangements have already been concluded with Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co., for raising fresh capital by means of an issue of the 1,250,000 Seven per Cent. First Preference shares of £1 each at par, and for the subscription by the Securities Management Trust of the 500,000 "B" Ordinary shares if the amalgamation becomes effective by August 27. The provision of further capital for the coal company will be made by the issue of Debenture stock.

Advantages of the Scheme

It is proposed that the new construction shall include a dock with modern equipment on the Manchester Ship Canal, by-product coke ovens, blast furnace and open hearth improvements, rolling mill additions, &c., at Irlam, near Manchester, and shall be proceeded with immediately the new capital becomes available. That the scheme receives the cordial approval of the directors of all the companies concerned is not surprising, for it is the outcome of the most careful deliberation by qualified experts, and should permit of this Lancashire group of industries continuing their career with hopes of commercial success that have not been possible for many years past. The new coal company, it is contended, should benefit in a variety of ways from the unification of interests and improved conditions of working or demand for coal, including the creation of a potential customer in the steel company for an important part of its output. The new steel company, in association with the new coal company, will, it is pointed out, be in a very favourable position to work economically by reason of its proximity to markets, the excellent geographical situation of its works on the Manchester Ship Canal, with lines of railway alongside, and a modernized lay-out with effective equipment for its purpose and as manufacturers. The plan has already been submitted to the largest security holders and the bankers concerned, and has received their unanimous approval. In the case of Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Company it has been necessary to make arrangements for dealing with certain fixed charges. The Prior Lien Debenture stock is to be cancelled in exchange for Second Preference shares in the steel company, and the £490,000 Serial Income Notes now held by the bankers will be exchanged for Income Debenture stock of Pearson and Knowles. In the case of Partington Steel and Iron the £183,910 Five per Cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture stock now outstanding will, on or before June 30, 1933, be exchanged for Six per Cent. Income Debentures of the company, at the rate of £110 Debentures for every £100 of First Debenture stock.

I.C. Gas Capital Needs

Few chairmen have had a pleasanter task in addressing their shareholders than Colonel H. Le Roy-Lewis at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Continental Gas Association. As he truly said, the company has made a remarkable recovery from the position in which it found itself in the War period. Well fortified with reserves, the owner of thriving gas and electric supply enterprises on the Continent, and in excellent credit, its position is indeed enviable. Colonel Le Roy-Lewis explained the present capital position and showed the reasons for the new issue of capital stock for £300,000 at 250 per cent. In 1929 the association's enterprises spent on capital development £621,000 and the capital subscribed last year has all found remunerative employment. The association still has large extensions of its activities in view, and the programme of capital expenditure will, it is estimated, involve a deficit on capital account of £750,000 by the end of the current financial year. Hence the necessity for the creation of additional capital. As regards the higher price at which it is offered to shareholders—namely, £250, compared with £200 in the case of the previous issue—Colonel Le Roy-Lewis found justification in the increased dividend announced by the association, which, he expressed the hope, they would be able to maintain. Replying to the suggestion that the association's reserves should be made the subject of a special distribution, he pointed out that the assets behind the reserves formed an integral part of the undertaking and that such a scheme would involve a curtailment of the association's true sphere of activity. The alternative of capitalizing part of the reserves would not, he explained, increase its earning power, and he would hesitate to recommend this course. He estimated that it would be three to four years before the association completed the tasks immediately before it; at the end of that time the moment might be propitious for a complete reorganization of capital.

Cordoba Central Railway Setback

The current financial year of the Cordoba Central Railway Company, which ends on June 30 next, is proving a disastrous period in its history. Yesterday the directors announced that owing to the almost complete loss through drought of the wheat and linseed crops in the company's territory and the subsequent commercial depression in Argentina, the company will not be able to meet the half-year's instalment of interest payable on July 1 next on its Five per Cent. Second Debenture stock at its due date, or to make any payment of interest for the current financial year on its income stocks. Further, they state that a communication on the subject will shortly be made to the stockholders, and a meeting of the Five per Cent. Debenture stockholders will be convened for June 24 to consider a proposal for dealing with the situation. The published traffic returns have given warning that a serious position might arise for the aggregate loss in gross receipts for the current year had reached a total of £568,200, and for some time the various stocks of the company have shown persistent weakness. This severe setback in the company's fortunes follows a year in which it obtained exceptionally good results, for the gross traffic receipts for 1928-29 were the largest in its history.

Brazilian Warrant Accounts

Having regard to the fall in the price of coffee last year and its effect upon conditions in Brazil, no surprise can be felt at the poor results disclosed by the accounts of the Brazilian Warrant Agency and Finance Company for 1929. Operating profits declined from £125,764 to £106,639, while the company had to provide for exceptional outgoings in the shape of £20,918 against loss on realization of the coffee crop for 1927-28 of Cia. Agricola do Rio Tibirica, £60,768 as provision for contingencies, including reserve for possible losses on advances on coffee and realization of coffee stocks, and £27,194 against loss on exchange. As a result net earnings were only £38,398, compared with £108,530, and after payment of the Preference dividend the balance of £86,624 is carried forward. The last dividend on the Ordinary capital was 5 per cent. for 1925. In addition to a balance-sheet in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, a consolidated balance-sheet is again published. This reveals some contraction in the company's operations, the total of the statement being £2,869,812, against £3,118,461. Stocks of produce and merchandise have fallen from £355,000 to £230,599, while advances against coffee, cotton, sugar, &c., are £669,655, against £821,686. Bills receivable and remittances in transit, however, have risen from £129,426 to £206,555. The amount due to sundry creditors and on credit balances has fallen from £1,168,000 to £916,000. Floating assets amount to £1,684,000, while current liabilities are £933,000. The company's principal subsidiary is the Cambuhy Coffee and Cotton Estates, of which it owns the whole of the Ordinary share capital of £500,000. No dividend was again received last year on this important investment.

Cost of the Thames-side Fire

It is understood that the loss caused by the fire which broke out at a riverside flour warehouse, Lambeth, opposite the Victoria Embankment, London, on Monday evening, may be estimated at about £45,000. This estimate, which would necessarily be only provisional, would cover the destruction of the building and of a large number of sacks of flour. One leading company is believed to be especially concerned in the risks. It may be recalled that the heaviest loss so far incurred in this country this year was in respect of a grain elevator and storehouse at Leith. Fire broke out there on January 12, and did damage estimated at as much as £375,000, while on the same day an outbreak at a seed warehouse and granaries at Loddon, Norfolk, caused damage estimated at £26,000.

Cooperation in Insurance

There were certain passages of a critical and suggestive character in the address of Mr. W. R. Glazebrook, who presided at the meeting of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company at Liverpool yesterday, which will be read with particular care by British insurance officials. After referring to the vast and varied activities of the insurance companies throughout the world, Mr. Glazebrook declared that cooperative effort for the best interests of the insuring public, as well as of the companies, was becoming increasingly important. He recalled that British companies working abroad were now meeting with keen competition in practically every important field, and that this emphasized the need for the closest cooperation between the companies, lest expansion, although keenly desired, should be achieved at a price which eventually proved too costly for success. Yet he expressed confidence that while with increased cooperation between companies a fair share of business could be secured by each, many legitimate economies could be effected to their mutual advantage and also to the benefit of the insuring public.

Competition Among British Offices

These comments seem especially apposite, in view of reports which have been current for some time respecting excessive competition among British insurance institutions in various fields abroad where they work. A desire for the expansion of individual offices is natural, but it is said that this has sometimes taken the form of an offer of reduced rates when those previously quoted by another office were admittedly reasonable, and that the only result was to transfer business from one British company to another at a "cut" rate, which was recognized by the office which had made a bid as being an extremely low, or even an inadequate, one. When instances of such competition have occurred the initiative has sometimes been attributed to zealous agents abroad who were acting without the knowledge of the head office managements. It is suitable that the present publicity for the matter should have been given at the meeting of a company which was a pioneer in transacting insurance abroad, and particularly in North America. Mr. Glazebrook quoted yesterday comments made in Canada some years ago as the result of an inquiry by a Royal Commission in Canada to the effect that cooperative effort was to the decided advantage of the insurers and the insured.

STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER RISE IN THE FUNDS

NEW SCRIPS HIGHER

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds were quite active, and though business in most other departments of the "House" remained small, the tone generally was rather brighter. The upward movement included new loans, among which the London County Council and New Zealand scrips were favoured. The market was unaffected by the knowledge that the underwriters of the £750,000 Newport (Mon) Corporation Five per Cent. loan, offered this week at 99¼, had been left with 82 per cent. of the amount. In the Foreign market the most prominent feature was the strength of the new Japanese loan, but Brazilian bonds continued firm. Home Railway stocks were dull, but prices closed above the worst. South American Railway securities were affected by a continuance of poor traffics. In the Miscellaneous market motor shares declined, Ford being weak. International securities had a better tendency, and rises occurred in Brazilian Traction and Hydro Electric. Among Rhodesian mining shares Congo Border advanced further, but N'Changa lost ground. A recovery in the price of copper was accompanied by a rise in Rio Tinto.

A general advance took place in BRITISH FUNDS. Rises of ¼ were recorded in the Funding Loan, Victory Bonds, Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents., and Consol "Fours," and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols and Local Loans were both ¼ higher. Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were strong. The Five per Cent. War Loan, after being 102¼ buyers and changing hands over 102¼, reacted to 102 1-16; it was understood that a fairly large exchange from the War Loan to the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was effected. Treasury Bonds were very firm. India stocks advanced; the market expects to begin dealings in the new India loan to-day at a moderate premium. Among the new scrips L.C.C. was strong; it was bid for at ¼ discount, after being ¼ discount in the morning, and closed at 3-16 discount. The new Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Debenture was bid for at ¼ discount. New Zealand scrip was in demand, rising to ¼ premium. The HOME RAILWAY traffic returns compared with pre-Whitsun week last year, and as expected, showed large decreases, particularly in passenger receipts. With the past week's decrease the aggregate reduction to date in the receipts of the London Midland and Scottish exceeds £1,000,000. The stocks improved after a dull opening; Great Western actually showed a small rise on balance, and "Brum" were unchanged on the day at 48½, after being 48¾.

In the FOREIGN market the new Japanese scrip was again in demand; opening at 1 5-16 premium it rose to 1¼, a rise of ¼ on Tuesday's closing price. Brazilian bonds again showed a firm tendency, a number of rises of ¼ being recorded. There were few other movements of importance, though the French sterling railway bonds advanced ¼ all round. The SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY traffics remained adverse, and the Central Argentine's aggregate decrease is now over £2,000,000. Central Argentine (74½) lost a point, and falls of ½ occurred in B.A. Great Southern (89), B.A. and Pacific (81½), and B.A. Western (71). Antofagasta hardened.

In the OIL market Royal Dutch advanced to 33¾, and Burmah (4½) was rather harder, while Anglo-Persian was easier at 4 19-32. Canadian Eagle, after touching 13s. 10½d., closed without net change at 13s. 7½d., and Mexican Eagle showed a small rise on balance at 13s. 6d., having been 13s. 9d. Lobitos fell ¼ to 2 9-32.

There was a small inquiry for RUBBER shares, but it had little effect on prices. United Sua Betong was weak at 2 9-16, and Rubber Trust (32s. 9d.) and Anglo-Dutch (29s. 6d.) both lost 6d. TEA shares were mostly lower where changed, the tea sales this week having been rather poor. Consolidated Tea and Lands rallied further.

FALL IN MOTOR SHARES

In the MISCELLANEOUS market motor shares had a weaker tendency. Ford fell 3s. to 75s., and Austin (31s. 3d.) and Leyland (74s.) both lost ground. The coal, iron, and steel group was quiet; William Cory fell 9d. to 60s. 6d. International securities were firmer. Brazilian Traction rose over a point to 50½, and Hydro was ¾ higher at 47½. International Nickel, after opening ¼ below Tuesday's closing quotation of 33¾, rallied to 33¾. Columbia Graphophone and Gramophone were both 1-16 higher. Kreuger and Toll hardened to 31½, and Swedish Match "B" rose 3-16 to 16 9-16. Courtaulds were firm at 2 13-32. Imperial Chemical closed 3d. higher on balance at 24s. 9d., after having been above that price. Fine Spinners lost their rise of the previous day. Liverpool Nitrate rose 1s. to 10s. 7½d. Unilever old shares were firmer at 31¾. Brewery shares were a good market. Allsopp rising 1s. to 28s. 8d. Gordon Hotels (12s. 9d.) and Savoy Hotel (33s. 6d.) both weakened. British Can advanced further, and after being 53s. 9d., closed at about 52s. 6d. Wyndham's Marine Patents were strong at about 21s.

In the MINING market gold shares were very quiet. Congo Border were prominent among Rhodesian shares, with a rise of ¼ to 20. Bwana M'Kubwa (18s. 1½d.) and Chartered (37s. 3d.) were slightly harder, but N'Changa closed 1-16 lower on balance at 4 3-16, after having been 4¼. Tin had a rise of over £2, and London Tin shares were strong at 22s. 6d., a rise of 1s. 6d.; other tin shares, however, showed small movements. The price of copper also was higher, and Rio Tinto rose ¼ to 41½.

INTERNATIONAL BANK OVER-SUBSCRIPTION

GREAT RELEASE OF FUNDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 21

According to figures announced by the Bank of France, the French section of 10,000 shares in the capital of the Bank of International Settlements was over-subscribed 156.85 times, the number of shares covered by the applications being 2,541,717.

About 90 per cent. of the money deposited, representing more than 7,000,000,000f., is being returned. As the result of this there was a heavy fall in the rate for day-to-day money, which was in fact practically unplaceable.

A re-export of some of the liberated capital is expected and with it a recovery of the sterling exchange, which has already advanced to well above the gold point.

TRANSVAAL WORKING PROFIT FOR APRIL

The total estimated working profit of the gold mines of the Transvaal for April amounted to £1,084,504, of which sum the Witwatersrand accounted for £1,041,739, and the outside districts £42,765. The profit for March was £1,121,216.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the following to be quoted in the Official List:—

BARRY AND STAINES LINOLEUM, LIMITED.—246,080 Preference shares (Cumulative) "A" of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 1 to 246,080; and 98,130 Preference shares (Cumulative) "B" of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 250,001 to 348,130.

BOOTH (JAMES) AND CO. (1915), LIMITED.—250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 1 to 250,000; and 160,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 250,001 to 410,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—300,000 Common shares of $100 each, fully paid.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY, LIMITED.—£3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, 1967-1997.

IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL GAS ASSOCIATION.—£534,000 Capital stock.

KREUGER AND TOLL COMPANY.—110,000 "B" shares of Kr.100 each, fully paid. Nos. 855,001 to 965,000; and Kr.20,000,000 Participating Debentures, Nos. 192,304 to 288,333 (Kr.500).

PERUVIAN CORPORATION, LIMITED.—£300,000 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, Nos. 14,483 to 15,513 (£500), 41,160 to 42,594 (£100) and 48,231 to 48,540 (£500).

ROGERS, JOHNSON AND CO., LIMITED.—287,908 Ordinary shares of 10s. each, fully paid. Nos. 2,899,093 to 3,186,964.

SHROPSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, AND STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.—250,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 2,300,001 to 2,550,000.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.—177,863 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 7,996,843 to 8,174,705.

MONEY MARKET

RISE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

SILVER AGAIN AT RECORD LOW LEVEL

There was little change in conditions in Lombard-street yesterday. Bills were in small supply, and, although money remained in keen demand, the tendency of the discount market continued weak, brokers reporting some difficulty in obtaining three months fine bank bills at 2 5-32 per cent. Business in bills was again on a decidedly small scale, for there was practically no outlet, the home banks remaining out of the market. Dealings were reported in the India Government bills, due in December, on the basis of 2⅞-3 per cent. Fresh advances for the night again commanded 2½-2¾ per cent., while new loans into June were arranged at 2¾ per cent. Old day-to-day loans carried at variable rates were renewed at 2½ per cent. A rise in the French exchange to 123.96½f. further removed the possibility of gold exports in that direction, and, coupled with an advance in the New York rate to $4.86 3-32, contributed to the easy tendency of the discount market.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2—2½	2—2¼	2 5/32—2 3/16	2 3/16—2 1/8	2 1/8—2 1/16	2 1/16—2

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
%	%	%	%	%	
2⅞	2¾	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4	

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	May 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets:	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	183,291,523	– 3,292,951
Inland bills, warrants and securities	291,770,885	– 10,791,570
Advances on movable security	54,800	—
Advances to the Treasury	87,831,081	—
Premises and equipment	6,188,519	—
Other assets	63,245,688	– 5,414,111
Liabilities:		
Share capital	34,758,995	—
Reserve fund	8,119,287	—
Notes in circulation	397,457,995	– 32,009,607
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	49,474,548	+ 8,557,412
Other liabilities	47,524,571	+ 13,580

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

—	May 19	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	458,374,000	+ 940,000
Bills and advances	380,842,000	– 6,235,000
Notes in circulation	816,062,000	– 19,135,000
Deposits	42,224,000	+ 9,305,000
—Brutter.		

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

—	May 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve and net foreign exchange	399,798,071	+ 644,129
Other banking assets —		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	384,803,096	+ 513,124
Subsidiary coin	6,585,950	+ 269,889
Bills discounted	102,821,677	– 27,396,229
Advances against securities	381,400	+ 2,900
Government debt	101,551,820	—
Securities	3,425,587	+ 8,220
Bank premises and fittings	6,910,000	—
Other assets	333,328,805	+ 8,799,920
Liabilities		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	10,272,074	—
Deposits and other sight liabilities	873,903,702	– 37,873,480
Other liabilities	101,798,314	+ 11,901,493
	290,302,319	+ 8,791,799

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In the afternoon New York bid for sterling, with the result that the New York rate further advanced, and closed at $4.86⅜, against $4.86 on Tuesday. With the decline in spot dollars, forward dollars were again bid for, the discount on one month being 1/16c., and on three months 3/16c. The French exchange continued to move in favour of London, and after rising to 123.99f. finished at 123.96½f., against 123.95½f. Forward francs were quoted either side of par. The Belgian exchange also advanced, closing at 34.82½b., but on the other hand the Swiss rate fell sharply to 25.12½f., and other rates to move against sterling included the Dutch (12.08⅓fl.) and German (20.36⅝m.). Weakness was again apparent in Spanish currency, and the Madrid rate went over 40p., being finally 39.97p., against 39.80p. Amongst the Eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate relapsed and finished at 1s. 9 15/16d. Japanese yen were firm. Of the South American rates the Rio exchange was slightly easier.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	May 21	May 20
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86-86⅛	4.85 15/16-86 1/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅛-86⅛	4.85 15/16-86⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.95-99	123.91-97
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81¼-82¼	34.81¼-81¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70-92.73	92.70-92.74
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12-13⅜	25.12½-13⅛
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞-375¼	374⅞-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	189.23	192⅞-193¼	192⅞-193⅝
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.80-40.02	39.70-39.85
Lisbon	Escu. to£		108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅞-09	12.08⅛-08⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36⅛-37¼	20.36⅛-37⅛
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.45-34.48	34.45-34.49
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79-27.84	27.80-27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163⅞-164	163⅞-164
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.32-43.37	43.32-43.37
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constan'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0252
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	275-275⅛	274½-273⅞
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	49⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	668-673	668-673
Reval	R.Kr.to£	18.159	18.22-18.27	18.22-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16⅛	18.16-18.16⅛
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12½-12⅝	18.11⅞-12⅛
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16⅛	18.16-18.16⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16-97 15/16	97 15/16-97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 3/32	1 5/16-1 3/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 3/32	1 5/16-1 3/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 3/32	1 5/16-1 3/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5¼-1/5⅞	1/5¼-1/5⅞
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01 3/32-⅞	2/01 3/32-⅞
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/9 9-1/10⅜	1/9 9-1/10¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-3/32	2/3 31/32-3/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅞-09	12.08⅛-12.09
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/09⅛	2/09⅛
Rikdie Jan.	Per mil.	5.896d.	5/7⅜-5/7⅞	5/6 15/16-5/7⅛
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 3/16-43	42 3/16-43
V'paraiso†	8 to £	—	39.02	39.04
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45½-45¾	45½-45¾
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.77½	12.77½
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-$3.05 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 10	91 19 2	91 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 6	93 2 15	93 1 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 2	97 19 10	97 18 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 9
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £214 in BAR GOLD. For the week to May 21 there has been a net efflux of £4,902,113, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
May 15	Nil	Bar gold	412,973
		Revs. set aside	20,835
May 16		Revs.	15,000
Bar gold	443	May 16	
May 17—		Bar gold	1,787,781
Revs.	1,000,000	May 17—	
		Bar gold	2,682,887
		Revs.	2,000
May 19	Nil	May 19	
May 20	Nil	Bar gold	500,894
		May 20—	
		Revs. set aside	500,000
		Bar gold	194
May 21	Nil	May 21—	
		Bar gold	214
Net efflux	4,902,113		
Total	£5,902,556	Total	£5,902,556

Net influx for 1930 to date, £11,071,417; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was advanced ¼d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver fell 5/16d. to 18¾d. per oz. for cash, and 18 9/16d. for forward delivery on a renewal of Chinese sales, the cash price being the lowest level recorded. At the lower price, however, the metal was bid for on Indian account.

BOMBAY STERLING TENDERS

Sterling tenders amounting to £20,000 at 1s. 5 7/32d. were received and accepted in Bombay yesterday. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for £500,000 sterling will be invited on Wednesday next.—*Reuter.*

COAL AND STEEL MERGER

PEARSON AND KNOWLES GROUP

TWO SEPARATE COMPANIES TO BE FORMED

Details were issued yesterday of a scheme for the amalgamation of the Pearson and Knowles group of companies and the Wigan Coal and Iron Company. The scheme involves the merging of the operations of the two groups into one comprehensive coal operation and one comprehensive steel operation. The companies concerned are the Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Company, the Moss Hall Coal Company, the Wigan Junction Colliery Company, the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, and the Partington Steel and Iron Company. Meetings of the various shareholders and Debenture holders of the Pearson and Knowles group are called for May 30 at Winchester House, E.C., to consider the scheme.

The scheme is the result of the inquiry made by Mr. Howard J. Walker, of Messrs. Kellett, Ellis, Walker and Rogers, of Wigan, as to the basis for the valuation of the coal undertakings, and from Messrs. H. A. Brassert and Co. Limited, of London and Chicago, as to the basis for the valuation of the iron and steel undertakings, and the valuation by Sir William McLintock, upon which the prices to be paid for the undertakings and business have been arrived at by the companies concerned.

So far as it concerns the Pearson and Knowles group of companies the scheme is the logical sequence to the reorganization scheme of 1928. The Pearson and Knowles group of companies are closely allied to the Armstrong Whitworth Securities Company.

The object of the scheme is to develop separately the coal and steel properties of the companies concerned, and a new coal company and a new steel company are to be formed for the purpose.

NEW COAL AND STEEL COMPANIES

The coal company will be called the Wigan Coal Corporation, Limited, and will take over the coal and colliery assets of the amalgamated companies. The share capital will be £1,746,555, divided into 266,743 Seven per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 597,924 "A" Ordinary shares of £1 each, and 887,888 "B" shares of £1 each. The coal company will have the power to issue first mortgage Debentures not exceeding £500,000.

The steel company will be called the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Limited, and is to take over the iron and steel assets of the amalgamating companies. The share capital of the steel company will be £5,750,000, divided into:—1,250,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Convertible and Redeemable First Preference shares of £1 each, 1,000,000 Seven per Cent. Non-Cumulative Redeemable Second Preference shares of £1 each, 3,000,000 "A" Ordinary shares of £1 each, and 500,000 "B" Ordinary shares of £1 each.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FRESH CAPITAL

Arrangement have been concluded with Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. for the raising of fresh capital by means of an issue of 1,250,000 Seven per Cent. First Preference shares of £1 each at par, and the Securities Management Trust, Limited, subscribed for 500,000 "B" Ordinary shares of the steel company.

The development of the steel plant of the Partington Company at Irlam, near Manchester, includes a new dock with modern equipment on the Manchester Ship Canal, by-product coke ovens, blast furnaces, and open-hearth improvements, rolling mill additions, &c. The work will proceed immediately the new capital becomes available, and every precaution will be taken to ensure that all new construction will be economically and effectively carried out under the supervision of competent engineers.

The directors anticipate that the new steel company, in

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR MARKET

NEW YORK, May 21.—Although only a small turnover was reported on the Stock Exchange to-day, there was a good deal of activity in individual issues and movements were highly irregular. Sales were returned at 2,074,000 shares.

The reassuring effect produced by the sharp recovery late yesterday was reflected in overnight buying orders, though the volume was only moderate. General steadiness throughout the list, however, revealed a lack of selling pressure, and later in the morning the tone strengthened under the leadership of public utility and automobile issues.

Operators were talking "bullishly" of the prospects of public utility stocks, particularly emphasizing their stability while business uncertainty continues.

The buying of motor stocks was further helped by the publication of figures showing that the production of automobiles in April amounted to 443,000, against 401,000 in March. The particular strength of General Motors was, however, attributed to accumulation by banking interests usually associated with the company.

The easiness of money with call loans available outside the Exchange at 2½ per cent. helped to impart firmness in the early afternoon, and a demand for rails developed on reports that early returns indicate a slight improvement in the April earnings. Industrials failed to respond to the firmness elsewhere, and "bears" made renewed attacks in various sections, particularly metal stocks. The weekly iron and steel reviews were unfavourable and sales of copper metal were reported to have fallen off considerably, while the cut in the Calumet and Arizona Copper Company's quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share had a depressing influence for a time. Heavy realizing was noticeable in International Harvester and Case Threshing Machine, the latter falling 19½ points, but support developed in the last hour, and some previously weak issues rebounded sharply under covering. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 21	May 20
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85¼	4.86⅜16
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞32	4.85⅝16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝32	4.86
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅛16	4.85¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24¼	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.16½	40.15⅜
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82½	26.82½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96½	2.96½
Berlin, short sight	100rm.	23.80	23.86¼	23.86¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.35¼	19.34
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.15	12.20
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.40	17.48	17.48
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76¼	1.76⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.51	38.42
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.85	11.90

RAILWAYS				
Closing Prices		Closing Prices		
	May 21	May 20	May 21	May 20
Atchison	226	226¼	Int. C. Amer	28	28
Atl. Coast	167	166	Kansas City	72	72
B. & O.	115	115¾	Louisville	132	133
Can. Pac.	82⅞	83	Minn. St. P.	25	25
Chesapeake			Miss. Pac.	78⅛	78⅛
Chicago			Do., Pref.	131⅝	131¾
M. & St. P.	69¼	69¾	Nat. Rys. of		
Can. Pac.	208	207	N. Mex. 1 Pf.	—	—
Cent. N.J.	251¼	251	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	⅞
Ches. & O.	217	215	N.Y. Cent.	176	176
Ch., G.W.	14⅛	14⅝	N.Y., N. & W.	236	235½
Do., Pref.	48⅜	48⅞	N. Pacific	82½	82½
Ch. N.W.	85	82¾	Pennsyl'a	78	77⅝
Ch. Mil. St. P.	20¾	20¾	Readings	115	115
Ch. Rock Is.	112½	111	St. L. & S.F.	115¼	115¼
Del. & Hud.	172¼	172¼	St. L. & S.W.	72	72
Del., Lack.	121⅝	121⅝	S. Pacific	121⅜	121½
Erie	47⅝	47¼	Southern	112½	112
Do., 1st Pf.	62	62	Do., Pref.	98¾	98½
G. N., Pref.	92	91⅞	U. Pacific	227	229
Ill. Cent.	129	128¾	Do., Pref.	85½	85⅞
Interboro'			Wabash	51	51
Rapid Tr.	30¼	31	Do., Pf. A	84	84
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	139	141	Int. Nickel	32⅝	32
Allied Chem.	302¼	305½	Int. Paper	26¼	26⅝
Am. Agric.			Int. Tele.	61¾	62½
Ch., Pref.	30⅜	30	Kennecott	46	45
Am. and F. Pwr.			Lima Loco.	50	50⅜
Pwr.	79⅞	79⅝	Liggett & M.	106	107
Am. Can.	143½	142	Loose. Wile	65	63¾
Am. Loco.	63¼	64⅞	MackTrcks.	69½	69¾
Am. Rolling Mills	72	72½	Mal'ay'n	42¾	42¾
Am. Smelt.	70	70	Nash M'trs	45⅛	42⅝
Am. Sug. R.	61	61	Nat. Biscu.	89⅞	86⅞
Am. Tel.	244¼	244	Nat. Cash R.	56	55⅜
Am. Tob.	257	258	Nat. Dairy	57½	56¼
Am. Wool'n	15	14	N. Amer.	115½	115½
Anaconda	58½	59½	Packard	17⅞	17⅝
Armour	16	16	Pan-A. Pet.	62	62½
Am. Dry Gds.	42	42¾	Pub. Ser. N.J.	110	111
At'tic Ref.	40⅝	41¾	Pullman	76½	76⅝
Baldwins	27	27½	Radio Corp.	48	48⅛
Barnsdall A	26	26	Ry'n's Rd	34½	34⅞
Beth. Steel	95¼	95½	Ryl. Dutch	53¼	53¼
Cde Pascor	52⅜	55	Sears R'b'k	82¾	84¼
Chile Copp.	56	50	Shell Trans.	46	45⅜
Chrysler	34⅝	35⅛	Shell Un.	21¼	21½
Col. Fuel	60½	60	Sinss. S. Sil.	25	30
Colum. Gas	83¾	83⅝	Skel. Round	22⅛	22⅛
Col. Graph.	27⅞	27⅜	Std. Gas	113¼	114½
Cons.	124	124¾	Std. Oil of Cal.	68⅝	69⅛
Cont. Can.	63¼	63¾	Do., N.J.	75⅝	76
Cont. Oil	26	26½	Do., N.Y.	35¾	35⅝
Corn. Prod.	102⅜	103	Studebaker	35½	37
Crucible	75½	75⅛	Texas Corp.	57	57
Davison Ch.	33⅞	34¼	Tex. G. Sul.	59	58¾
Drug, Inc.	83	82	Tidewater	15¾	16
Du Pont	129½	128	Tri-Cont Cp	14⅞	14⅜
Eastman K.	237	241	Un. Carbide	61½	63
Elec. P. & L.	85¼	85	Un. Fruit	91	91
Electric Storage	68½	68¼	United Gas	43½	44⅝
Fox Films	49	49⅞	U.S. Ltber	11	11⅛
Gen. Elec.	79	80¼	U.S. Rbr.	28⅛	27¼
Gen. Foods	57⅞	57⅛	U.S. Steel	168⅞	170
Gen. Motors	49	49⅞	Do., Pref.	145½	145¾
Gillette	85	85¾	W. Un. Tel.	184	182
Goodrich	40¼	40	Whse Mtg.	170	172¼
Goodyear	82	82	Woolworth	62	62¼
Mot. Oil Tx.	94	95	Worth'n Pump	146	143
Hud. Mtrs.	43½	44¾	Youngst'n Sheet	115	115
Int. Rayon	102	102			
Int. Harv'r	100¾	102½			
Int. Match	80	80			
CURB EXCHANGE					
Am.-Am. Oil	18⅝	18⅝	Mid. West Utilities	33	33
Assoc. Oil	38	38	Pennroad	13	12⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	25¼	25¼	Silica Gel	22	23¼
Celanese	21⅝	22	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53½	53⅝
Elec. Bond	98¼	99⅜	Swift Int.	36½	37
Gulf Oil	146⅝	147	Vacuum Oil	86½	87
Hydro-Elec.	45½	45			
Int. Pet.	20⅝	20½			
BONDS					
Libby, Ln. 5½	100½	100½	Finl. 6% '45	96½	96½
Do. 4½ %	101⅛	101⅛	Fren. 7% '41	122¼	122¼
Do. (4½)	102⅜	102⅜	Do. 7% '49	117⅞	117½
4½ % '52			Ger. 7% '49	108⅜	108¼
U.K. 5½ % 1957	104¾	104¾	Greek 7% 1964	102	101
Do. 4% 1960-90	86¾	87	Hamb'g. 6s 1946	96	96
Arg. 6% 1959	98	98⅛	Hungary 7½ % '44	101	101
Aust. 7% 1957	89½	89¾	Ital. 7% 1951	99	98¼
Austria 7% 1943	104½	104⅜	Jap. 6½ % 1954	103½	103¼
Belg. 6% 1955	103	103	Nord-Ry. 6½ % '50	104	104
Do. 7% 1955	112½	112⅜	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102
Bordeaux 6% '34	103⅜	103½	P.L.M. 6% 1958	105	103⅛
Brazil 7% 1952	100	100	Do. 7% 1958	105	104¼
Bulg. 7/6?	82⅜	82⅝	Poland 7% 1947	84½	85
Canada 5% 1931	100½	100½	Do. 8% 1950	94½	94⅛
Chile 7 '42	101⅛	101½	Rio do Sul. 8% '46	98¼	98¼
Do. 6 '60	91⅛	91¼	San P. 8% 1950	98	97¼
Czech. 8% 1951	110¼	110¼	Scine 7% 1942	107¼	107¼
Denm'k 6% 1942	105⅛	105½	Swed. 5½ % 1954	104⅜	104⅜
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102	101¾	Tokio Cty. 5½ % '61	90¼	90
Do. 5½ % 1953	102⅛	102¼			
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅜	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	May 21	May 20
Atchison, Pref.	105¾	105½
Lehigh Valley	74	74¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	56⅛	57⅜
New York, Ontario and Western	12⅛	12⅛
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	135	132
National Lead	146½	146½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Money was easy and call loans ruled at 3 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial Paper was unchanged at 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Sterling exchange was firm with cable transfers at 4.86 3-32.

Silver declined ½d. to 40½d. for foreign bullion.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1 on the Common stock.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25.

Stockholders of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation have voted in approval of the increase in the Common stock to 20,000,000 shares from 10,000,000 shares.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has authorized the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to acquire the majority stock and control of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, May 21.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady and ½c. to ¾c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 122½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 110½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 118½c. MAIZE steady and unchanged. No. 2 mixed, 89½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS firm, 1½c. higher. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady, ½c. down. No. 2 Western, 71½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	704	555	2,921	397,916	482,263
Do., Atlantic	314	264	867	76,971	114,425
*Exports, ditto	349	331	945	75,786	96,147
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	466	350	1,528	224,963	255,604
Do., Atlantic	19	16	47	4,574	20,719
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	10	17,652
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wstn.	128	99	303	24,564	24,713
Receipts, Atlantic	57	47	272	19,260	21,400
*Exports, ditto	6	7	50	3,739	5,148
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	431	472	1,261	126,018	125,078
Do., Atlantic	10	25	28	5,627	11,827
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	187	4,298

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD closed barely steady at 10c. decline. Prime Western steam, $10.75; Middle West, spot, $10.65.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed irregular, 15 points down to 18 points up. May, 8.35c.; July, 8.22c.; Sept., 7.96c.; Dec., 7.70c.; Jan., 7.63c.; March, 7.52c. Sales, 27,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm at 5 to 25 points advance. May, 13.05c.; July, 12.34c.; Sept., 11.78c.; Dec., 11.45c.; Jan., 11.35c.; March, 11.18c. Sales, 49,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Santos No. 4, 13¾c. to 14¼c.

COCOA futures closed steady, unchanged to 4 points higher. Sales, 16,000 bags. Closing prices :—May, 7.57; July, 7.77; Sept., 8.05; Dec., 8.06; Jan., 8.14; March, 8.30.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady at 3 points advance to 1 point decline. Sales, 19,000 tons. Closing prices :—May, 1.41; July, 1.47; Sept., 1.54; Dec., 1.64; Jan., 1.67; March, 1.73; No. 2 contract, duty free, May, 3.21; July, 3.35; Sept., 3.41; Dec., 3.54.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was unchanged at 3.21c. per lb. Sales comprised 21,000 bags of Philippine, May and June shipment, at 3.32c. per lb., c.i.f.; 22,000 bags of Porto Rico, in port, at 3.17c. per lb., c.i.f.; and 85,000 bags of Cuba, prompt shipment, at 1 7-16c. per lb., c. and f.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points higher at 16.50c. The futures market opened quiet at 5 points decline to 1 point advance owing to favourable weather news and poor Liverpool advices. After rallying on an unfavourable weekly weather report the market eased under realizations and a small outside demand. The final tone was steady at values ranging from 7 points advance to 7 points decline. September being exceptionally 20 points lower. New Orleans, spot middling, advanced 5 points to 15.63c., and the futures market closed 7 points above to 11 points below previous final rates.

New York	Closing Range

Futures	To-day		Prev. day	
May	16.30	16.29	16.22	16.22
June	16.29	16.29	16.22	16.22
July	16.37	16.35	16.34	16.30
August	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40
September	14.95	14.95	15.15	15.15
October	15.13	15.10	15.18	15.16
November	15.12	15.12	15.18	15.16
December	15.16	15.16	15.23	15.23
January	15.17	15.16	15.22	15.22
New Contract				
October	14.82	14.81	14.90	14.87
November	14.82	14.82	14.88	14.88
December	14.88	14.88	14.96	14.95
January	14.88	14.88	14.95	14.95
February	14.96	14.96	15.05	15.05
March	15.10	15.10	15.16	15.16

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	12,000	54,000	8,372,000	9,179,000
Exports Gt. Brn.	Nil	6,000	1,225,000	1,791,000
Exports Cont., &c.	3,000	9,000	5,177,000	1,786,000

COPPER was steady and unaltered for domestic spot, export spot, and June delivery, at 13c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—May and July, 12.50c.; Sept., 12.75c. TIN firmer. Straits, spot and June delivery, both ¼c. higher at 32c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—May, 31.80c.; July, 31.90c.; Sept., 32.20c. Sales, 23 lots. SPELTER steady, without change for East St. Louis, spot and June, delivery, at 4.85c. per lb., asked. LEAD unchanged for spot at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 Northern Foundry again quoted $19 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet, sellers, were unchanged. Spot and May, 14c.; May-June, 14¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe, sellers, ¼c. higher. Spot and May, 14¼c.; May-June, 14¾c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 10 to 20 points up. May, 13.80c.; July, 14.00c.; Sept., 14.30c.; Dec., 14.70c.; March, 15.00c. Sales, 105 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed easy. Refined futures were 30 to 2 points down. Closing prices :—Crude, spot, 7.25 bid; yellow, spot, 8.70 bid. Futures :—May, 8.70; July, 8.78; Sept., 9.00; Dec., 8.98.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 6c.; in tierces, 6¼c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.25 to $2.30 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was barely steady and ¼c. lower at 48c. to 49c.

JACKSONVILLE, May 21.—TURPENTINE was barely steady at 42¼c. bid.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—TURPENTINE was firm at 43c. to 43¼c. ROSIN.—Grade F, $5.95; grade K, $6.10; grade WW, $7.15.

DULUTH, May 21.—LINSEED futures closed easy at 7¼c. to 4¼c. decline. May, 256¼c.; July, 258¼c.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—WHEAT futures closed steady, ¼c. down to ¼c. up. May, 95¼c.; July, 97¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 21.—WHEAT futures closed steady at ¼c. to ¼c. advance. May, 102¼c.; July, 103¼c.

TOLEDO, May 21.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.75; Oct., 12.60.

WINNIPEG, May 21.—WHEAT opened firm at ¼c. advance with covering influenced by the steadiness of Liverpool and reports of a good export business overnight. The market reacted afterwards owing to news of beneficial snow in Alberta with reports of increased import duties by France and the prohibition of imports by Spain, but fresh covering was induced later by light country marketings, a better cash demand, and talk of the possibility of England placing a tax on the import of foreign wheat, but exempting Canada. The close was firm and ¼c. to ½c. higher. May, 107½c.; July, 109¼c.; Oct., 111¼c. OATS closed steady, ¼c. lower to unchanged. May, 49¼c.; July, 50¼c.; Oct., 46¼c. BARLEY futures steady, ¼c. lower to unchanged. July, 45½c.; Oct., 49¼c.

LINSEED futures closed easy at 1¼c. to 1c. decline. May, 214¼c.; July, 215¼c.

CHICAGO, May 21.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ¼c. on better advices from Winnipeg and the North-west and reports of too much rain in sections of Europe. Declines occurred afterwards owing to generally favourable domestic weather advices and reports that the crop was making favourable progress in the American North-west and in Canada, together with reports that France has increased the import duty on wheat and that Spain has prohibited import of flour and wheat. The market rallied again later on rumours of export buying, while the firmness of Buenos Aires led to covering by shorts. Reports that the Farm Board was buying helped to make the close firm at a rise of ¼c. to ½c. May, 103½c.; July, 104¼c.; Sept., 107c.; Dec., 111¼c.

MAIZE closed steady, unchanged to ¼c. lower. May, 78¼c.; July, 79¼c.; Sept., 80¼c.; Dec., 74½c. OATS closed steady at an advance of ¼c. to ½c. May, 41¼c.; July, 40c.; Sept., 38½c.; Dec., 41¼c. RYE.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures steady at a decline of ¼c. to ½c. July 61¼c.; Sept., 65½c.; Dec., 69¼c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 12½ to 10 points lower and pork unchanged to 12½ points down. Closing prices :—Lard—May, 10.12½; July, 10.17½; Sept., 10.40. Pork (drysalted clear bellies)—May, 13.70; July, 13.37½; Sept., 13.45.

BACON closed steady and unchanged. Hogs barely steady, with light descriptions unchanged to 15 points lower and heavy sorts 5 to 15 points down. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 5,966,000, against 6,009,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs: Light.	Heavy
To-day	9.87½	9.75 to 10.15	9.80 to 10.00
Previous day	9.87½	9.75 to 10.20	9.65 to 10.15
Last year	11.00	10.15 to 11.10	10.40 to 10.90
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		112,000	20,000
Previous day		96,000	24,000
Last year		104,000	17,000

A poll of members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange yesterday on the question of extending the closing hour from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. with the object of securing Continental trade with the approval of sellers, which at present goes to America, resulted in 160 voting in favour of keeping open and 159 against.

COMPANY RESULTS

BRAZILIAN WARRANT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Aldred Investment Trust	Int. 50c.	Same	June 2	—	—
Butlers Wharf	Final 10	10	—	15	15
Chinese Engrer'g	Int. 5*	10*	May 30	—	—
Consolidated Gas of Baltimore	Qrtly 90c. per sh.	75c.	July 1	—	—

* Tax free.

Borhat Tea.—Dividend of 4 per cent. (less tax) for the year 1929. (For 1928 the dividend was 10 per cent.)

Doom Dooma Tea.—Final dividend of 20 per cent., less tax, payable June 13, making 30 per cent., less tax, for the year 1929 (same as for 1928).

Investment Trust Corporation.—Final dividend on the Deferred stock of 12 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year ended May 1. The sum of £145,000 will remain to be carried forward, compared with £69,389 brought in. The dividend is the same as that for last year. An issue of 75,000 Preferred shares and 50,000 Deferred shares of £1 each will be made at par to the holders of the present Deferred stock, being as nearly as possible three Preferred and two Deferred shares for each £54 Deferred stock.

SHEFFIELD REFRESHMENT HOUSES

Net profits of Sheffield Refreshment Houses, Limited, for the year ended March 31 were £2,004 (against £1,996), which, with the amount brought forward, makes £2,263. The directors recommend a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the year, compared with 10 per cent.; to place £750 to reserve (against £1,000), and to carry forward £320 (against £250).

HORNE BROTHERS

The accounts of Horne Brothers, Limited, general outfitters, show a net profit of £72,307 (against £86,554 for 1928-29). The dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is 5 per cent. (the same), and £10,000 is placed to general reserve (against £15,000), making it £95,000. A small increase is shown in the "carry forward"—namely, from £58,943 to £60,250.

BRADWALL (F.M.S.) RUBBER

Profits for 1929 of the Bradwall (F.M.S.) Rubber Estate, Limited, were £12,650 (against £8,129); final dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (against 7½ per cent.); £5,000 is transferred to general reserve (against £6,000 last year), and £6,700 is carried forward (against £8,786). In 1928 a sum of £5,000 was placed to reserve for development. Meeting, June 18.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS

After providing for depreciation and for interest on Debenture stock, interim dividend on first and second Preference shares, and all charges for the accounts of Clan Line Steamers for 1929 show a credit balance of £80,108. After payment of the final Preference dividends, there is a balance of £53,983 to carry forward. The directors regret that earnings do not justify a dividend on the Ordinary shares.

S. SYMONS AND CO.

The first accounts of S. Symons and Co., Limited, wholesale coustume and gown manufacturers, for the period January 19 and ending March 31, 1930, show a net profit of £33,623. From this amount £1,991 is deducted for reduction of preliminary expenses, £558 is transferred to leasehold redemption account, and £12,000 is allowed for interim dividends, leaving a balance available of £9,074. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent., together with a bonus of 5 per cent., making 25 per cent. for the period, leaving a balance of £1,074 to be carried forward. Meeting, May 30.

BRITISH TANKER COMPANY

The accounts of the British Tanker Company, Limited, for the 12 months ended December 31 last, show that the profit, after depreciation, amounted to £965,405 (against £765,752 for the preceding accounting period of nine months). After debiting directors' fees £9,250, trustees' and auditors' fees £1,522, income-tax £137,805 (against £117,517), extra depreciation on tankers £350,000 (against £100,000), interest charges £222,954 (against £194,979) the net profit for the period works out at £211,874 (against £350,156). It is proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent., tax free (same 10 per cent., tax free), absorbing £90,000, and the carry-forward is reduced from £110,349 to £81,123. The company is controlled by the Anzio-Persian Oil Company.

ANDERSONS' RUBBER

The net profit of Andersons' Rubber Company for the year ended January 19 amounted to £22,150 (against £35,497 for the preceding year), while £16,032 was brought forward. Dividends have been paid on the "A" and "B" Preference shares for the 12 months to September 30 last, amounting to £12,250, and two interim dividends of 1 per cent. have been paid on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £10,000, leaving a balance of £16,932. This balance, which is to be carried forward, is subject to the accrued dividend on the "A" and "B" Preference shares from September 30, 1929, and leaves more than sufficient to pay the dividends on the "A" and "B" Preference shares for the coming year. For the year to January 19, 1929, a final dividend of 10 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares, making the total dividend for that year 20 per cent.

ALCOY AND GANDIA RAILWAY

Gross receipts from the railway for 1929 were £22,115 (against £20,321), and after deducting expenses, including depreciation and Debenture interest, together amounting to £28,885 (against £34,097), there was a loss of £6,769 (against £7,777). The gross harbour receipts were £18,277 (against £21,482). After allowing for working expenses, depreciation, &c., there was a profit of £6,819 (against £8,342). The net profit of the railway and harbour for the year was thus £49 (against £566). This amount will be carried forward to the credit of the holders of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures. The report states that the reduction in receipts was principally due to a decrease in the tonnage of coal imported through the harbour and carried, in part, over the railway, and to a decrease in the export of oranges. The passenger traffic was affected by motor competition. Meeting, June 12.

CAPE ASBESTOS

The profit of the Cape Asbestos Company for 1929 amounted to £39,382 (against £52,210 for 1928), and £12,322 was brought forward. The reduction in profit is attributed principally to the necessity for heavy depreciation of white and amosite stocks, caused by the sudden drop in market values which took place towards the end of the year. A final dividend of 10 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, maintaining the rate for the whole year at 15 per cent. The Preference shares are entitled, in addition to the cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. (which absorbs £5,000), to an amount equivalent to the dividend on the Ordinary shares. Preference shareholders therefore, again receive a total additional payment of £15,000. An allocation of £3,000 is again made to staff benefit fund, but nothing is added to reserve (against £13,750 from profits). The carry-forward is £13,704. Meeting, May 30.

TEMPEH (JAVA) RUBBER

The accounts of the Tempeh (Java) Rubber Plantations for 1929 are drawn up in a different form, the change being necessitated by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929. The Dutch working company obtained a net profit of £54,154, out of which £2,000 was placed to general reserve. The net profit of the English company, after bringing in the available profit made by the Dutch company, is shown at £5,399, of which £1,500 is transferred to reserve for taxation. For 1928 the profit was shown at £10,405, of which £5,000 was placed to reserve for taxation and £3,000 to reserve for depreciation. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for 1929 (against 7½ per cent.), absorbing £5,175, the carry-forward being reduced from £5,800 to £4,525. The rubber crop amounted to 848,766lb. (against 529,932lb.), of which 641,796lb. (against 473,035lb.) have been sold in London at an average gross price of 8.32d. (against 8.84d.) per lb. During the year 3,402cwt. of coffee were harvested (against 2,502cwt.), of which 3,378cwt. (against 3,413cwt.) were sold at an average gross price of 61s. 8d. per cwt. (against 69s. 2d.). Java. Meeting, June 15.

BRAZILIAN WARRANT AGENCY

The directors of the Brazilian Warrant Agency and Finance Company in their report for 1929 state that the severe fall in the price of coffee which occurred in October last, and the acute crisis in Brazil which resulted therefrom, have involved the company in a loss of £20,919 on realization of coffee stocks of Tibirica Estate, and also necessitated the provision of £60,768 for contingencies in respect of advances. After debiting these two sums, and also £27,194 as provision for loss in exchange, the profit and loss account shows a credit balance of £38,266, but this is after crediting £44,327 for recovery of income-tax charged in previous years. For 1928 the accounts showed a profit of £108,530. The balance brought into the accounts for the year under review is £83,226, while the Preference dividend takes £35,000. Thus there is an available balance of £86,624, which it is proposed to carry forward. For the fourth successive year no dividend is paid on the Ordinary shares. Again, no dividends have been received on the company's holding in the Cambuhy Coffee and Cotton Estates. Meeting, May 28.

CITY OF LONDON REAL PROPERTY

The accounts of the City of London Real Property Company for the year ended April 12 show a net profit of £494,954 (against £516,008 for 1928-29). No change is made in the rate of dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares at 5½ per cent. Interim dividends of Ordinary shares at 5½ per cent. have already been paid, and the balance 3½ per cent. will be payable on June 3. The reserve fund at £1·4 per cent. A final dividend of to reserve fund and £70,000 to reserve against contingent liability for income-tax), and the carry-forward is increased from £153,208 to £161,224. The company was successful before the House of Lords in its appeal against the Crown's assessment for income-tax under schedule "D." There was an increase in the rates of 2s. in the pound for the year. It is regretted that the depressed state of trade caused the failure of some of the company's tenants. The income-tax reserve and the rebuilding reserve, together amounting to £220,000, have been utilized in forming a sinking fund to provide for the replacement of the fabric on freehold sites. The total of the balance-sheet is £12,415,343 (against £11,954,054), properties showing a small increase at £12,219,513. Investments show a rise on the year from £11,358,058 to £241,799. Meeting, June 2.

NEW ERA NATIONAL PICTURES

The report of New Era National Pictures, Limited, for the year ended January 31 states that a net loss for the year of £39,953 was sustained (against a net profit of £18,735 for 1928-1929). The company has shareholdings in two subsidiaries, the total losses of both being £56,300, which have been dealt with as follows :—An amount of £25,500 in the case of New Era Productions, Limited, and an amount of £800 in the case of New Era Films, Limited, has been charged to profit and loss account, and the book values of the shareholdings have been adjusted accordingly. No fees have been paid to the directors as remuneration for their services in respect of the year ended January 31, 1930. The report states that with the coming of "talkies" the activities of practically every independent producer in the world were restricted, because values in the silent film market dropped, and because of the lack of studio facilities for talking picture production. Those companies with big financial resources were able to adapt themselves more or less readily to the changed conditions, but companies with small capital resources found themselves with their money invested in a stock of silent films from which they were able to recover only a negligible percentage of the capital expenditure involved. Meeting, May 29.

COUNTRY LIFE

The report of the directors of Country Life, Limited, for the 15 months ended March 31 last states that the net profit amounts to £30,572. A final dividend is recommended of 6¾ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, which, with the interim dividends already paid, is at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. This will leave a balance of £24,335, out of which the directors recommend that £5,000 be set aside as a business development fund, leaving a balance of £19,335 to be carried forward. The business of W. H. and L. Collingridge, Limited, acquired at the end of 1928, has had a successful year and the board are satisfied that the purchase will realize the beneficial results anticipated. Country Life, Limited, has been associated with George Newnes, Limited, since its inception. Until August last George Newnes, Limited, held 56,933 of the Ordinary shares of this company. The remaining 43,067 shares were acquired at that date from Mr. Edward Hudson and the other Ordinary shareholders, but Mr. Edward Hudson will still continue to act as chairman of the company, and by reason of his large holding in George Newnes, Limited, will retain his association with this company.

R. AND J. HILL

The directors of R. and J. Hill, Limited, cigarette manufacturers, in their report for the year ended March 31 state that there has been a further falling-off in the company's trade, in spite of the heavy expenditure (£49,346) upon advertising and general publicity and, mainly due to this outlay, a loss of £33,010 has resulted, after providing for depreciation and Debenture interest. To offset part of this expenditure, the balance of the Advertising Reserve (£11,500) has been

COMPANY MEETINGS

IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL GAS ASSOCIATION

FURTHER PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

LARGE INCREASE IN PROFITS

DIVIDEND OF 17½ PER CENT.

ISSUE OF CAPITAL ON BONUS TERMS

WORKING OF THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

EXPANDING SALES OF ELECTRICITY

COL. H. LE ROY-LEWIS'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Imperial Continental Gas Association was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

COLONEL H. LE ROY-LEWIS, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. E. Bowers) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It is now my duty to move "That the report of the directors and the audited statement of accounts for the 15 months ended March 31, 1930, already printed and circulated among the proprietors, and now read, be adopted." Before putting this motion to the meeting I should like, with your indulgence, to deliver my annual address.

ACCOUNTS FOR 15 MONTHS

You will see by the report and accounts in your hands that these, which are submitted for your approval to-day, cover a period of 15 months. I pointed out the necessity for this at our last meeting. The accounts of our direct branch establishments were formerly closed on December 31, and the profit of the year to which they related directly benefited, but the accounts which are now before you include 15 months' expenses and only 12 months' receipts.

As the result of the conversion of those branch establishments into subsidiary companies it has been necessary to wait a further period of three months in order that the accounts now before you should benefit from the profits of 1929, as, naturally enough, dividends out of the profits of the subsidiary companies cannot be declared on December 31, the date upon which the accounting year of most of our subsidiaries ends, but only after a suitable interval has elapsed for the preparation of and auditing of their accounts.

In consequence, I must ask you, in considering the result of these accounts, to disregard the fact that they nominally cover a period of 15 months, for the actual results which they incorporate are strictly comparable with those for the 12 months ended December 31, 1928.

I think you will, therefore, agree that we can consider the results before us as satisfactory. You will observe that the profit for the period shows an increase of £80,000 on the previous year, but in point of fact the results, on a strictly comparative basis, are more favourable than this. (Hear, hear.)

THE YEAR'S TRADING IMPROVEMENT

This year it has not been necessary for the Imperial Continental Gas Association to make any provision for amortization; the charge last year was £51,000; our new subsidiary companies have placed to amortization and other reserves the sum of £73,000, so that, taking the consolidated result, reserves prior to the formulation of our own profit have increased by £22,000; our profit itself has increased by £80,000; our year's trading therefore shows a total improvement of £102,000.

I will not disguise the fact that your board were quite prepared to see a reduction in our profits owing to the fact that our new subsidiaries, instead of transferring the whole of their profits to the Imperial Continental Gas Association, out of which we used to build up our own reserves, are naturally retaining part of their profits for the purpose of creating their own reserves.

I now propose to take you through our accounts item by item.

Taking the credit, the right-hand side of the profit and loss account, you will observe that the net revenue from stations shows a decrease of £354,000. This decrease arises entirely from the fact that the profits of the Belgian enterprises, being no longer directly owned, do not now figure under net revenue from stations. As investments they contribute to swell dividends, rents, and sundry revenue, which show an increase of £413,000, so the decrease in net revenue has been more than offset by the increase under the head of dividends; in fact, we find ourselves, taking the two items together, £59,000 to the good.

PENSIONS CHARGE

It is this item, coupled with the disappearance from our accounts of the amortization charge for the previous year of £51,000, which has combined to give us our increased profit. Our net revenue would, in fact, have been higher; but, as most of you are well aware, it has always been a practice of this company to deal generously with all its employees, and therefore this item has suffered as the result of a charge against it for pensions of some £12,000. These pensions, naturally, do not relate to stations from which our net revenue is derived. They are survivals, in a large part, of the exploitation of the gas supply of Vienna, which was lost in 1912. In the ordinary course of events this item will undergo shrinkage year by year as our pensioners die.

Dividends, rents, and sundry revenue are made up as follows: Dividends on foreign shareholdings, £334,000; dividends on home investments, £102,000; interest, £35,000; and rents, £121,000.

I propose to give you details later of the performances of our various subsidiary companies, and I would only pause here to remark that the dividends which these companies have declared have permitted ample provision to be made in their accounts for reserves against all normal contingencies.

On the debit side of the profit and loss account, administration and general expenses show an increase of £12,000. There has been a considerable saving on account of administration alone, as the figure before you covers 15 months' expenses, while the income-tax charge included in it is, owing to the expansion of our profits, £19,000 higher than the corresponding charge for 1928.

Interest on Debenture stock shows an increase of £1,700 owing to that interest having been calculated for the full period of 15 months, instead of 12 months as in the previous accounts.

The item of £16,000 for interest on new capital stock will not reappear, as it represents the interest payable by the association upon the cash subscribed for the new stock, which only ranks for dividend as from April 1 of this year; that is to say, it will rank equally with the old stock for dividend in our next accounts.

THE ASSETS

Leaving the item "profit" for the moment, and turning to the balance-sheet, you will observe on the asset, the right-hand, side that the item, "Works, mains, &c.," shows a shrinkage of £1,800,000, and that "Stocks at stations" shows a decrease of £134,000. This is due to the fact that the assets represented by the difference have been transferred to the new companies which we have formed, and "Investments" therefore show a more than corresponding increase.

"Works, mains, lands, and freehold properties," amounting to £2,000,000, covers, of course, our directly controlled stations at Hamburg, Prague, and Graslitz. In addition, owing to difficulties in completing the necessary formalities for the transfer of certain assets to these new subsidiary companies, this item still contains £420,000 of assets which probably before our next balance-sheet will be ceded to our new subsidiaries.

Over and above these items we still retain in our direct ownership various properties, the ultimate destination of which has not been finally decided. These properties are for the most part leased to the operating companies, and their contribution to our revenue appears under the head of rent.

Sundry debtors stand at £224,000, as compared with the corresponding figure in our last balance-sheet of £527,000. This difference is more apparent than real, as it arises from a regrouping. Last year our advances to our associated companies were included under the heading of sundry debtors, whereas this year we have thought it advisable to show them separately. The sub-division of the item of £224,000 is £62,000 in respect of sundry debtors, mainly debts due to the direct branch establishments which we still retain in Holland and Czechoslovakia, and £162,000 in respect of dividends which were declared prior to March 31 by our Belgian companies, but which had not been paid by that date. These dividends were received before our accounts were in final draft.

LOANS TO ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

As regards loans to associated companies, your board are of opinion that it is preferable not to have constant resort to increases in the capital of these subsidiary companies, but, as far as possible, to finance them during this period of intensive development by means of loans. The time will naturally arrive when these loans will have to be repaid, funded, or exchanged against shares.

A very close watch is exercised over the borrowings of our subsidiaries, but we have by no means reached the limit of the advances which it will be necessary to make to enable them to carry through their immediate programmes.

"Cash and Short Loans" shows an increase of £158,000 upon last year. Since then we have received the proceeds of the new capital issue, amounting by March 31 to £920,000, but the greater part of the capital so provided has already been absorbed by the capital expenditure of our subsidiaries.

INVESTMENTS

The next heading, "Investments," covers the vast majority of the association's assets. In addition to our foreign holdings we held on March 31 last English, Colonial, and Indian securities with a book value of £1,569,000, a figure below their market value.

On the liabilities side of the balance-sheet you will observe that at the time of closing our accounts the new stock had not been fully subscribed as the final instalment fell due only on March 31. The whole amount has now been paid up.

The item "Sundry Creditors" shows a decrease of £184,000, as a large part of our old stations' creditors has been transferred to the new companies. Further, the debt to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue is lower by £78,000, owing to the outstanding income-tax having been paid before the accounts were closed.

The principal item under sundry creditors is our pension reserve of £350,000. The future of this fund will be considered when certain questions in regard to the pension liability of our old stations, now converted into separate companies, have been settled.

Our general and specific reserves show an increase of £626,000, this increase being due to the appropriation of £70,000 from the 1928 profit, to the premium on the new capital stock, and to profits upon the realization of investments and other assets.

RECORD SUM AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION

The sum available for appropriation is £866,000, out of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent. has already been paid, leaving for final appropriation the figure given in the balance-sheet of £587,000.

This figure of £866,000 constitutes a record for this company. (Cheers.) If we exclude the years which benefited by the adventitious profits accruing from the liquidation of our German undertakings, the nearest approach to to-day's figure was in 1911, when the profit available for appropriation amounted to £583,000. It must be remembered that in 1911, in addition to the towns we supply to-day, the association owned the gas supply of Berlin, Hanover, and Aix-la-Chapelle, and a substantial investment in the Frankfort Gas Company. Those undertakings are now lost to us, and in the years immediately succeeding the War you received very substantial cash sums out of the proceeds of their liquidation.

I will not say that the association has risen phœnix-like from its ashes, although during the dark days of the War complete reduction to the ash stage did not seem far away; nevertheless, without indulging in any exaggerated claims, I think we are entitled to congratulate ourselves that the company has made such a good recovery. (Cheers.)

SALE OF ELECTRICITY

The revival in our fortunes is largely due to the great development which has taken place in the sale of electricity, for whereas in 1913 our output of current amounted only to 2,000,000 units, during the year under review the companies in which we are interested sold 148,000,000 units of current. (Hear, hear.)

On the other hand our output of gas, which during last year amounted to 282,000,000 cubic metres, shows a drop upon the output of 1913, when it stood at 465,000,000 cubic metres.

You will see that our position roughly is that there has been a drop in our gas sales of 183,000,000 cubic metres and an increase in our sales of current of 146,000,000 units. It should not be deduced from this that gas has failed to make headway; the reverse is, in fact, the case, as the 1929 consumption of the towns which we still supply shows an increase of 41 per cent. upon the consumption of those towns in 1913. The drop in question is entirely due to the loss of our German undertakings. I remain hopeful, however, that in the course of a very few years, if the development which we have in mind for our gas interests does not disappoint us, we shall stand again at the 1913 gas consumption.

LOW TARIFFS

The tariffs by means of which our profits have been earned are among the lowest in the world. Our average price at Antwerp for gas supplied for ordinary private consumption during last year, without any discount, was the very modest figure of 2s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet, or 7½d. a therm.

For electricity at Brussels our average receipt was 2½d. per unit for current for lighting, 1d. per unit for motive power supplied at low tension, and just under ½d. per unit for current supplied at high tension.

The extreme moderation of these prices proves that the exaggerated control to which public utility companies are subjected in England does not achieve the object which it has in view, for we, while operating under a system which, although not without restraints, gives public utility enterprises much greater latitude than exists in this country, are able to supply gas and current at lower prices and still earn a fair rate of remuneration on our capital.

In view of the profit which is available for appropriation, your board feel justified in recommending to you an increase of the rate of dividend from 15 per cent. to 17½ per cent., less tax. (Cheers.) This will enable us to appropriate £70,000 to reserves, to pay a profit-participating bonus to the staff, than which no payment gives me greater pleasure—(hear, hear)—at the rate of 1 per cent. of the net amount distributed to the proprietors, and to increase the carry-forward from £196,000 to £252,000. We shall thus have in our carry-forward a sum almost adequate to pay this year's full rate of dividend upon a capital of £2,500,000; a dividend equalization fund is thus in effect created without any depletion of our general and specific reserves.

NATURE OF HOLDINGS

There is now a salutary custom of letting the proprietors of public utility holding companies know in what undertakings they are interested, and I therefore propose to give you some idea as to the nature of our holdings, but in so doing let me enter a caveat against the possibility of making any valuation of these; such estimates are bound to be misleading and to excite false expectations in our minds; though you may own a majority holding in a company whose stock or shares are quoted at a substantial premium, this does not necessarily imply that you would be able to realize anything like the market valuation were you to try and force a sale; indeed, the larger your holding and the more imposing your valuation the less likely are you to attain your ends, because the sums involved are subject to financial arrangements which may be difficult or impossible to make, and therefore it is unwise to attempt any valuations based on the expectation of a sale.

I have always looked upon our association as essentially a producer, though now for various reasons of a political nature we have perforce become a holding company, and I deprecate any idea of turning ourselves into a financial undertaking, with the mentality of stock jobbers (hear, hear); let us rather look upon the companies we now control as producers and see what we may expect from them as such. I do not wish you to understand that if a brilliant sale of one of our companies were to come within the region of possibility it would necessarily be our duty to refuse to negotiate, and I hope you will understand that your board is not adverse in principle to the idea of a possible sale, but what I am trying to imply is that this is not our primary function.

In giving you the information, which I now propose to do, please to remember that I am not only addressing you but our rivals and some of the public authorities with whom we do business, and that they are not unmindful of what I may say, so that if I am occasionally more reticent than you would wish me to be, I hope you may see your way not to exact any more information than I am now disposed to give you. (Hear, hear.)

AN IMPORTANT FRENCH INVESTMENT

One of our most important investments is the Compagnie Continentale du Gaz; made up of a variety of amalgamations, it now holds concessions in some of the most important industrial districts in France and is developing in a satisfactory manner. Its capital is about 200,000,000f., of which this association holds the majority. To give you an idea of its rate of progress and of the results obtained, I may mention that for the financial year ended June, 1924, its output of gas was 75,150,000 cubic metres, whereas at the end of June, 1929, it was 86,746,000 cubic metres, an increase of 15.4 per cent. More satisfactory results have been obtained in its electrical business, for in 1924 it produced 51,670,000 units and in 1929 85,905,000 units, an increase of 66.2 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The net profit at the end of the financial year 1924 was 12,703,000f. and at the end of 1929 31,811,000f., an increase of 150 per cent.—(hear, hear)—while the dividend we receive from this company has been a constantly increasing one.

GROWING ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS UNDERTAKINGS

The Antwerpsche Gasmaatschappij has a capital of 300,000,000f. The sterling dividend which we received from this source and which is included in the profits of the period before you, was £60,330. The gas sold by this company during the 12 months ended December 31 last was 91,102,160 cubic metres, which represents an increase of 3.46 per cent. upon the corresponding 12 months of 1928. This company has a political problem of its own to solve, but I see no reason to be pessimistic as regards its future.

The Société d'Electricité et de Gaz de l'Agglomération bruxelloise (Electrogaz) supplies not the town of Brussels itself but certain of the inlying suburbs. It has a capital of 98,000,000f. From this investment the association received a sterling dividend in respect of the 12 months ended December 31 last of £63,833. During 1929 this company sold 32,719,437 cubic metres of gas and 24,482,695 units of electricity. These figures constitute increases of 5.7 per cent. and 22.37 per cent., respectively, upon the figures for the previous year.

The Société Provinciale du Gaz et de l'Electricité (Provinciale) supplies 45 of the outlying communes of Brussels with gas and electricity. The district of supply of this company comprises both urban and agricultural communes, and we trust that the development of the supply of gas and electricity to the rural communes, which at the present moment is not properly remunerative, will bear fruit in due course. During last year the Provinciale placed 37 kilomètres of gas mains and 152 kilomètres of electric cables, the sum of 27,000,000f. being absorbed in the necessary installations.

This company has a paid-up capital of 82,500,000f. The association received by way of dividend £38,046 for the 12 months ended December 31 last.

During 1929 21,237,937 cubic metres of gas and 25,707,392 kilowatt hours of electricity were sold, these figures representing increases of 11.08 per cent. and 12.02 per cent. respectively upon the figures for 1928.

LES COKERIES DU BRABANT

The function of Les Cokeries du Brabant is solely to produce gas and coke. At the present moment the company is carrying on its operations in works which it has leased at Antwerp and Brussels from the association, but a new coke-oven undertaking is now in course of construction at Pont Brûlé, which will enable the less efficient of the present works to be put out of action. These works, which are in course of erection upon a site midway between Antwerp and Brussels, will incorporate the most modern features of coking practice, and will, we trust, ultimately enable substantial economies to be made upon the present cost of production.

The programme of this company will involve the expenditure of about 900,000. At the date of closing our accounts £330,000 had been spent, and the balance necessary will have to be found by this association. The share capital of this company at present stands at only 16,000,000f., or just over £90,000. We have advanced the difference to the Cokeries du Brabant by way of loan, but when the company comes into production it will be necessary to bring its capital more into accordance with the total amount engaged.

Our two Brussels distributing companies, Electrogaz and Provinciale, purchased the whole of their gas requirements during 1929 from the Cokeries du Brabant, and the Antwerpsche Gasmaatschappij purchased from the same source the gas required for the Antwerp suburbs, the town being supplied by the Berchem Works, which is included among the assets of the Antwerpsche Gasmaatschappij.

The financial year of this company runs from July 1 to June 30, and as it commenced trading as from January 1, 1929, the Imperial Continental Gas Association accounts under review only include a dividend for the six months ended June 30, 1929, amounting to £5,698; therefore, considerable improvement may confidently be expected.

BELGIAN GAS INDUSTRY AND RATIONALIZATION

The Société de Distribution du Gaz (Distrigaz) constitutes the most important step which has so far been taken towards the rationalization of the gas industry in Belgium. A great deal of the gas at present produced by coke oven undertakings is utilized uneconomically because there is no satisfactory means of marketing it. It will be the function of this company to purchase coke oven gas wherever available and to undertake its transport to the centres of distribution. We have set before ourselves the programme of eventually creating one vast gas network throughout Belgium. The first stage of this programme, which is already in hand, consists in laying a collecting main, linking up Mons and Charleroi with Antwerp and Brussels. A great deal of work has to be accomplished before this company will be in full working order, but we look forward to the day when it will no longer be necessary to manufacture gas in densely-populated centres, and when all local gas undertakings will purchase from this organization their supplies of gas in bulk.

The company now has a paid-up capital of 40,000,000f., in which we have a substantial holding.

CURRENT PRODUCTION FOR BRUSSELS UNDERTAKINGS

The Union Intercommunale des Centrales Electriques du Brabant (Interbrabant) acts as the producer of electrical current for the undertakings operating in and around Brussels. It was formed in 1928, and now has a capital of 175,000,000f. The distributable profit for the year 1929 was £106,000, of which the Imperial Continental Gas Association will receive in May by way of dividend approximately £22,075, which will be included in the association's accounts for 1930-31. The accounts under review include the dividend paid to the association in 1929 for the year 1928, amounting to £18,909.

The total current sold in 1929 was 168,434,176 units, or an increase of 36.8 per cent. on 1928.

CAPITAL NEEDS OF PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES

I should not like to leave you under the impression that the dividends paid by these Belgian companies have led to any increase in our cash resources. Since the War the expansion of public utility companies has been rapid, and all are faced with difficulty in providing the necessary cash to finance their programmes of capital development. In America the problem has in some cases been overcome by paying a dividend in stock. It will not, therefore, surprise you to learn that not merely have we had to lend back to our operating companies in Belgium the whole of the sums which they were due to pay us by way of dividend, but that we have had to supply them from here with a further £350,000 of cash.

THE DELAY IN BOURSE QUOTATIONS

With the exception of the Compagnie Continentale, the companies which I have mentioned are not quoted on any Bourse. Belgian company legislation prohibits any public sale of shares by a vendor company which has received shares in return for its assets until after the publication of the second balance-sheet. This is a very salutary provision for the protection of the investor, but in consequence it will be necessary to wait at least a further 18 months before obtaining a Bourse quotation for our shares. When dealings are permitted it is our intention to offer through the Belgian Bourses parcels of our various shares so as to give local interests an opportunity to associate themselves with us.

None of our holdings has been sold, but, in addition to those I have mentioned, there are various other smaller investments in foreign gas and electricity companies.

During last year our enterprises spent on capital development a sum of £621,000, apportioned approximately as follows:—£212,000 on the modernization of our gas-producing works, £51,000 on our power stations, £171,000 on the development of our gas-distributing systems, and £187,000 on our electrical distributing systems.

REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL

In addition, considerable sums have been spent in acquiring holdings in other undertakings. The new capital which you were invited to subscribe last year has thus all found its way into remunerative employment. That is the reason for inviting you again to subscribe for further capital on terms which are intended to give you a bonus.

I regret that it was not possible to announce both dividend and capital bonus simultaneously, but through circumstances outside our control we were unable at the moment of the declaration of our final dividend to form a definite opinion as to the amount of capital which would be required to see us through the forthcoming 12 months. We accordingly did the next best thing, convoked a special meeting of the board, and, without waiting for this general meeting, made the announcement through the Press the moment your board had taken its decision. We estimate that the programme of capital expenditure of the company will leave us with a deficit at the end of this financial year of £750,000. The cash necessary could have been provided either by realising part of our home investments or by borrowing from the banks.

We came to the conclusion, however, that advantage should be taken of this situation to give our shareholders an increased share in the prosperity of the company, a share to which they are well entitled, as a large part of our present-day prosperity arises from their self-abnegation in the past in contenting themselves with a modest rate of dividend while the company accumulated reserves. We have a large number of trustee holders on our books, and the life-tenant was, I suppose, the chief sufferer during the self-abnegation period. We have tried to compensate them by an increased dividend at the same time, as we give to-day a capital bonus, which will benefit the general body of the trust. No joint-stock company can ever aspire to give complete satisfaction to both trustee and life-tenant, but we are, I think, to-day holding the scales fairly evenly.

BOARD'S NEW STOCK PROPOSALS

For the benefit of those who do not read the newspapers I will recapitulate our proposals. Proprietors will be allotted rights to apply for £300,000 of new stock at a price of £250 per £100 of stock, which will give the association the additional capital sum of £750,000 it requires. This will mean that for every £100 of either new or old stock which you possess you will be entitled to subscribe for £12 of new stock which will cost you £90 in cash. Letters of rights will reach you the day after to-morrow by the same post as the dividend warrant. You will be required to pay for each £12 of new stock, £18 upon application and a further £15 on July 1. Although by the time we receive your second instalment one-quarter of our accounting year will have gone, we intend that this new stock shall rank equally with all existing issues as if it had been in existence on April 1 last, so that it will receive its full share of any dividend or bonus which we may pay in respect of the year beginning April 1, 1930, and ending March 31, 1931. The effect of this new issue will be to raise our issued capital from £2,500,000 to £2,800,000, which will still leave us with £200,000 unissued of the new capital which you authorized in May, 1929.

ISSUE PRICE OF THE STOCK

Some of you may ask why the present issue was not combined with the previous issue which you have just subscribed and why it is being made at the price of £250 per £100 stock, whereas the price of the last issue was £200. At the time of our last issue it was impossible to foresee the full extent of our financial requirements, and I do not wish any of you to assume that this new issue represents finality. It is useless for us to ask you to subscribe unnecessarily large instalments of capital as the higher cash subscription might have the effect of inducing you to sell instead of exercising your rights as we like to see you do. It would also be bad management on our part to call up more capital than we can legitimately hope to put to work within a reasonable space of time. We therefore propose to be moderate in our calls for fresh capital and to come to you from time to time as our requirements reveal themselves.

The justification for the increased price of issue lies quite simply in the increased dividend which we are paying, and which I hope we shall be able to maintain.

INADVISABILITY OF DISTRIBUTING RESERVES

The suggestion has been made to me that our reserves are too big, and that they should be made the subject of a special distribution. I would point out that before the question of any special distribution of this kind can be contemplated, it is necessary to examine the character of the assets which are behind these reserves. The assets in question are an integral part of our undertaking, and, if the suggestion were put into effect, it would involve a curtailment of our true sphere of activity.

An alternative would be to capitalize part of our reserves, but this would not increase our earning power, and I should hesitate to recommend this course. We do not wish to stand between stockholders and their lawful heritage, but we wish to be satisfied that we are giving them a reality and not a mere semblance. (Hear, hear.) We have political difficulties confronting us, and our programme of normalization will need time for completion. It will, I estimate, be three to four years before we complete the tasks immediately before us. At the end of that time, if all goes well, the moment may be propitious for a complete reorganization of our capital, but there are already too many unhappy examples of undertakings which have put what they would euphemistically call the "rationalization" of their capital before the rationalization of their industry. The prestige of our company stands high in the City, and your board are determined to be doubly sure of their ground.

I therefore ask you to dwell in pleasurable contemplation upon our reserves (laughter) in the knowledge that our investments are valued on a conservative basis, and that our real reserves are far in excess of the figure mentioned in the balance-sheet. (Hear, hear.)

VARIATIONS IN VALUATION OF THE STOCK

I have tried to give you a true picture of our position in the hope of answering by anticipation any questions which may have formed themselves in your minds. It is difficult, however, to go further in helping you to value your undertaking. We have one or two difficult corners to turn during the next three years, concerning which the less said the better; in the meantime the valuation of our stock is subject to the wildest variations, having been during the last year as low as 198 and as high as 495.

These variations may have been disquieting to our proprietors, and have never ceased

(Continued at foot of next column)

to be a source of wonderment to me, for were our fortunes accurately represented by these fluctuations we should, indeed, have been having a stormy time, whereas the real position of the association has, during all this period, been in no way modified, and all that could in any way be postulated about us was that our position had been getting on the whole better and better. I would therefore urge our proprietors to be in no way disturbed by the variations in the price of our security, resting assured that, if any sensational change took place in our prospects, they would be the first to hear of it. (Hear, hear.)

All value is relative, and I fear I cannot attempt to guide your feet through the shifting sands of those relativities. I will only refer you to the recent words of a very great authority, the Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange: "There is no infallible formula to determine precisely what prices share issues should sell at, and any intelligent judgment on this subject demands consideration of a wide variety of different factors."

The value that any individual may assign to public utility or other undertakings may, and necessarily does, vary with his point of view; if our enterprise is looked at from the angle of a *bona fide* investor, I can safely say that in the long run he will not regret his partnership in our association. (Cheers.)

The report was adopted, other ordinary business was transacted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

PROGRESS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

RECORD TOTAL INCOME EXCEEDS £13,000,000

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

FUNDS INCREASED BY £940,934 TO £24,082,460

DIVIDEND RAISED TO 26/- PER SHARE

MR. W. R. GLAZEBROOK'S SPEECH

The NINETY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's head office, 1, Dale-street, Liverpool.

Mr. W. R. GLAZEBROOK (the chairman) presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts for 1929, said:—Gentlemen,—As the printed report and accounts have already been circulated amongst you, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

This is the first occasion on which, as chairman of the company, I have had the pleasure of presiding at our annual meeting, a position which I regard a privilege to occupy, and I am glad to be able to place before you a report which I believe you will consider satisfactory.

I regret to record the retirement from the board of direction of Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, who had been our colleague since 1898, and I would like to express on behalf of the board our deep appreciation of his valuable assistance and of the unfailing interest which he has shown in the affairs of the company during this long period.

During the year Mr. Francis D. Bartow, of New York, one of our United States directors and a member of our finance committee there, found that owing to pressure of other business he was unable to continue his association with us. We regret that circumstances deprive us of Mr. Bartow's services, which we have learnt to value highly.

We have also lost, by death, Mr. J. D. Cobbold, a director of the company at Ipswich from 1913 to 1929, previous to which he had served on the board of the Central Insurance Company. We are pleased to welcome his son, Captain J. M. Cobbold, J.P., to his father's place on the Ipswich board, and also to a seat on the London board. We are glad to have Captain Cobbold with us to-day and also Major-General Dawnay and Mr. Arthur Whitworth, members of our London board. (Cheers.)

I take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Hugh Lewis on his appointment as a member of the Overseas Trade Development Council, to the work of which I am sure his wide knowledge and experience will enable him to make a marked contribution. (Hear, hear.)

AGGREGATE RESULTS

Referring now to the results of the year, our total fire, accident, and marine premiums for the first time exceed £11,000,000, and when life premiums and aggregate interest are added, our total revenue is over £13,000,000, which also constitutes a record. (Cheers.)

The total underwriting profits from all departments amounted to £484,372, compared with £601,988 in 1928.

When it is remembered that in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and the general foreign field, fire losses generally were more numerous and more costly than usual, and that in the United States the year's results of casualty insurance were uniformly less favourable generally to the companies (and in these areas and classes of business our interests are considerable), I think you will agree that our results for the past year may be regarded as very satisfactory. In the United States fire department the improved level of 1928 has been maintained, and in our accident department at home and abroad the premiums have been increased and claims costs slightly reduced. In the marine department the percentage of profit is again satisfactory. The total interest earnings (other than interest on the life funds) have advanced during the year by £22,051 to £539,487, and our funds have increased by £940,934 to £24,082,460. I consider that we have cause to be satisfied with a year which, if not outstanding, has maintained the high average of recent years in face of difficult—sometimes arduous—conditions. (Hear, hear.)

Total expenses in the fire, accident, and marine departments amount to £4,434,685, or 39.88 per cent. of our premium income, being .13 more than the percentage for the preceding year.

SOME FINANCIAL INFLUENCES OF 1929

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to enlarge upon what has been said in other directions regarding the financial events of 1929 chiefly as they affected insurance companies. The year closed with Stock Exchange securities at appreciably lower values than those prevailing 12 months earlier, and in particular "gilt-edged" securities showed a continuous fall during the greater part of the year. This, however, did not necessitate any writing down of our securities. The major shrinkage was in the market values of our British Government securities, but a marked appreciation has taken place since our 1929 account was closed.

We are much indebted to our finance committee in the United States and to our financial secretary there, Mr. H. A. Fortington, for the manner in which they have looked after our interests. (Hear, hear.)

ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

In addition to their duties in the pursuit of satisfactory underwriting results and the extension of our business, the executive management are increasingly occupied with many problems the influence of which on underwriting and development is not perhaps at first sight apparent. The changes in form in the published accounts required by the Companies Act, 1929, have perforce occupied considerable time and thought, and in so far as these might give a clearer view of our operations and resources they would be welcomed, but we have deemed it best to publish our accounts in the comprehensive form hitherto adopted, and to give separately the less informative balance-sheet required by the Companies Act.

We have also taken considerable interest in the progress of the Road Traffic Bill, which affects one of the largest individual classes of our business—namely, motor insurance, to which I shall refer when dealing with the results of our accident department.

Another point is that legislation abroad affecting insurance business has been on the increase during the year, and assiduous attention is necessary to ensure that, while preserving the interests of the public, legislators do not, inadvertently or otherwise, injure those of the insurance companies.

WORLD-WIDE COOPERATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The time and attention devoted to matters in which insurance companies are mutually involved tend all the while to increase; their activities have become so vast and varied, embracing almost all classes of insurance and extending all over the world, that cooperative effort for the best interests of the insuring public, as well as of the companies, becomes increasingly important. When it is remembered that British offices operating abroad are to-day meeting with keen competition in practically every field of importance, the necessity for this joint action becomes more imperative. Then, too, in fields where hitherto we have not actively encountered them, we have the friendly rivalry of companies from the United States. These activities emphasize the need for the closest cooperation between companies, lest expansion, though keenly desired, should be achieved at a price which eventually proves too costly for success.

Our management is fully alive to the difficulties of the situation and exercises its utmost influence in the councils of the offices. I am satisfied that with increased cooperation between companies, while a fair share of business can be secured by each, many legitimate economies can be effected to their mutual advantage and also to the benefit of the insuring public. (Hear, hear.)

After a prolonged investigation under the authority of a Royal Commission in Canada some years ago, Mr. Justice Masten found that such cooperative effort was to the decided advantage of insurers and insured. He said: "I am of the opinion that the operations of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association have been and are to the advantage and in the interests of the public, and that such a combination tends strongly to maintain the solvency of the companies, to stabilize rates, to eliminate discrimination, and assist in controlling the expenses of carrying on the business. This conclusion accords with findings of the strongest Commissions in the United States that have considered this question."

And now, turning to our departmental figures:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire premiums at £4,846,322 are £148,223 in excess of 1928. Losses amount to £2,305,847—a ratio of 47.58 per cent. against 47.07 per cent. in 1928. After placing to reserve 40 per cent. of the increase in premiums, a profit of £260,243 is carried to profit and loss account.

With £175,000 transferred from profit and loss account, our reserves in the fire account now exceed 100 per cent. of the premium income.

Our home results are not so favourable as in the previous year, but cannot be deemed unsatisfactory in view of the conspicuous increase in the general fire wastage in Great Britain, where losses estimated at nearly £12,000,000 exceeded those for 1928 by approximately one-third. In the early months the severity of the prolonged frost doubtless led to the adoption of additional, sometimes improvised, heating arrangements, and in many cases interfered with efficient fire brigade services, while the drought experienced throughout the summer, resulting in the dry state of structures and insurable properties generally, and in a shortage of water for extinguishing fires, also had its effect.

Our home fire premiums were slightly less than in 1928. Two important factors contributed to this—namely, the fall in commodity values and a further reduction in our average fire rate of about 5 per cent. An increase in our total sums insured, however, indicates growth and expansion in our home fire connexions.

We have in the past directed the attention of our clients to the need for properly protecting their property against fire loss. Insufficient insurance in the event of fire is as disappointing to policyholders as it may be costly to them. We consider we serve our clients best when we emphasize the need for maintaining full insurance under policies which accurately describe and adequately cover the risk.

U.S.A. FIRE BUSINESS

We have again to record satisfactory results in the fire department in the United States, accompanied by an increase in premiums. This is gratifying in view of the keen competition which has been accentuated by reason of the activities of many new companies established during the past year or two, and we congratulate our United States fire manager, Mr. Harold Warner, his assistants, departmental managers and local managers, on the success of last year's operations. The Pacific Coast Department, under the management of Mr. T. H. Anderson, has again had a good year. (Cheers.)

Mr. Warner was during the year appointed United States fire manager of the Royal Insurance Company, and Mr. William Mackintosh, one of the principal officials of the "Royal" in New York, has become an assistant United States fire manager of the "Liverpool and London and Globe" in conjunction with Mr. H. T. Cartlidge and Mr. C. A. Nottingham. Mr. F. J. O'Neill and Mr. H. A. Fortington have been appointed United States Attorneys in association with Mr. Warner and Mr. A. Duncan Reid.

During the year the periodical examination of our fire business in the United States was made by the insurance department of the State of New York, covering the preceding five-year period. The examiner's report is wholly satisfactory. He refers to the manner in which the company settles its losses, saying, "The company is prompt in settlement of its claims," and "does not resort to mere technicalities on which to base refusal." These official words bear testimony to the manner in which our traditional policy is maintained, and apply equally in every sphere of our activities.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT—HOME AND GENERAL FOREIGN

In the accident department premiums at £5,870,766 are slightly more than in the previous year. The amount transferred to profit and loss account is £167,694, against £259,023 in 1928.

Our home business shows an increase in every section. This is very satisfactory in view of the present condition of trade. Progress has also been made in the general foreign field, and we record a welcome improvement in our Canadian business, contributed to by a much-needed revision of automobile premiums in the Dominion.

MOTOR CLAIMS

Reference was made from this chair last year to the increased claims cost in connexion with motor business. In the interval there has unfortunately been no improvement. Road accidents continue to increase in number, and under present conditions the extensive and necessary service which we furnish to our motoring clients is carried out practically at cost. This is probably the general experience.

The subject of compulsory motor insurance in one form or another has been prominent during the past year not only at home but in various other countries. In several Continental countries as well as in some parts of the Empire and in certain of the North American States, laws have been under consideration.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

The Road Traffic Bill now before Parliament will, if it becomes law in its present form, place owners of motor vehicles under obligation to hold a security bond or effect an insurance policy sufficient to provide reasonable compensation in respect of their liability at Common Law for personal injury caused to members of the public. This will not, however, create any noticeable expansion of insurance business, as the great majority of motorists in this country have always appreciated their responsibilities and voluntarily insured against such risks.

The effect of such an Act on motor premium rates in this country, which are already on a low basis, is doubtful, but while informed opinion considers that an increase will be required, it has been decided not to take any step unless after due experience of the operation of the Act it should be necessary to do so. The best safeguard against this eventuality is that companies will continue to be free to select their own risks. The experience in the State of Massachusetts, United States, where the companies are virtually compelled to waive their right of selection, clearly showed that the number of accidents and claims, and the amount of compensation paid and attendant litigation, greatly increased, and substantial advances in premium rates subsequently became imperative.

GLOBE INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The year 1929 was a difficult one for casualty companies generally in the United States.

The premiums of the Globe Indemnity Company of New York were slightly lower than in the previous year, which is largely accounted for by reductions in rates for several classes of casualty business. As was to be expected, there has been intensive competition from newly organized companies, to which reference was made in the chairman's speech 12 months ago. Claims have been heavier than in the previous year, particularly in the Workmen's Compensation Department. The profit for the year shows a reduction compared with 1928, and represents a percentage which is indeed moderate, but the affairs of the company are ably administered by Mr. A. Duncan Reid, and to him and to his deputies and assistants I would like to tender our cordial thanks for their efforts during the year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

In the marine department the premium income is £401,947, a decrease of £9,125 on 1928. After deducting claims and expenses, and making the usual adequate provision for outstandings and unexpired premium reserves, the underwriting profit is £33,435, or just over 8 per cent. I think Mr. Krell and Mr. Martindale deserve our congratulations on this result. (Cheers.)

The general conditions in marine underwriting have shown little change from the previous year. The rates for hull business have been slightly steadier, but

especially for the way in which as general manager of the Royal and the Globe he has entered upon his duties. He has been energetically assisted by his able lieutenants, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Williams, who in turn have received great help from Mr. Thomas, Mr. Berry, Mr. Arrowsmith, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Hay; in the accident department, Mr. Mackinnon; in the life department, the actuary, Mr. May; Mr. Krell and Mr. Martindale in the marine department. In London we have to thank Mr. Carter and Mr. Marsden, and for our financial arrangements Mr. Spence. I do not think we can thank them too greatly for all they have done.

Looking abroad, we have in the United States Mr. Warner, Mr. Reid, Mr. Fortington, and Mr. O'Neill, our attorneys. Then there are our representatives throughout the world—Canada, Australasia, India, South Africa, and everywhere else. We do thank them all most gratefully, and I have pleasure in submitting the resolution for your acceptance. (Cheers.)

SIR FREDERICK C. BOWRING, in seconding this motion, which was carried with acclamation, said:—I consider it an honour to be asked to second this resolution and I do so with the greatest possible pleasure. Mr. Parker has gone so fully into names that I think there is no necessity for me to refer to them. I endorse to the full everything which he has said. I consider we are most fortunate in our officials, from Mr. M'Connell downwards. We have a splendid staff, and unless we had that support which they so energetically give us I am sure that the immense success of this vast company would be nothing like what it is. I therefore have the greatest pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in seconding this vote of thanks. (Hear, hear.)

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPLY

Mr. ROBERT M'CONNELL (the general manager) on rising to reply met with a cordial reception and said:—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Parker, Sir Frederick Bowring, and gentlemen,—On behalf of my colleagues at the head office and myself, and the staff of the company throughout the United Kingdom, and all our various Foreign and Colonial areas, I would like to thank you for your kindly expression of appreciation and thanks. We do not always produce the results that we hope for, but as a company we have a wonderfully well-organized staff throughout the world. Speaking personally, I would like without singling out anyone specially at the head office here just to say in particular how much I owe to Mr. Simpson with regard to the carrying on of the work of this office. Mr. Simpson along with Mr. Williams are my principal colleagues, both at the Royal and here; circumstances have necessitated my leaving a good deal to Mr. Simpson with regard to Liverpool and London and Globe affairs, and I would like to pay my tribute to him for the loyal, ungrudging and unselfish help that he has given to me during the past year.

With regard to the staff as a whole, I find that there is a group of men at the head of the Liverpool and London and Globe office with whom I am very proud indeed to be associated. I won't particularize, because I would have to recite all the names if I mentioned any, but they are of tremendous value to this company. I am impressed with the happy companionable way they all work together for the common interests of the company. I am sure that the directors and shareholders who are in contact with them will know how much I am indebted to them. With regard to our representatives throughout the world, I know that this resolution means a very great deal to those who are far away. Our friends all over the world who are looking after our interests and helping to keep our end up in the face of many difficulties and trials are, I know, very gratified by a resolution of this kind. On behalf of all those to whom this resolution applies I thank you very much. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. R. ENGLAND proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding at the meeting and for his work throughout the year, which was warmly received and suitably replied to by Mr. GLAZEBROOK.

The proceedings then terminated.

LONDON AND HOLYROOD TRUST

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

INCOME AND INVESTMENT POSITION

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the London and Holyrood Trust, Limited, was held on Monday last at 4B, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Mr. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON (the chairman) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before we proceed to consider the report and accounts, I wish to convey to you the regret of Mr. Tilley, who is at present abroad, at his inability to be present to-day.

I presume you will take the report and accounts as read. There is little to add to the information given therein.

The company was incorporated on March 15, 1929, with a nominal capital of £1,500,000, divided into 150,000 shares of £10 each. These 150,000 shares were paid up in instalments, the last of which was payable on September 2, 1929. On September 30 the shares were, in accordance with the terms of the issue, converted into £900,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock and £600,000 Ordinary stock.

SATISFACTORY RESULT OF OPERATIONS

Although the accounts now before you cover the operations of the company for a period of approximately 12 months, the benefit of the invested funds is not fully reflected in the revenue received. The results, however, we regard as satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that the capital was only available for gradual investment during the period.

The figure of our gross income represents the amount actually received up to March 31, 1930, and we have not taken credit for any interest or dividends accrued, but not received, at that date.

You will observe that the directors have appropriated £4,715 15s. 10d. from revenue account in writing down preliminary expenses and have applied the profits on the realization of investments amounting to £6,329 19s. 9d. in reduction of the book cost of the investments. We feel that the writing off of preliminary expenses out of revenue has the advantage of conserving more thoroughly the resources of the company than by applying the profits on the realization of investments for this purpose.

While it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable investments, we have, since the closing of the accounts, succeeded in investing a further sum of about £100,000.

CONFIDENCE IN FURTHER SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT

We have made an estimate of the revenue we may reasonably expect to receive during the current year, and this, I am pleased to say, shows a favourable result. I do not think there is anything more I need say, except that we consider the position quite satisfactory and look forward with confidence to the further successful development of the company.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts for the period ended March 31, 1930, now before the meeting, be approved and adopted; and the dividend recommended in the report be approved and paid to the holders of Ordinary stock recorded in the register of members at the closing of the books on May 3, 1930."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, who were congratulated on the successful start made by the company and on the fact that despite the difficult conditions ruling no depreciation existed on the investments at the end of the first financial period.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS TO BE DISMANTLED

The English Steel Corporation has sold to Messrs. George Slater for dismantling, the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, where Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co. for many years carried on the manufacture of armour plates, railway material, files, and other steel products before those interests were merged into the rationalization scheme of the Corporation. The works have been idle since the completion of the scheme, and the various activities and some of the workpeople have been transferred to other works of the Corporation. The Cyclops works formerly included the head offices of Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., as well as the research and testing laboratories.

TOTALISATORS, LIMITED

HISTORY AND POSITION OF THE COMPANY

THE JULIUS MACHINE

EFFECTS OF STOCK EXCHANGE ACTION

ATTITUDE OF THE BETTING CONTROL BOARD

MAJOR CAPE'S REVIEW

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Totalisators, Limited, was held on Monday last at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

MAJOR JOHN SCARVELL CAPE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. Folliott) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Is it your pleasure that the report and accounts of the company for the year ended December 31 last should be taken as read? (Agreed.)

You will observe that the total number of Preference shares issued is 354,095. Of these 56,472 shares were issued prior to the prospectus of August, 1928, in which 400,000 were offered for subscription. Of the shares then issued 297,623 were taken up: 102,377 were left on our hands, due chiefly to the unique action of the Stock Exchange and the failure of certain allottees to fulfil their obligations. Your directors believe that had it not been for the action of the Stock Exchange the issue would have been oversubscribed.

Calls in arrear are shown as £10,595: it is considered that a large percentage, if not the whole amount, can be brought into account; at the moment the money is not required.

Loan, Lloyds Bank.—This has now been cleared off.

Directors' fees unpaid, £4,030.—Your directors have not received one penny remuneration. They have gone through a very anxious and difficult time, always indefatigable in their efforts in every direction to forward the best interest of your company, in which they are heavily concerned.

Sundry creditors, £3,150 4s.—This includes legal expenses, managing director's salary, and auditors' fees.

EXPENSES

Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet, the first four items explain themselves.

Consulting expert's fee may appear large, but your directors were of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to retain the services of the one man in Europe who had the necessary qualifications and experience of totalisators to advise and help them and (as it was thought) the Racecourse Betting Control Board in the efficient installation and working of totalisators. Many journeys at various times to and from Longchamp in order to meet the experts of the Control Board and Press correspondents are included in this amount.

Administration expenses, £2,310.—So far as we have been able to discover, some time between the years 1920 and 1922 attempts were made to work Pari-mutuels in clubs, apparently without success: but your present directors were in no way connected with the company until a number of years later.

Sundry expenses subsequent to February, 1922, £6,918.—This includes £3,150 4s., which appears on the other side of the sheet, office rents, salaries, legal expenses and such other items, and cannot be considered large in view of the period of time over which they extend.

I shall be happy to answer any questions that you wish regarding the balance-sheet to the best of my ability, but in view of the statement which I have to make I would ask you to defer these questions until the end of that statement with your consent.

ORIGIN OF THE COMPANY

You will remember that at the extraordinary general meeting held on October 28 last your directors assured you that the history and position of the company would be fully explained at the ordinary general meeting, and now, so far as lies in my power, I am going to fulfil this promise.

The company was registered as a private company in 1920, and was converted into a public company in 1922. None of the present directors was associated with the company until February or March, or later, in 1928, the main object of the company being to act as agents, to instal and operate any type of totalisator in clubs, &c., totalisators on racecourses then being considered illegal.

About March, 1928, a very simple Bill was introduced into Parliament consisting of a few lines only. It was realized that under the Bill the Jockey Club would probably be the chief authority in dealing with the installation of totalisators. Two of the present directors sought and obtained an interview with the Senior Steward of the Jockey Club, and he was asked at that interview to employ Totalisators, Limited, to instal and operate any make of machine that might be decided upon. Nothing eventuated from that meeting.

PATENTS OF JULIUS MACHINE OBTAINED

Realizing that a company such as Totalisators, Limited, without any machine at all would not have much chance of being employed, it was decided to obtain, if possible, the patent rights in this country of the best machine in existence. After careful consideration the Julius machine was found to be undoubtedly the best in use. Some of the then directors went to Paris towards the end of March, 1928, and negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the patent rights of the Julius totalisator from Automatic Totalisators, Limited, of Australia, whose representative was then in Paris, where their largest and latest machine had just been installed.

On April 11, 1928, negotiations were finally concluded, as the following copy of cable handed to one of your then directors by the vendors' agent indicates:—

"We will accept offer for rights Great Britain and Ireland £100,000, together with ½ per cent. royalty, annual minimum royalty £2,000; £10,000 to be lodged escrow upon signing contract, balance of £90,000 to be paid immediately Totalisator Bill enacted. Contract to be drawn by Farrer and Co., 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and desire same to be approved by G. A. Touche and Co., chartered accountants in London. Our solicitors telegraphing Farrer direct regarding your authority to sign. Matter must be finalized this week as we have other offers."

Five days later, on April 16, 1928, the heads of agreement with the vendor company were initialled by the respective solicitors, and some little time later £10,000 in cash was lodged in Coutts Bank, Strand, by the directors of Totalisators, Limited, in accordance with the terms of that agreement.

One of the terms of the agreement was that the purchase price should be paid over to the vendor company 14 days after the Bill before Parliament received the King's assent.

MEETING WITH LORD HAMILTON

On May 4, 1928, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (now a member of the Betting Control Board) telephoned to Lord Wodehouse, one of the then directors of Totalisators, Limited, asking him to meet him regarding the Julius machine. Lord Wodehouse arranged to meet Lord Hamilton on the following day with two of his co-directors—namely, Sir Timothy O'Brien and myself. On May 5, 1928, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell and Lord Ellesmere (the latter a then Steward of the Jockey Club and later a member of the Betting Control Board) met Lord Wodehouse, Sir Timothy O'Brien, and myself at the house of Mr. Rothschild in Park-street. At that meeting Lord Hamilton desired to know if the Totalisator Company had a contract for the purchase of the Julius machine. He was told the exact position of the contract, remarking that he was glad to hear this, as it was what he already knew to be the case.

After some discussion, I said that in my private capacity I thought there were two avenues of approach:—

(1) That the Jockey Club or the proposed Control Board should take over the contract or buy out Totalisators, Limited.

(2) That the Jockey Club or the proposed Control Board and Totalisators, Limited, should work in harmony.

DISCUSSION WITH SIR WILLIAM MCLINTOCK

Lord Hamilton (after further discussion) suggested that those present should adjourn to the City and talk the matter over with Sir William McLintock, the financial adviser to the Jockey Club. This was accordingly done. Sir William McLintock presided at this meeting and among other things stated that in his opinion if it were known that there was a company to run totalisators and make money out of it the Bill then before Parliament would be "jeopardized" and would not be passed.

I reiterated my opinion of the two avenues of approach. Sir William McLintock, after much discussion, put forward a third avenue—namely, that the directors of Totalisators, Limited, then present should use their influence with the company to stand aside as "sportsmen" and leave the field clear for his colleagues.

This suggestion did not meet with the approval of the directors present, it being pointed out that heavy expense had been incurred and that the shareholders could not be asked to lose their money in this way. Sir William McLintock replied that he thought that might be arranged, and that he would recommend the Jockey Club or the proposed Control Board to do this. I, on my part, promised to discuss the matter with the other directors and shareholders and communicate the result to Lord Hamilton.

During all this time, and indeed up to a considerably later date, the Bill before the House was having anything but an easy passage, issuing eventually in a completely different form from that originally presented to the House.

The directors of Totalisators, Limited, from April 16 onwards, had the greatest difficulty in getting into touch with the vendors' agent, and although the formal purchase agreement was ready for signature they were unable to get it signed by the vendors' agent, who kept out of the way for some reason which at that time was unknown to us.

NEW DEMAND BY THE VENDORS

Then, without any warning whatever, a new demand was made upon the company by the vendors—namely, that guarantees for a further £90,000, making £100,000 in all, should be placed in escrow with Coutts Bank. Although this was never contemplated previously, nor was it included in the heads of agreement, rather than have any friction this new demand was eventually agreed to, and on May 18 the formal agreement was signed.

It transpired later that Sir William McLintock, who was present at the meeting of May 5 just referred to, and who is now a member of the Control Board, had obtained a copy of the heads of our agreement with the vendors, had taken solicitors' and counsel's opinion on it, had gone to Paris, and there on May 12 had seen the representative of the vendor company. A cable received by the vendor company in Australia from their representative in Paris, dated May 13, 1928, a copy of which has been handed to us by the manager of the vendor company, reads as follows:—

"Our solicitors have just forwarded me your cable and advise me have notified purchasers your acceptance terms and are finalising matters (stop) Before receipt your cable McLintock at interview Paris yesterday made following proposal (stop) That sum £10,000 be paid as a deposit under an option agreement this sum would only be payable if Bill became law and our machine were not adopted (stop) If legal action was taken by Totalisators, Ltd., London, against us for breach of agreement his opinion no damage could be claimed if our machine were not adopted (stop) If our machine were adopted the liability for any damage given against us would be added to price which we would demand from statutory body the exact amount being contingent upon net results proceedings (stop) In my opinion this proposal not definite enough and does not guarantee term or full adoption our machine (stop) Personally I think very wise Board of Directors accepting terms Totalisators, Ltd., London, which I sincerely believe best our interests counsel and solicitors concur.

This visit took place within seven days of the meeting at which the directors of Totalisators, Limited, were asked to stand aside as sportsmen, indeed before it was possible to consult the shareholders on this subject.

It is a fact that some time elapsed before Lord Hamilton was asked for a meeting. This meeting was to inform him of the company's decision on the question of "standing aside as sportsmen," but it must not be forgotten that we were at this time using every endeavour to secure guarantees for the £90,000, the new demand made on us, which required our undivided attention.

MR. LLOYD'S SUGGESTION

On June 15, 1928, Mr. Cyril Lloyd was elected a director and chairman of the company. He was and is a director of Lloyds Bank and of the Great Western Railway, and was also a Member of Parliament. Mr. Lloyd considered that it might be conducive to business if a discussion with the financial representative of the Jockey Club could be arranged. On July 16 he sought and obtained an interview with Sir William McLintock. At that interview Mr. Lloyd suggested that Sir William might be willing to consider an offer from the company.

On July 19 Mr. C. E. Lloyd, the company's chairman, resigned from the board, his reason for so doing being that he was a Member of Parliament, and, as the Totalisator Bill was developing into a political affray, he thought it inadvisable to remain with the board. Lord Wodehouse resigned on July 25 for much the same reason.

On July 20 a letter was sent to Sir William McLintock offering to turn over the contract and discuss terms. On July 21 Mr. Lloyd (who, although he had resigned, offered to assist the company as far as possible), the company's solicitor and myself met Sir William McLintock, who stated that he was representing his clients, the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee. At that interview Sir William McLintock confirmed that he had obtained a copy of our original heads of agreement and taken counsel's opinion on it, had visited Paris within a few days of May 5, and had there seen the vendors' representative.

On July 23 a letter was addressed from the company to Sir William McLintock stating the figures at which the contract would be transferred, and asking for a reply within a certain time, also a covering letter was sent giving a full history of our transactions with the vendor company.

On July 30 a letter was received from Sir William McLintock acknowledging our letters, but stating that the terms suggested could not be put forward for acceptance.

On August 4, 1928, the Bill in its new and completely altered form received the Royal Assent. This meant that the company had to pay the vendors, not later than August 18, £100,000, but actually the £100,000 or guarantees for that amount accepted by the vendors' solicitors were lodged in Coutts Bank.

ACTION OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

On August 12 the prospectus of Totalisators, Limited, was advertised, and on the 13th subscription lists were opened. About midday on the 13th, without any previous warning to the company or its brokers, a notice was posted up in the Stock Exchange that dealings would not be allowed in the shares of any Totalisator Company unless the machine of that particular company had been adopted by the Control Board. This notice, the company was informed, was almost unique.

The Stock Exchange Department which deals with new issues had previous to the issue all the required documents in accordance with their regulations, including the prospectus, which set out the position very fairly with regard to the machine, stating as it did that the machine had not been approved, but that having regard to its past history the Board felt confident that it would be. No objection whatever was raised by the Stock Exchange. If, at that time, there had been, the issue would not have been proceeded with.

Your directors believe that if all the facts had been known to the Chairman of the Stock Exchange Committee this notice would never have appeared. For even Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, himself a member of the Control Board, whose associates had endeavoured to secure an option on the Julius patent rights subsequent to our having obtained that option, stated in his speech to the Jockey Club of October 30 last that your company had entered into a legitimate speculation and that there was no reflection on Totalisators, Limited.

On August 18 the directors called a meeting of the underwriters, and, after taking leading counsel's opinion, the company went to allotment on August 24.

Some days later the names of the members of the Control Board became known through the medium of the Press. On September 7, very soon after the members' names became known, an application for approval of the company's machine was forwarded, with a very full history of the company, to the Control Board. A mere formal acknowledgment from the then *pro tem.* secretary was received, stating that the application would be placed before the Board in due course and their decision forwarded. No answer has ever been received to that application.

REQUESTS BY CONTROL BOARD

On October 25, 1928, the Control Board asked the vendor company for facilities for their experts, Messrs. Chicken and Morrison, to visit and examine the Julius machine at Longchamp, which was arranged. On October 31 a request was received from the Control Board to forward terms and conditions upon which the machines could be made available for use on the racecourses in this country.

On November 6 proposals were forwarded to the Control Board, and in forwarding these it was suggested that if none of them appealed to the Board the company would be only too happy to discuss any other proposal with them, and emphasized the fact that it desired to do all in its power to help. Beyond a formal acknowledgment nothing was heard regarding these proposals.

WIRING PLANS ASKED FOR

On November 6 a request was received from the Control Board to forward for examination the wiring plans of the Longchamp installation. These were forwarded to the Control Board on that day with a letter asking that they should not leave the offices of the Board, and that they would not be copied.

On December 3, a full month later, these plans were received back, accompanied by a sheet of paper on which was typed "With the Secretary's Compliments."

On January 11, 1929, facilities were asked from the vendor company for the Chief Power Engineer of the Post Office and two assistants to visit and examine the installation at Longchamp. This visit took place on January 17. On January 24, after this inspection, the Control Board again asked for the wiring plans to be given to the Chief Power Engineer of the Post Office for examination. The plans were handed to this gentleman the next day, and it was not until the company wrote on March 22 asking for their return that they were actually returned. No communication was received from the Control Board acknowledging this assistance to their experts.

On February 12, 1929, the Control Board advertised for tenders for the installation of totalisators on racecourses in this country. The specifications, on examination by the company's technical experts, were deemed impracticable. On March 5 the company forwarded tenders for complete Julius totalisators. A covering letter was forwarded informing the Board that they were doubtless aware that under the company's contract with the vendors they were obliged to ask for a small royalty, but that doubtless this royalty could be commuted.

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO OTHER FIRMS

On April 5 information appeared in the Press that certain other firms had been awarded contracts by the Board. It transpired later that none of these contracts fully met all the conditions of the specification. On April 11 the company wrote to the Control Board offering to give any further information about the company's machine, and suggesting a conference of experts. No reply was received. On April 15 I wrote to Sir Clement Hindley asking whether he would advise as to whether the company's tender had been rejected. On April 16 the company was notified that after full consideration the Board were unable to place an order on the basis of the present tender.

On April 16 a letter was sent by hand to the chairman of the Control Board asking if the letter from the secretary of the Control Board of the 15th instant was a reply to the company's letter of the 15th instant.

ROYALTY WAIVED

On April 17 a letter was received from Sir Clement Hindley confirming the secretary's letter of the 15th instant, and adding that the Board were not prepared to consider any tender which included a percentage on the amount of turnover.

This decision on the part of the Board was cabled to the vendor company immediately, and in the course of a few days an arrangement was come to whereby the royalty clause in the agreement of sale was waived and the royalty commuted.

On April 26 last year the Control Board was officially notified that the company was then in a position to supply complete Julius machines without any question of royalty or percentage on turnover. On April 29 an official acknowledgment was received to this communication.

From the end of April, 1929, to October, 1929, every effort was made to get into touch with the Control Board, but without success. Many rumours were afloat concerning your company; amongst them it was stated that we had forestalled the Jockey Club in securing the patent rights, that we were responsible for all the criticism of the Board that appeared in the newspapers, and many other rumours of a like kind. I may say that we have never been able to trace the source from which these rumours emanated.

LORD HAMILTON'S SPEECH TO MEMBERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB

Lord Hamilton in his speech to the members of the Jockey Club, as reported in the *Racing Calendar* of November 7 last, was less than fair to Totalisators, Limited. He knew that the royalty clause in our agreement with the Australian company had been waived, and that we could supply machines without any royalty whatever, a fact communicated to the Control Board as early as April last year. He knew, or should have known, that this company had stated both in the prospectus and in our letter to the Control Board of September 7, 1928, that we were prepared to erect and/or operate machines on fair and reasonable terms, no unfair burden being placed on the public who would use the machines.

Throughout his speech he made it appear that he believed all the criticism of the Board which appeared in the Press had emanated from your directors. He failed to realize that many members of the public had had experience of totalisators in other parts of the world and could not understand why a machine which had given such universal satisfaction everywhere abroad should not be given a trial in this country.

During October, 1929, Mr. Raymond, the manager of Automatic Totalisators, Limited, of Australia, the owners of the Julius machine, arrived in England and succeeded in securing interviews with various members of the Control Board. Mr. Raymond brought with him from Australia a machine incorporating a new method of showing the investments on totalisators to the public, the mechanism being also very portable, this being the invention of Sir George Julius. Mr. Raymond interested several members of the Control Board to such an extent that they inspected the machine which he had set up in London. The Control Board finally sent their experts to examine and report on this machine, and we have no reason to believe that these reports were otherwise than entirely satisfactory.

DIRECTORS' INTERVIEW WITH THE CONTROL BOARD

On November 19, 1929, three of your directors were eventually granted an interview with the Control Board. Only five members of that Board were present. An endeavour was made to kill the rumours above referred to, which had been circulated insidiously about your company.

The chairman of the Control Board assured your directors then present that there was no bias against your company, and then asked us to give quotations for certain machines. On January 1 last these quotations were forwarded. Subsequently, at his request, further figures were given for certain portions of the machine, and from that date to this we have not received any official communication in respect of them.

You have now been told the history of the company from the time when your present directors became connected with it. The statements are perhaps bald, but we have endeavoured to give you the chief points throughout a very troubled time.

OTHER TYPES OF MACHINES

You doubtless have followed the newspaper reports of the various types of totalisators which have been set up on racecourses during the past 12 months at vast expense. You have read of the failure of the first machine at Newmarket and Hurst Park. You know that the first machine installed at Newmarket has now been discarded. This machine was similar to that erected and later discarded at Victoria Park, Sydney, and replaced by the Julius machine. You know that the one at Newbury has never been operated, and the one at Hurst Park is and has been out of order.

With regard to the new totalisator recently installed at Newmarket, our information from technical sources is in effect that it is a very open question how the delicate mechanism will stand up to its work, that it will prove satisfactory as a portable installation is open to grave doubt, or that it will function satisfactorily when dealing with a great rush of betting is highly problematical. The installation is undoubtedly very ingenious, but, being of delicate construction, is likely to require much skilled attention and maintenance. The charges for maintenance alone must be very heavy. It is evident to any engineer who has had experience of the erection of suchlike apparatus that the Julius machine would cost at least 50 per cent. less than this Newmarket machine.

ADVANTAGES OF THE JULIUS TOTALISATOR

In a comparison between the Ticket Issuers used at Newmarket and those supplied by the Julius Company, the advantage is very strongly on the side of the Julius Issuer. Information furnished is to the effect that the Newmarket Issuer could issue tickets at a very much slower rate per minute than the Julius Issuer.

The power required by the Newmarket installation was stated to be 200 h.p., whereas the horse-power required for the huge Julius installation at Longchamp, which is nearly if not more than three times the size, is approximately 120 h.p. As far as we have been able to learn from outside sources, it is a question yet to be settled whether this Newmarket type of machine will compare favourably with previous hand-operated methods used in this country.

You know that the machine of which this company owns the patent rights had a turnover through its various installation in different parts of the world of over £12,000,000 last year. Your directors know, and great numbers of the racing public know, that its robust construction, its reliability under great stresses, its portability, its ease of operation, its rapidity of action and low cost of installation, maintenance, and operation render it eminently suitable for almost every racecourse in Great Britain. It is without any question whatever far superior to any other type in existence, and we are consequently at a loss to understand why up to the present the public who go racing have been debarred from participating in its many advantages.

COST OF INSTALLATION

In order that you may know how the cost of our machine compares with other makes, it is within our knowledge that a contract has been placed for two machines to be installed, one at Ayr and one at Hamilton Park, each with indicators for 26 horses, at a price for the two machines of £145,000. We know that four Julius machines of a similar size either in the permanent or portable form can be installed for less money. Certain statements have appeared in the Press from time to time about the cost of the Julius machine, and we trust that the Press and the public will realize the significance of the figures just given.

Further reports have been insidiously circulated to the effect that the cost of the Julius machine installation at Longchamp was £250,000. This is not a fact. This huge machine, which comprises pre-race machines, power plant, and wiring with 43 indicators for win, 43 indicators for place, also five indicator boards of 43 indicators each, together with 273 ticket selling booths all electrically controlled scattered about this particularly large course, cost installed, according to the manufacturers, approximately £125,000. This is a machine which is continually having a daily turnover of more than £100,000 and issuing on an average over 600,000 tickets per diem.

We would ask you and the British racing public to compare the costs, the history, and the reliability of the Julius machine with any erected in this or any other country.

THE FUTURE

Now, as to the future, while we regret that our efforts to secure an order from the Control Board have up to the present failed, we are still not without hope that the Julius machine will sooner or later make its appearance on a racecourse in this country.

We are happy to be able to report that in other directions we have been successful in securing orders for two machines, which will show a reasonable profit to your company, not only on the sale but in their operation. These machines are being erected here, and we trust that shareholders will avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting them. We are hopeful of obtaining further orders for other installations in various parts of the country, our representative having visited many localities and created great interest in the machines.

Expenses have been reduced to the minimum consistent with the policy we have in view of securing orders for further machines in localities having large populations and so diverting betting into healthier channels.

If during the coming year we are successful in our efforts and do secure further orders, we believe we shall have a much better report to place before you at our next meeting.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and balance-sheet at December 31, 1929, be received and adopted," and I call upon Colonel Barnett to second the resolution.

COLONEL G. H. BARNETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., seconded the motion.

Following a short discussion the directors' report and balance-sheet was received and adopted with two dissentients.

Each of the retiring directors was proposed and seconded and re-elected unanimously.

Messrs. Evans, Fripp, Deed and Co. were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

PAST WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and Coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Western ..	215,000	217,000	125,000	557,000
Inc or dec. on 1929 ..	– 61,000	– 30,000	No chge.	– 91,000
L.M. & S. ..	460,000	550,700	235,300	1,246,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 216,000	– 44,000	– 32,000	– 292,000
L. & N. Eastn.	310,000	397,000	250,000	957,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 86,000	– 37,000	– 21,000	– 144,000
Southern ..	292,000	81,000	28,000	401,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 82,000	– 2,000	+ 1,000	– 83,000

RECEIPTS FOR 20 WEEKS TO MAY 17-18

('000's omitted)

Gt. Western ..	4,091	4,268	2,561	10,920
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 116	– 173	– 47	– 336
L. M. & S. ..	9,119	10,957	5,484	25,560
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 441	– 283	– 398	– 1,122
L. & N. Eastn.	6,182	8,095	5,421	19,698
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 157	– 205	– 94	– 456
Southern ..	5,595	1,508	624	7,727
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 24	– 7	– 72	– 103

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

Company	Past week	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate from Jan. 1 Inc. or Dec.
Belfast & Co. Down	£3,084	– 41	– 2,203
Gt. N. (Ireland) ..	£25,750	– 1,100	– 24,300
Gt. S. (Ireland) ..	£88,985	+ 1,061	– 25,266
Mersey	£4,439	+ 73	+ 2,840
Metropolitan	£36,300	– 1,000	+ 21,200
Undergrd. Elec. of London:—			
Comnn. Pd. Cos. ..	£306,000	+ 17,500	+ 449,700
Ldn. and Sub. Tracts. Group ..	£45,000	+ 2,900	+ 81,000

INDIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Antofag & Bolivia	£26,800	– 12,870	– 220,815 (Jan. 1)
Argen. N. Eastn.	£16,600	– 100	– 1,100
Argen. Transandine	£5,075	+ 230	– 7,484
B. A. and Pacific ..	£140,000	– 55,000	– 1,050,000
B. A. Central ..	£11,829	– 3,186	– 65,107
B. A. Gt. Southern	£228,000	– 33,000	– 702,000
B. A. Western ..	£75,000	– 25,000	– 785,000
Cent. Argentine ..	£191,000	– 98,000	– 2,091,000
Entre Rios	£20,900	– 5,300	– 141,000
Gt. Westn. of Brazil	£13,300	– 500	– 47,400 (Jan. 1)
Int. of Cent. America (May)	£173,712	– 3,598	– 31,168 (Jan. 1)
Do. (Net) ..	£91,750	+ 5,471	– 5,798
Leopoldina ..	£22,890	– 4,022	– 31,458 (Jan. 1)
Do., Terminal ..	Rs.268,000	+ 19,000	– 283,000
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin) ..	£5,380;	– 1,030	– 12,788 (Jan. 1)
S. Indian (April 26)	Rs.12,64,078	– 84,226	– 1,10,488 (April 1)
Salvador	£2,283	– 1,976	– 25,078

‡ Exchange calculated at 1,033 P. Piastres to £ (against 999).

LA GUAIRA HARBOUR CORPORATION

LARGER TONNAGE HANDLED

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AT THE PORT

MR. BROUGHTON'S REPORT

BORROWING POWERS INCREASED

MR. JOHN G. B. STONE'S STATEMENT

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the La Guaira Harbour Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. JOHN G. B. STONE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. J. Summers) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The directors' report and balance-sheet have been in your hands for some days, and I presume you will take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting I have to express our deep regret at the loss we have sustained by the death of Colonel Lowther, which took place in June last. Colonel Lowther was on the board from April 12, 1916, up to the time of his death. He was the son of Captain F. W. Lowther, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Punchard, McTaggart Lowther and Co., the contractors who constructed the harbour.

I have also to record that Mr. H. H. Broughton and Sir Thomas J. Strangman have accepted invitations to join the board, and that Sir Henry H. D. Beaumont, whose period of office expires to-day, does not seek re-election. Mr. Broughton, who is a consulting engineer, brings technical knowledge, and Sir Thomas Strangman legal, business, and financial experience. These appointments, which we will ask you to confirm, will materially strengthen the board. In the result the number of directors will be the same as it was when we last met.

THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

Dealing now with the revenue account, the profit of £71,344 compares with £64,876 for 1928. Adding sundry receipts and income-tax adjustment, the total for the year amounts to £71,862. This, after providing for interest on the First Debenture stock and Second Mortgage stocks A and B, and interest on loans, leaves a surplus of £11,653. We propose to add this surplus to the amount of £23,511, the balance of net revenue from 1926, to 1928, making a total of £35,164 to be held, in effect, in suspense.

The gross receipts are higher by £23,413 and working expenses are higher by £16,944. Of the latter amount £4,221 is accounted for by:—

Depreciation of plant ..	£2,650
Reserve for bad debts ..	423
Bad debt written off ..	299
Special mission to La Guaira	849
	£4,221

These items do not appear in the accounts for 1928.

You will notice from the general manager's report the total tonnage handled was 262,529, against 245,272 for 1928, an increase of 17,257 tons. It is satisfactory to find that the first three months of the current year show increases over the corresponding months of last year.

Some slight improvements to the port have cost £2,606, and we have additions to plant £1,680. Debtors in La Guaira have during the year under review been considerably reduced, and every effort is being made to get in all outstanding dues. In the interests of employees a doctor is being engaged in La Guaira.

MR. BROUGHTON'S REPORT ON THE PORT

At the request of the board, Mr. H. H. Broughton went out to La Guaira in December last and remained there until February, with a view to report generally upon the port and particularly in regard to its improvement. He will at a later stage give you the result of his impressions. Shortly stated, they amount to this.

The undertaking is of considerable value. The breakwater, which is the main feature of the harbour, is not merely of admirable design and construction, but is in excellent condition. Each year of its life has added to its strength and value, owing to sand being washed up by the action of the sea along its length on the outer side. Not only are the physical assets of great value, but the trade of the port is, as I have mentioned, on the increase.

In regard to improvements, Mr. Broughton has advised us to recondition and extend the present facilities for ocean-going steamers and to develop the south side of the harbour, which at present consists of vacant seashore. The reconditioning and extension which he advocates consist of the reconstruction of the jetties so that their effective length will be 1,309ft., as against the present total of 735ft.; the construction of three railway tracks along the entire length in place of one track, and the construction of railway sidings to permit of a more speedy and more economical handling of the trucks.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH SHORE

The development of the south shore which he advises consists of the reclamation of nine acres of seashore, the construction of a quay capable of accommodating three large steamers, with three large transit sheds and railway tracks running its full length.

The capital outlay involved in the construction of the works recommended should be less than £300,000, and the time in which they could be carried out should not exceed two years. The economies in working resulting from them should, in the opinion of our consulting engineers, amount, on the basis of an annual tonnage of 250,000, to at least £37,500 a year.

The board have been considering the question of improving the facilities of the port for some time past. They agree generally with the schemes advocated by Mr. Broughton.

They consider, moreover, that, with the continuous increases in traffic of the past few years and the improved financial position of the company, an opportune time has now arrived for undertaking schemes of this nature.

It is for this reason that an extraordinary general meeting has been convened for to-day for the passing of a resolution to permit of further borr

LONDON & MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL ASSETS OVER £10,200,000

CONTINUED PROGRESS

PROFIT ALLOCATION TO HOLDERS OF INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

ORDINARY BRANCH BONUS OF £2 4s. PER CENT.

MR. WALTER H. BROWN ON THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the London and Manchester Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the chief offices, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

Mr. WALTER H. BROWN (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. H. Dawes) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors to the shareholders,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Am I correct in assuming that it is your pleasure that the directors' report and the statement of accounts be taken as read? (Agreed.)

MORTALITY EXPERIENCE

You will remember that when I had the privilege of addressing you in May of last year I referred to some of the effects upon the company of the influenza epidemic and then expressed the opinion that it appeared to me to be unlikely that we should experience during the year we are now reviewing another such serious visitation. Fortunately, that opinion has proved to be correct, and we are, therefore, able to see in the accounts the effect of the improved experience. Mortality rates of industrial assurance business should follow pretty closely the Registrar-General's figures for the whole population, and, whilst this is the case with us, it will be of interest to you to know that during the last few years, and especially so in the latest year, the national rates of mortality have been rising appreciably at old ages and heavily at extreme old ages.

With this development in mind, our activities have recently been concentrated on getting business on the younger lives. This has already had a favourable reflection on the potential duration of our industrial debit, and will, of course, have a greater influence as time passes. At the beginning of life we have to contend with the lower birth rate, which reduces the possible new infantile business, although I may add that in this connexion we offer the most attractive terms for the assurance of infants. The vital statistics of the nation are of great importance to us, and I am of opinion that the effects of the Great War will still be felt for some years to come by reason of the earlier breakdown in health, not only of those who suffered the strain and privations of the battlefield, but also by those who suffered the shocks and anxieties at home, compared with the old-age survivors of a generation ago. Notwithstanding that nearly 12 years have elapsed since the War ended, this country is still paying very heavily for it, and in many ways other than in money.

PROGRESS IN THE ORDINARY BRANCH

Referring now to the revenue accounts, you will have noticed that the premium income of the ordinary branch reached the sum of practically £850,000, an increase of getting on for £90,000 therein having been made during the year. This increase is a little smaller than that made in the previous year, chiefly because the single premium assurances granted were less than in the year before. It is, though, only right for me to add that not one of these single premium assurances was effected simply for the object of securing tax relief. In short, they have all been genuine single premium assurances. And it is worthy of note that the new sums assured under policies granted during the year reached the total of £2,877,775 (a record), which compares with £2,587,344 in the year previous. The evidences of progress will be apparent to you, and will illustrate that we have a really live organization. The mortality experience of the year is again well within actuarial expectation. The average sum assured shows a gradually increasing tendency, which is a further good feature. The net interest yield upon the fund of this branch was £5 8s. 2d. per cent. This prolonged continuation of a net yield of over 5½ per cent. is, I believe, unequalled by any of our competitors, and affords the most excellent prospect as regards bonuses to with-profit policyholders, the valuation being made on a 3 per cent. basis, and in all other respects resting on the strongest foundations.

I ought again to remind you that the "London and Manchester" has never failed to allot a bonus, not even during and after the Great War; very few offices stand with us in this category. The directors propose that the substantial reversionary bonus of £2 4s. per cent. on the sums assured be declared in respect of the year under review in regard to with-profit policies in the ordinary branch in force on March 24, 1930, and which are still subsisting. The cost of such bonus will be £185,079. I respectfully suggest again this year that every shareholder should bear in mind the attractive features of our ordinary branch.

INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS AND THE PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME

Turning now to the industrial branch, you will have seen that the premium income exceeds £1,500,000, the increase therein during the year being £50,000. We have voluntarily incurred greater expense during the year through the acquisition of a larger amount of new business than has been obtained in any 12 months for some years past. On the other hand, we have involuntarily been saddled with increased administrative burdens with their incidental expenditure in consequence of the operations of the Industrial Assurance Acts, 1923-1929.

Two years ago we introduced a scheme of profit-sharing in the industrial branch, and this time we propose that a considerable share of the profits of the branch for the past year be allocated to policyholders in that branch, although there has been no contractual obligation incurred on our behalf to give any bonuses or profits whatever. Our sole desire is to add lustre to the business of industrial assurance and to prove to uninformed or prejudiced critics that the liberal conduct of industrial assurance shareholders excels that of any other great business enterprise in this country. The beneficial effects of this voluntary distribution of profits will be cumulative and will tend to confound the advocates of the nationalization of the business.

"UNFOUNDED CRITICISM"

As promoters of national thrift and producers of capital for industry and for numerous Government loans the offices transacting industrial life assurance business stand supreme, yet we have for many years been harassed by legislation with its uncertainty of interpretation and attendant expense, instead of there having been bestowed upon us the credit which, to my thinking, our endeavours entitle us to, for I tell you candidly that I do not know of any business which has been subjected to more unfounded and destructive criticism and yet which has been administered with considerable enterprise, vision, and success than the business about which I have just been speaking. It is sincerely to be hoped that we shall now be permitted to carry on the good work of industrial assurance without further legislative interference.

Seeing that every policy issued since January 1, 1924, contains a printed invitation to refer any difficulty or inquiry to the Industrial Assurance Commissioner at little or no cost, and that certain journals and organizations often make a business of inviting criticisms of industrial assurance, more with regard to sensation than fact, I think you will agree that the fewness of disputes, provided by some statistics which I will now give you, is proof of the high standard by which this company conducts its business.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS AND FREE POLICIES

During the year the company has paid industrial branch claims on death in respect of 53,000 policies, on survivance of the endowment term in respect of 7,000 policies, on surrender for their cash values in respect of 24,000, and has issued 10,000 free policies to persons who discontinued their premiums for various reasons other than participation in the profit-sharing scheme. Also, I may remark that in the course of the year we paid death claims in respect of 1,700 policies which had only been issued during the same office year, and which, on the average, had therefore been in force but six months. Further, 3,100 of the death claims paid during the year arose on policies taken out in the immediately preceding year. All these 4,800 claims were on lives which we believed to have been in good health on joining, and the unexpected speed with which death overtook them affords a striking example of the value of insurance. I invite you to contrast the figures I have just quoted with the fact that in only 10 cases was any dispute heard before the Commissioner. Some of these disputes were allowed by us to be settled by the Commissioner as our simplest way of getting a discharge or of obtaining an independent opinion upon what may be legally termed the facts of the case.

FIRE AND GENERAL BRANCH

At the end of the fourth year's operations in the fire and general branch the premium income of that branch reached the sum of £40,000. A profit of £2,500 has again been carried to profit and loss account in respect of the year.

The year's total premium income in all branches amounted to £2,413,857, an increase of £147,772 over the corresponding figure of the previous year.

The total income from all sources reached the sum of £2,943,332 for the year, exceeding the total income of the year before by well over £200,000.

It will, I am sure, be pleasing to you to see that interest, dividends, and rents exceeded £500,000 in the year under review.

The total assets were increased by over £1,100,000 in the course of the year and amounted to £10,238,142. This increase was the largest in the company's history. As regards the investment of this considerable increase, I assure you that there has been in evidence during the whole of the year in this important matter the same degree of carefulness as I have reason to believe has been attributed to us in the past.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

As you are aware, this company is associated with the National Amalgamated Approved Society in the administration of National Health Insurance—a work of great national importance—and during the past year the total number of payments made by the company's representatives to insured persons, including maternity benefit claims, was 316,727, representing, approximately, £200,000 in money; and more than 13,000 new members were admitted in the course of the year. These figures will convey to you some idea of the amount of work and time which are being devoted by our staff to the interests and welfare of national health. Taken altogether, the industrial assurance offices of this country are indeed carrying out a great work, the good and importance of which are not, it would seem, properly recognized in anything like a general sense.

Not because it is following precedent, but because it is something that I could not possibly be guilty of overlooking, I have much pleasure in sincerely thanking every one, irrespective of position, who by his or her efforts has assisted in the achievement of the results which have been put before you. We have many representatives who are always happy to give of their utmost to the company in loyalty and endeavour, and this is a fact which the directors remember with pardonable pride.

I think I have covered all the material ground of the year's operations and now beg to move: "That the report of the directors, together with the audited accounts for the financial year ended March 24, 1930, be received, approved, and adopted."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. F. WOODWARD and carried unanimously.

The proposed dividend was approved, the retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

THE NEW AND INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the United British Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the head offices of the company, 1, 2, and 3, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

Mr. A. W. WAMSLEY, F.C.I.I. (chairman and managing director), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Norman Temple) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the accounts covered the first period of the new and independent management of the company. To some extent, therefore, they might regard 1929 as a year of transition, as the new conditions had necessarily involved changes in the organization, from which he hoped they would shortly reap full benefit. This year they did not show any account in respect of life assurance or capital redemption business. The necessary formalities following the sanction of the Court to transfer this business to Royal Exchange Assurance were completed during the year, and he was happy to state that, after being relieved of all liability in connexion with the life assurance business and capital redemption account, they retained the substantial sum of £19,867, which had been transferred to profit and loss account.

MARINE DEPARTMENT CLOSED

Although the marine department was closed last year, some income was shown in the accounts for marine premiums. He would, therefore, make it quite clear that no new business had been written for this department during the present year. The income of £17,000 related to risks dated prior to January 1, 1929, and it was quite possible that they would continue to receive small sums during the present year.

He did not propose to enlarge on the adverse world-wide conditions which had operated against successful results in the fire insurance account. Unfortunately they had shared in the general unfavourable experience and found it necessary to transfer nearly £12,000 from profit and loss to this account.

The personal accident and employers' liability account both showed satisfactory results, and this year the interest formerly credited to the latter account had been included in general interest earnings. Both departments enabled them to make a transfer to the profit and loss account.

INCREASE IN MOTOR AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The motor and general insurance account, which in premium volume was their largest account, showed a net income of over £290,000, and an increase of £157,000 over last year. This increase was largely due to the business received from the United States branch. So far as their experience on motor business was concerned, claim payments continued to be high, and at existing rates of premium he was not very sanguine that this class of business could do any more than pay its way.

The profit and loss account showed that net interest earnings were approximately £30,000, being £7,000 in excess of the Preference dividend. The balance of this account carried forward was £34,639, being some £10,000 in excess of last year's figure. The balance-sheet again disclosed a strong financial position.

SATISFACTORY UNITED STATES BUSINESS

The arrangements made with the General Reinsurance Corporation of New York had resulted in the company receiving a substantial volume of income of a desirable class, and if the current claims experience continued this business should develop a satisfactory percentage of profit. He felt sure that in their United States business they had an influential and a valuable organization.

He desired to refer to some changes they had made in Canada. They had found it more convenient to remove their chief office from Toronto to Montreal, and he had to announce that the following gentlemen had consented to act as local directors for the company:—Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E. (chairman), Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., the Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C., Mr. James A. Richardson, Vicomte R. de Roumefort, and Colonel B. A. Weston. The company were to be congratulated on securing the services of these gentlemen, whose names, as the shareholders were aware, stood very high throughout Canada.

Mr. E. CASSELTON ELLIOTT, F.S.A.A., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors, Major R. L. Benson, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., and Mr. Robert Connew, were re-elected.

VAL DE TRAVERS ASPHALTE PAVING

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR'S OPERATIONS

ROAD PAVING CONTRACTS

IMPORTANCE OF FIRST-QUALITY MATERIAL

MR. JAMES SCOTT'S VIEWS

The SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of members of the Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. JAMES A. SCOTT, F.C.A. (chairman of the company), presided.

Mr. CHAS. W. WOOD (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditor,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting I must refer to the recent death of Mr. Walter T. Faldo. He was appointed to this board on January 1, 1928, at which date this company acquired the business of Thomas Faldo and Co., Limited. His technical knowledge of the business was such that his passing away was not only a grievous loss to this company, but to the asphalte trade as a whole.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

I presume you will, as in the past, take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.) I have much pleasure in presenting to you the accounts for the year 1929. After making the following appropriations—depreciation and cost of maintaining plant and machinery in England, £9,426 12s. 2d.; written off mining property, £3,000; general reserve, £5,000; and depreciation and cost of repairing buildings in England, £309 8s. 2d.—the net profits of the year are £43,007 5s., which, with the sum brought forward, £22,741 19s. 1d., amounts to £65,749 4s. 1d.

From the above has to be deducted the interest on Debenture stock, amounting to £6,900. An interim dividend of 6d. a share, less income-tax, was paid in November last; a further dividend of 1s. 6d. a share, less income-tax, making 2s. a share, or 10 per cent., less income-tax, is now recommended. This will leave a balance to be carried forward of £21,798 4s. 1d.

The accounts are presented to you to-day in a slightly different form owing to the passing of the recent Companies Act, but the changes are small.

AN EGYPTIAN COMPANY

We have formed a company in Egypt which has taken over all our assets in that country, and has also acquired the business of a road construction company there. We hold 60 per cent. of the capital, and our manager, Mr. J. P. Mitchell, has been appointed managing director of that company. The accounts for 1929 have not yet reached us, but we look forward to good results from that quarter through this extension of our activities. The formation of this company explains several variations in amounts of our assets shown on the balance-sheet. To this cause is largely due the reduction in the figures for freehold property, plant, and machinery, and debtors, and, so far as stock-in-trade is concerned, the reduction is due to the same fact and also to our keeping a smaller stock in Sicily.

With regard to our subsidiary companies, we have again received dividends of 7½ per cent. or more from those companies which paid that amount in the previous year. We have not yet received a dividend from our new Egyptian company, which, as I have just told you, was formed last year, and we have not received a dividend from our French company because we have considered it advisable to leave the profit which has been earned in the possession of that company as additional working capital.

KEEN COMPETITION

I repeat with more emphasis than ever what I have said before about the competition in the asphalte and road-paving industries. Contracts and orders are in very many cases given to the lowest tenderer, irrespective of quality. In view of the large amount of capital invested in the road-paving businesses all over the country, those businesses find it necessary, in order to make use of their plant and to keep their men employed, to tender for work at uncommercial prices, which show very little profit. As all road-paving contracts contain a maintenance clause, it seems to us essential that one of the most important elements in the granting of a contract should be consideration of the financial stability of the contractor.

The importance of only first-quality material being used on roads is emphasized by the enormous increase in road motor traffic, which increases daily and will continue to increase. The following figures are very illuminating on this point.

The number of motor-vehicles licensed has grown from 873,700 in 1921 to 2,036,000 in 1928. The estimated tonnage passing Hyde Park Corner in 12 hours has risen from 115,000 tons in 1922 to 166,000 tons in 1928, an increase of about 45 per cent. The daily tonnage on the London-Bath road at Chiswick has risen from 31,329 tons in 1925 to 48,672 tons in 1928, an increase of 36 per cent. in the three years.

So long as this tendency for cheapness exists, companies in businesses such as ours will have to proceed very carefully and wait for better trade returns from the Board of Trade. That time will come, but the trade returns for last month are not very helpful, being the worst since 1921. In fact the leading article in one newspaper said that the best thing the ordinary man could do was to forget them.

SUPREMACY OF ASPHALTE

The problem of the compressed asphalte roads in big cities was solved very many years ago by this and other asphalte companies, and such roads still retain their supremacy. The problem, however, of the paving of the new arterial and other extensive roads all over the country is one which is being explored continuously from the laboratory as well as from the practical point of view by road contractors in general.

Many experiments have been made and many roads have been laid in various classes of material and with varying success. There have been many failures; there are many roads which seem fairly satisfactory up to the present, but time alone will prove their capability or otherwise of withstanding modern traffic conditions.

We still read articles occasionally in the Press on the question of "slippery roads." Under the present conditions of heavy and fast-moving traffic any road paving must inevitably acquire a more smoothened surface in course of time—I am not referring to that class of road which will inevitably become a series of potholes—but this smoothness would cause no difficulty if the highways were free of the road racers and if there were a speed limit compatible with safety.

It is with much pleasure that I put on record the appreciation by your directors of the excellent work done by all members of our staff, whose energies are always devoted to the best interests of the company and to whom the results of our past year are so largely due. I now have much pleasure in moving:—"That the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted and that a final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, less income-tax, making 2s. per share, or 10 per cent., less income-tax, for the year 1929, be declared, payable on May 31 next."

Mr. J. R. CROCKATT seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Messrs. John Richard Crockatt and St. John Edward Montagu, were re-elected; and the auditor, Mr. Wilfrid Mills, chartered accountant, was reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS TO STAFF AND EMPLOYEES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. F. O'BRIEN, in proposing a vote of thanks to the staff and employees of the company, said that Val de Travers had always done well. The staff, of course, were responsible for the organization and administration of the company, but the employees also were skilled in their work. He would like to suggest—and he would like to emphasize that point—that it would be a good thing if facilities were given to the employees to obtain, if they wished, shares in the company. He would be very pleased to see, both in their company and in other companies, that the men who wished to become part proprietors in their own business should have an opportunity of doing so. It took them really out of the ranks of the ordinary employees and made them more or less part proprietors of the company for which they worked. That was the only way, as far as he could see, of really advancing the working man.

Their company had for many years paid steady dividends, and the present growth of towns and roads and everything else seemed to offer a most wonderful prospect and, with the great good will the company had been able to obtain, gave it a wonderful opportunity for progressing, were it not for the competition which had been referred to. That, again, he hoped, could be overcome.

TRIBUTE TO THE BOARD

Mr. GILBERT VARLEY, in seconding the resolution, said that he would like to include the chairman and directors in that vote of thanks. The report they had heard was, in his opinion, an excellent one, considering the difficulties that existed in the asphalte business. There was one difficulty the chairman had not mentioned, and that was the fact that they had to work against the weather.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment on behalf of the directors, said that he appreciated very much what had been said about the directors, and he was especially glad that the employees had been included.

Mr. WOOD (the secretary) acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the staff and employees, who, he said, were continually working harmoniously hand in hand. He was sure the whole of the staff and the employees, from the top to the bottom, were doing their very best in the interests of the company, and the shareholders might rest assured that they would very much appreciate the recognition that day of their efforts during the past year.

The proceedings then terminated.

POWER INVESTMENT CORPORATION

INCREASE IN PROFITS

VALUATION OF THE SECURITIES

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Power Investment Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at 41, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Mr. RONALD OLAF HAMBRO (the chairman of the corporation) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. E. Bendixson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—You will recall that at our last meeting I warned you that times were looking less favourable for finance companies such as ours, and events have proved that the warning was justified. I did not mean that I was not confident of our ability to make money, and even this year our profits show a satisfactory increase, but I foresaw the considerable fluctuations in prices which, as you will see from the valuations of our investments, have in fact taken place. On the other hand, at to-day's valuation this depreciation is less, and, in any case, our experience during last year was in common with all investment companies, and, although we were able to foresee the fall in American prices and liquidate the major portion of our American holdings, we have suffered considerably from the ruling prices of artificial silk shares, of which we are holding a fairly large quantity. These, however, are confined to the largest German and Italian companies, and we are confident that the prices at which they are quoted are well below their intrinsic value.

In comparing ourselves with other investment companies I should like to mention that the description of our annual meeting as the tenth annual meeting is misleading. We are actually a new company and this is only the second annual meeting since we took over the shell of another company, and, therefore, we have not yet had time to build up reserves comparable to those shown by the older companies. In fact, as much as 93 per cent. of the present issued capital has been subscribed in the last three years, and the company has only been working with its present capital since November, 1928.

INVESTMENT POSITION AND DIVIDENDS

With regard to the items of the balance-sheet, our investments are composed of 39.79 per cent. in high-class bonds, 8.03 per cent. in preference shares, and the remaining 52.58 per cent. in Ordinary share holdings, of which the only large single group is the artificial silk holding to which I have already referred.

Although we are confident that in the long run the valuation of our investments will show an improvement, in view of the present depreciation we feel that the only wise policy to pursue to-day is to strengthen our position. You will see, therefore, that we propose, out of the balance of £60,530 available after paying the Preference dividend, to restrict the dividend on the Ordinary stock to 5 per cent. less income-tax, or the same as last year, which will take £20,785, and to carry forward the balance of £39,745 to next year.

Turning to the accounts which are before you, I do not think that there is much that I need comment on, but I should like to say a word on the subject of the item of £449,222 representing bank loans. You will, no doubt, have noticed that this item is considerably larger than at the corresponding period last year. But since that date the whole course of money rates has changed, and with the low rates now ruling we felt it was an opportunity of which the company should take advantage, and which is to-day paying us well.

I should again like to point out in connexion with the note on the balance-sheet that of the total of £1,573,872 invested the unquoted securities mentioned as being at directors' valuation total £279,656, of which £156,148 is in secured loans and bonds, £40,995 in Preference shares, and the comparatively small amount of £82,513 is in Ordinary shares.

The CHAIRMAN, having replied to questions, moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the proposed dividends.

The RT. HON. LORD GLENCONNER seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Mr. R. O. Hambro, the Rt. Hon. Lord Glenconner, and Mr. E. H. Lever) having been re-elected and the auditors (Messrs. George A. Touche and Co.) re-appointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, May 21.—At the wool sale held here to-day 7,400 bales were offered. There were some very attractive wools, but the general selection was moderate. Competition was wider and still keen, and prices were unchanged.

SYDNEY, May 21.—At to-day's wool sale 9,577 bales were offered, of which 9,153 were sold; private sales consisted of 1,143 bales. There was a good selection, and the market was very firm at the best rates of the week. Very keen demand from France was noted for wools showing quality, Japan was very active in medium quality, well-grown descriptions, and fair support was given by Bradford. Comebacks and crossbreds were firm at the recent rates. Greasy merinos fetched up to 21¼d., comebacks 15d., and crossbreds 13¼d.—*Reuter.*

MINING AND OIL NEWS

KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS.—The directors are preparing a statement on the subject of the offer made to the shareholders by the Billiton Tin Company, which is expected to be in the shareholders' hands by the end of this week. Particulars of the offer were given in our issue of May 20.

AMPTON MINE.—Mr. W. A. Quince, who was inspecting the mine on behalf of interested parties, and Messrs. Brooks and Guiszotti (two employees) have lost their lives in an attempt to rescue the chief surveyor who had been gassed. Mr. Quince was until quite recently manager of the Sub Nigel Mine.

WILUNA GOLD MINES.—Progress Report for April.—Southern Lance.—New Main Hauling Shaft.—This shaft was sunk a further 44ft. to a total depth of 684ft. East Lode.—Sub-level drives at 2050ft. and 2040ft. advanced a total of 240ft., of which 245ft. were in ore averaging £2 2s. per ton over drive width of 4ft. 2050ft. Level.—Haulage way completed for an additional 137ft. South Junction.—Rise was advanced 67ft., 625ft. Sub-level.—Crosscut at this elevation from winze sunk from 450ft. level at 1090ft. South exposed ore averaging £1 12s. per ton over width of 19ft. This winze has been sunk a further 70ft. in ore averaging £1 8s. per ton over winze width of 4ft. WEST LODE.—290ft. level.—Winze 74ft. North sunk 8ft. in ore averaging £1 13s. per ton over winze. 450ft. Level.—Crosscut from main shaft at this level advanced 83ft.

TITOS MINING AND FINANCE CORPORATION.—The first trial run of the new treatment plant at the sulphur mines in Spain has been successfully made. Minor adjustments necessary for continuous operation are being made.

CONSOLIDATED TIN SMELTERS.—At the statutory meeting held yesterday, the chairman reported that all the shareholders of Messrs. Williams Harvey and Co. have accepting the offer to exchange their shares. Those of the Penpoll Tin Smelting Company have accepted. With regard to the Cornish Tin Smelting Company, slightly under 10% per cent. of the shareholders have exchanged. Shareholders holding 92 per cent. of the issued share capital of Eastern Smelting Company have accepted the offer. Owing to many of the shareholders in that company being scattered in remote parts of the world, their replies have not yet been received. The position, however, that is necessary condition has been fulfilled, i.e., that the holders of 90 per cent. of all classes of shares in each of the amalgamating companies should agree to exchange their shares.

SERVICE PETROLEUM.—The production from the wells at Gura-Ocnitzel, Cepturi and Moreni for week ended May 18 was 5,372 tons (37,604 barrels).

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	—	June 3	June 24
Pay-day	To-day	June 5	June 26

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	55¼ 55½	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4%	88¼ 88⅝	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	102 102⅛	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	101⅛ 102	+⅛
91⅛ 82½	Vdg. Loan, 4%	90⅜ 90⅝	+⅜
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	94¼ 94⅜	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	94¼ 94⅜	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	78⅜ 78⅝	+⅜
100 93	Do., 4%	99 99⅜	+⅛
	Do., 5%	102⅝ 102⅞	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas., 5%, '33-35	102½ 102⅝	+⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½%, '30-32	101 101¼	+⅛
98⅛₂₂ 94⅞	Do., 4½%, '32-34	101⅜ 101⅝	+⅛
97⅞ 93⅞	Do., 4%, '31-33	101 101¼	-1
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	58½ 59½	+¼
66 60¼	Do., 3%	64 65	+⅛
65⅝₁₆ 60	Local Loans, 3%	64¼ 65	+¼
84⅝ 80	Tr'sual 3%, '23-53	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	249 252	..
82⅝ 77¼	Egyptian, 7%	81 83	..
71¼ 60	India, 5½%	61½ 62½	+½
60⅛ 50½	Do., 5%	52⅜ 53½	+½
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	44 46	..
101⅝ 98	Do., 5½%	100⅝ 101	+¼
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4%, '50-55	83 84	+1
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½%	106¼ 107¼	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	63 64	..
76¼ 70	Met. Dist., 4%	74¾ 76¾	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101 102	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	105 106	+1
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 66½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A"	64¼ 65¾	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	85¾ 86¾	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	70 71	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%, "A"	61¼ 62¼	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4%, "B"	80½ 81½	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4½%	96¼ 97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6%, '31-41	99¼ 99⅝	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5%, '45-75	93¼ 93¾	-⅛
91⅝ 86¼	Can., 4%, '40-60	90½ 91	..
93⅝ 86⅞	Do., 3½%, '30-50	85¾ 86¼	..
95¼ 91¹¹⁄₁₆	Cape, 4%, '16-36	94½ 95	+⅛
82⅜ 78¾	Do., 3½%, '29-49	82¾ 83¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3%, '33-43	82¼ 82¾	..
113¼ 108½	G.Col., 6%, '45-70	109½ 110	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5%, '46-58	101½ 102	..
85⅛ 81⅛	N.S.W., 3½%, '34-44	85⅛ 85½	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3%, '29-49	76½ 77	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 3%, '35	84¾ 85¼	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½%, '30-50	69¾ 70¼	..
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4%, 1933	94 94½	..
99⅛ 93¼	Do., 4%, '45-65	99 99½	..
102 92	Do., 5%, '47-57	92¼ 92⅝	-1
104 98¼	N.Zeal., 5%, '46	101¾ 102¼	+¼
97⅝ 91⅜	Do., 4½%, '45	95½ 95	+¼
89⅛ 82½	Do., 4%, '43-63	85½ 86	..
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½%, '40	89 89½	..
80⅝ ..	Do., 3%, 1945	79½ 80	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5%, '47-57	102½ 103	..
100 89	Qld., 5%, '40-60	85¾ 87¼	..
84 73¼	Do., 4%, '30-50	74¾ 75¼	..
104¼ 98⅝	S. Af., 5%, '45-75	101¼ 101¾	..
90 81½	Do., 4%, '43-63	86 86½	..
99⅝ 89	S.A.'st., 5%, '45-75	88½ 89	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5%, '34-49	101¼ 101⅝	..
85⅛ 79½	Tas'a., 3½%, 1940	82 82½	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5%, '45-75	88½ 89	..
97⅛ 90	Do., 3½%, '29-49	89¾ 90¼	-¼
99⅝ 91	W.Aus., 5%, '45-75	88½ 89	..
90⅛ 86	Do., 3½%, '20-35	87½ 88	..
81¾ 72	Do., 4%, '42-62	73 73½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices May 19	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¾ ..	Arg., 4% Rescision	87 88	..
83½ ..	Do., 4%, 1900	83 84	..
93½ ..	Do., Port Cap., 5%	93 94	..
103¾ ..	Austrian, 6%	103½ 104½	..
109½ ..	Belgian, 7%	109 110	..
94½ ..	Berlin (City of), 6%	94¼ 95¼	..
51¼ ..	Brazil, 4%, 1889	52½ 53½	+½
61 ..	Do., 4% Rescision	62½ 63½	+½
64 ..	Do., 5%, 1913	65 66	+½
76½ ..	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	76¾ 77½	..
85¾ ..	Do., 6½%, 1927	87 88	+½
59 ..	Buenos Aires, 3½%	58½ 59½	..
83 ..	Bulgaria, 7%	82 84	..
96¼ ..	Chile, 6%, 1926	95½ 96½	..
91 ..	Do., 5%, 1911	90 92	..
107¾ ..	Do., 7½%, 1922	107 109	..
97¾ ..	Chinese, 5%, 1896	97½ 98½	+¼
82½ ..	Do., 4½%, 1898	82 83	..
46 ..	Do., 5%, 1912	45½ 46½	+½
63¾ ..	Do., 5%, 1913	63½ 64½	..
63 ..	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	62 64	..
26 ..	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 28	..
30 ..	Do., Hukuang, 5%	29 32	..
109½ ..	Czechoslovaks., 8%	109½ 110½	+½
77¼ ..	Egyptian Unified	76½ 77½	-½
20½ ..	French, 5%	20½ 20⅝	..
20⅛ ..	Do., 4%	19¾ 20¼	..
103½ ..	Midl., 6%	103¾ 104¾	+¼
103½ ..	Nord., 6%	103¾ 104¾	+¼
104½ ..	Orleans, 6%	104½ 105½	+¼
104½ ..	P.L.M., 6%	104⅝ 105⅝	+¼
109¼ ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108¾ 109¾	+¼
106¼ ..	German, 7%	106 107	..
63 ..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61 64	..
78½ ..	Do., 5%, 1914	78 80	..
100¾ ..	Do., 7%, Refugee	100¼ 101¼	..
92 ..	Do., 6% Stabilization	91½ 92½	..
102¾ ..	Hungarian, 7½%	102¾ 103¾	..
18½ ..	Italian, 3½%	18 19	..
102 ..	Do., Cdt. Consort "B"	101½ 102½	..
75¾ ..	Japan, 4%, 1899	75 76	..
99⅞ ..	Do., 5%, 1907	89½ 90½	-¼
101½ ..	Do., 6%, 1924	101¼ 101¾	..
93 ..	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92¼ 93¼	-¼
19 ..	Mexican, 5%	18 20	..
83½ ..	Peru, 6%, 1928	83 85	..
88 ..	Polish, 7%	87½ 88½	..
47 ..	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	46½ 47½	..
47¼ ..	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46¾ 47¾	..
2½ ..	Russian, 4%, 1889	1 3	..
2¾ ..	Do., 5%, 1906	1 3	..
105 ..	Siamese, 6%, 1924	102½ 103½	..
15 ..	Turkish, 4%, Unified	12½ 13½	..
68 ..	Uruguay, 5½%	67½ 68½	..
10 ..	Peruvian Corp.	9¾ 10¼	..
52 ..	Do., Pref.	51¼ 52¼	..
104½ ..	German Potash, 7%	103¾ 104¾	..
90½ ..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	91½ 92½	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

84¾ ..	Great Western	83½ 84¼	+¼
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	82 83	..
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	98½ 99½	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref.	95½ 96½	..
49⅜ ..	L. Mid. and Scottish	48½ 49¼	..
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	78½ 79½	..
— ..	Do., 4% Gtd.	76¼ 77¼	..
— ..	Do.,

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

Queensland, 5½% Debs., 1934-36, 95½ ½ ½ ¼
Do. (Ins. at 98½, partly pd.), 12s 4d 11s 6d 9s 8d 7s 6d 5s 4d 3s 2d 1s 1d dis. 15s 14s 13s 12s 11s 10s 9s 8s 7s 6s 5s 4s 3s 2s 1s 100 100 99½ 99
S. Africa, New 5% 1945-75, 99½ ¼ ½ ½ ½

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

CATALINAS WAREHOUSES and MOLE COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Catalinas Warehouses and Mole Company Limited will be held at the Offices of the Company, Finsbury Pavement House, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 28th May, 1930, at 2.45 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Account, to elect a Director and Auditors, to appoint the Auditors and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 21st May to the 28th May, both days inclusive.

G. BROWN, Secretary.

Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.2. 21st May, 1930.

THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the NEXT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Leopoldina Railway Company, Limited, will be held at Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 3rd June, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive and consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance-sheet, the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to sanction the declaration of a dividend; and to transact the other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be Closed from the 23rd May to the 6th June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. DRURY, London Manager and Secretary.

Dated 21st May, 1930.

Offices of the Company, 3, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS of BRITISH GUIANA Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on Friday, the 13th day of June, 1930, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Special Resolutions the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Sir Albert Wyon, K.B.E., of 2, Frederick's-place, London, E.C., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of such winding up, and that the remuneration of such Liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at the sum of Five hundred guineas.

2. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised and directed to distribute in specie or kind among the contributories ratably in accordance with their rights all such part of the assets of the Company available for distribution among its contributories as shall consist of shares in Bartica Company Limited.

By Order of the Board,

RALPH PINTO, Secretary.

May 21st, 1930.

UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS of BRITISH GUIANA Limited.

Notice is hereby given that holders of Share Warrants desiring to attend or vote at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company to be held on the 13th day of June, 1930, must deposit the Warrant relating to the shares at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 10th day of June, 1930.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

RALPH PINTO, Secretary.

32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1.

DRAWING OF BONDS

DRAWING OF DEBENTURES.

RAMNAD ZEMINDARI STERLING DEBENTURE LOAN for £175,000.

TWENTY-FIRST DRAWING OF DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust to secure these Debentures dated 13th June, 1899, that 69 DEBENTURES of One hundred pounds each, redeemable on 1st July, 1930, at 3 per cent. premium, will be DRAWN at the offices of the undersigned, 32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, on Friday, 30th May, 1930, at 11.30 a.m. o'clock.

The principal money secured by the Debentures to be redeemed in pursuance of such drawing, together with any interest due up to the 1st July, 1930, will be paid on and after that date at the said offices in 32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, upon presentation of the original Debentures.

Debenture holders desirous of attending the Drawing of the Debentures must bring their Debentures with them.

The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be advertised in "The Times" as soon as possible after the drawing.

By Order of the Trustees for the Debenture Holders.

OGILVY, GILLANDERS and Co.

32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. 22nd May, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

ANCHOR CABLE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order,

HOWARD FOULDS, Secretary.

Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

METROPOLITAN PROPERTIES COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th instant (inclusive).—By Order, A. PEARSON BOYLE, Secretary. Bush-lane House, Cannon-street, E.C.4. 21st May, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6½ PER CENT. GUARANTEED DEBENTURE STOCK of the PYRITES COMPANY, Limited, or 6% (A), Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, will be CLOSED from Monday, the 2nd, to Saturday, the 14th June, 1930, both days inclusive, to allow of the preparation of warrants for the interest payable on the 15th day of June, 1930.

C. F. FAWCETT, Secretary.

20th May, 1930.

THE SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 14th June, 1930, to Monday, the 23rd June, 1930 (both days inclusive), and the Capital Stock from Tuesday, the 1st July, to Tuesday, the 8th July, 1930 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Interest and Dividend Warrants due to Stockholders on the 24th July, 1930, at the Company's Books on the 6th and 30th June, 1930, respectively.

The Warrants for the Debenture Stock Interest will be posted on the 20th June, 1930, and for the Dividend on the Capital Stock on the 14th July, 1930.

22, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. 14th May, 1930.

THE BUENOS AYRES MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants for the half-year to the 30th June, 1930, the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of this Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 2nd June, to Monday, the 16th June, both days inclusive, and that the Register of Debenture Stockholders will be closed from Tuesday, the 17th June, to Monday, the 30th June, both days inclusive.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. LAMBERT, Secretary.

Offices of the Company:—River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 17th, to Monday, the 30th June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

THOS. C. BRETT, Secretary.

Bishopsgate House, 80, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

20th May, 1930.

UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS of BRITISH GUIANA Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 13th June, 1930, inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1930.

By Order,

RALPH PINTO, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CORPORATION of CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1¼ per cent. on the 5 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares of the Corporation for the period ending 31st May will be PAYABLE on the 1st June, 1930, to shareholders of record 15th May, 1930.

LONDON CANADIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1¼ per cent. on the 5 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares of the Corporation, for the period ending 31st May will be PAYABLE on the 1st June, 1930, to shareholders of record 15th May, 1930.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, Limited.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., or 10s. per share (free of Income-tax) on the issued Capital of 1,960,000 Shares, has been declared on account of the year ending 30th June, 1930, and will be PAID on the 30th inst. to all Shareholders registered on that date. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd to the 31st May, 1930, inclusive.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that Coupon (No.) may now be presented for payment at either of the following places:—

London: The Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2;

Brussels: La Succursale de la Société Générale de Belgique (Ancienne Banque d'Outremer), 48, Rue de Namur, Brussels.

Coupons must be left four clear days for examination, and must be listed on forms which can be obtained on application at either of the above addresses.

By Order of the Board,

ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.

3, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2.

21st May, 1930.

PRIVATE HOTELS

LONDON

ATBURBITON—HERNE LODGE PRIVATE HOTEL, 9, Surbiton Park. Full board from 2½ guineas. 'Phone: Kingston 1629.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BRIGHTON for sunshine.—LENNEP PRIVATE HOTEL, Marine Parade, for catering and comfort. From 2½ gns. inclusive. 'Phone 2486.

COOMBE COTTAGE PRIVATE HOTEL, COOMBE HILL, SURREY. A former home of Royalty; eight acres of beautiful grounds, terraced lawns, large oak-panelled lounge; 25 rooms; redecorated; tennis; garages, stabling for 14; nine miles Marble Arch; tariff on application.—'Phone Kingston 2060.

PURLEY, SURREY.—FOXLEY HALL. Private Residential Hotel; convenient for station; grass and no-frost-in-tennis courts; billiards; moderate inclusive charges. Illustrated tariff. 'Phone, 894 Purley. Bungalow in grounds to be LET Furnished with full board and attendance three rooms, bath room and private telephone if desired.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. — MOLYNEUX PARK PRIVATE HOTEL, adjoining Mt. Ephraim; redecorated; 30ft.; sun lives bed rooms; central heating; excellent cuisine. Moderate inclusive terms.—Apply Manageress for tariff.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS

FRANCE

BARNEVILLE S/MER (MANCHE) 40km. from Cherbourg. HOTEL BELLEVUE. Modern Comfort. Facing the Sea. Seven shillings a day (5/6 in August). Write Hotel BARNEVILLE (Manche).

LUC-sur-MER (Calvados, France). HOTEL BELLE PLAGE. On the sea. 110 rooms. Comfort. Tennis. Park. Omnibus board, all included, 60/Yes.

HOULGATE (Côte Normande). HOTEL IMBERT. Casino, tennis club, golf links (18 H.C.) Yachting. Pension from 10s. August from 13s.

TREBEURDEN (Brittany).—ERMITAGE HOTEL: on the beach; latest comfort; cuisine of repute; very moderate terms in June and September.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ABBEY COURT, 15-17, Netherhall gardens, Hampstead. This well-appointed Residential Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of Finchley-road Metropolitan Station, North London Railway, and bus routes. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bed rooms. Central heating. Billiards.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL. Accommodation for over 100 guests.

ALEXANDER HOTEL.

35-39, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Two minutes Kensington Gardens. Tubes and Buses. Inclusive weekly terms from £2 17s. 6d. single. From £5 5s. double, or from 10s. 6d. per day. PROVERBIALLY EXCELLENT FARE. Billiards. Bridge. Gas Fire in every bed room. Constant hot water. Night porter. NO EXTRAS. Tariff on application. Paddington 5760, 5761.

YOUR LONDON RESIDENCE. Under new control the ALEXANDRA has now 140 bed rooms with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and, in many cases, private bath room. Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 14s. 6d. Inclusive weekly terms from 7 guineas. Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 4521 (10 lines). Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London."

RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER and electric radiators are installed in all bed rooms of THE ALWIN HOTEL. GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7. Spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating; excellent and varied cuisine; lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Kensington 4872.

BRAMLEY HILL HOTEL, CROYDON.—First-class accommodation at moderate inclusive terms. Special arrangements for families. Best English food only; gas fires; two acres delightful grounds, tennis, billiards, bridge; garage; near golf; 10min. station. Personal attention of Proprietors.

THE RENAISSANCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Every bed room now has hot and cold water. Every bed room now has exchange telephone. Every bed room now has gas fire. Every bed room now has box spring and hair mattress. Every three bed rooms now have bath room. Redecorated and refurbished throughout.

BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL, 28-30, DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.8.

Within view of lovely Kensington Gardens, now gay with spring blossom, and resonant with the song of its amazing variety of birds.

Nearly 100 rooms and enclosed suites. Absolute quiet yet within stroll of Barkers, Harrods, Albert Hall, Museums, &c., and most central for buses and Tubes to every part of town. The variety and high standard of the catering will be more than maintained. Country produce from own farm. Old visitors will hardly know the Hotel; new clients will be charmed. The Manageress, Miss Best, and most of the staff of many years' standing remain. No increase in prices. Rates from 6 guineas weekly inclusive. New Telephone Nos.: Western 1661, 1662, 1663.

THE OLDEST YET THE LATEST OF MR. CROSS'S HOTELS.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in a fine situation facing due South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

COBURG COURT HOTEL, BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.

Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, fire escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service and attention. Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. a day.

Weekly inclusive terms from five guineas. Inspection invited. Brochure sent free. Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines). Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

Hot and cold running water in every room. Gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Healthy situation. Large lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce. From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals. 'Phone, Park 2379. 'Grams, Manciplo, Nottarch, London.

To all who VALUE THOUGHTFUL SERVICE we wish to introduce the GRANBY COURT, an Hotel whose convenient situation within easy distance of S. Kensington and Gloucester-road stations is enhanced by the charm of its furnishing and appointments, and by the very real interest taken in each guest's welfare. Inclusive weekly terms from 4gns.—Write or 'phone Kensington 3527 for brochure.

GRANBY COURT HOTEL, 88/89, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

HEART OF THE WEST END.

GROSVENOR COURT HOTEL DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.

Bright, cheerful bed rooms (hot and cold water), charming suite of rooms (double and single), bath enclosed; comfortable reception rooms. Unique roof restaurant. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed. Lift. Moderate inclusive terms. Telegrams: "Vourvend, London." Telephones: Mayfair 7172 and 7173. Office, Mayfair 8095. Lex Garage for 150 Cars adjoins.

HARRINGTON HALL HOTEL, 11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Newly decorated throughout; lave centrally heated reception rooms and hall room, lift, numerous bath rooms, 100 bed rooms fitted hot running water, gas fires, and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts; from 3gns., double 5gns., 11s. 6d. daily. ALSO LUXURIOUS SUITES. 'Phone: Kensington 7717, 4588-9.

HAMPSTEAD.

ATTRACTIVE HOTEL under new ownership; beautiful garden; central heating. Running water, gas fires all bed rooms; garages available; convenient Lord's 3mins. Finchley-road Station.—Frognal Court, Hamp. 3433

KENSINGTON PALACE-MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

With many Private Suites suitable for Families.

For particulars and prices apply to the Manager.

'Phone: Address as above. Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

GREATEST RESIDENTIAL HOTEL VALUE. The Residential Hotel having a SOLARIUM, with its health-giving complexions and sole benefits. KING'S COURT HOTEL, Leinster-terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2. Minutes Park, omnibuses. Tubes to everywhere. Replete with every modern convenience. All bed rooms hot and cold water, Post Office 'phone, gas or electric fires, box-spring hair-mattress beds. Bed Rooms with Private Bath Room. Private Suites of Sitting, Bed, and Bath Room. Cuisine of exceptional merit. Fully licensed. Dancing, Bridge, Wireless. Lift. Night Porter. Garage. PERFECT QUIET DAY AND NIGHT. INCLUSIVE TERMS. Single from 3gns. Double from 6gns. per week. Daily, 12s. 6d. No extras. Telephone: 7320 Paddington (4 lines).

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.

Highly recommended by resident guests.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT, 1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and At Homes a speciality. Gas fires, hot and cold running water, and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and garage. Terms: Double room, 3gns. Single room, 45gns. Tele., 9901 Park (five lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL, 66-80, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms and bath. This Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water, Exchange Telephone, gas fires, and electric radiators in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Padd.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL, 25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.

This charming Hotel offers terms from 3gns. per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Hot and cold and Exchange Telephone in all bed rooms. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. Delightful home for residents. Tele., 1800 Padd.

BERKELEY COURT HOTEL, 29-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurbished; hot and cold; delightful reception rooms; Restaurant guaranteed; with rooms and cheerful society. Tele., 9078 Padd. Terms from 4 guineas. The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

SPRING IN KENSINGTON. Visitors to the MILESTONE.

1, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, &c. (between Albert Hall and Parkers), have an unrivalled opportunity of enjoying all the charming delights of Spring. Unique situation facing Kensington Palace. Easy access to all parts of London. The 100 bed rooms are comfortably and beautifully furnished, each has its own bedside lamp, gas fire, and RUNNING WATER in EVERY BED ROOM. Most attractive public rooms. First-class catering, service and attention. Several unusual features, including a Winter Garden-like Restaurant, oak-panelled Lounge (one with bar-relief by Frampton), private Oratory, &c.

Rates from 3 guineas weekly inclusive. Illustrated Brochure sent free on request. Personal reception for resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. M. TURNER. Telephones:—Western 3998, 3997, 1926.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

SITUATED IN THE HEART OF LONDON'S SOCIAL AND SHOPPING ACTIVITIES. Bed rooms with 'phones and hot and cold water, 12/6 to 15/-, daily. Room and breakfast 8/6 to 9/6. Illustrated Tariffs post free from

NORLAND HOTELS.

"Essentially for Gentlefolk." 14-22, Granville-place, Oxford-street, London, W.1. Grams: "Extrados, London." Tele. Mayfair 5866. 230 ROOMS WITH ALL THE ESSENTIAL AMENITIES OF A COSTLY CARAVANSERAI.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

HOTEL NORMAN, CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY-HILL, S.W.15.

Close Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts, three minutes from station. 'Phone: Putney 5991-2. Special terms families.

Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

HOTEL OMBA, 16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. ACME of COMFORT. HOT and COLD WATER fitted all bed rooms. INCLUSIVE TERMS from 13s. 6d. daily or 4gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

IMPROVING ON ONESELF. Visitors who have long enjoyed the solid comfort of the ORCHARD HOTEL, PORTMAN-STREET, W.1, will be interested to learn that the further RUNNING WATER and a TELEPHONE in EVERY BED ROOM are now available. An ideal centre between Marble Arch and Selfridge's, yet free from traffic disturbance. Nearly 100 rooms, most comfortably furnished. Excellent cuisine. Passenger lift. Night porters. New brochure by H. G. Shelley mailed free on request. Rates from 15s. per day inclusive. TELEPHONE Nos.: Mayfair 6980, 6981, 3582. One of Mr. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

FAVOURED BY THE VISITOR WHO CARES. The ONSLOW COURT has an established reputation for perfect service. Two minutes from Tube Railways and ten minutes from Town. 140 bed rooms, with 'phone, hot and cold water, gas fire or radiator. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½gns.—Write, or 'phone Kens. 9210, for Brochure.—"Onwotsit, Southkens."

ONSLOW COURT HOTEL, QUEEN'S-GATE, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

THE OLD CEDARS HOTEL, SYDENHAM.

Ideal for business men; one minute station (Southern Electric); 15 minutes City; frequent service; buses to all parts of City and West End pass gates; residential hotel situated in 2½ acres of old-world garden; tennis, billiards, lock-up garages; bed rooms with gas fires and running hot and cold water; from 3gns. weekly, full board-residence.—Write Manageress or 'phone Sydenham 1861.

HYDE PARK.

PORCHESTER HOUSE HOTEL, 9, Porchester-terrace. 'Phone, Padd. 8418. Private hotel for gentlepeople; best English food; spacious, well FURNISHED BED ROOMS; lift. Terms on application.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL, 4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A Newly Opened Hotel overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout; bed-sitting rooms with breakfast, 6s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Inspection cordially invited. Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

PORTMAN HOTEL. BETWEEN MARBLE ARCH AND SELFRIDGE'S. Rooms with RUNNING WATER and P.O. TELEPHONES.—Mayfair 3834-5. 25-28, Portman-street, W.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

Telephone: Kensington 4872.

Occupying one of the most exclusive positions in Town (close to the Park), and within a short distance of Knightsbridge and Piccadilly.

A perfectly planned and Modern Hotel, with 120 rooms, finely furnished and equipped with every convenience and luxury.

Cuisine, service, and wines of the highest class. Inclusive terms from 4½ guineas weekly. Lower terms for long visits. Tariff on application. W. G. RUSSELL, Manager.

HOTEL REMBRANDT, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Replete with every modern convenience and luxury; 150 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, heating, &c., many with private bath room. Cuisine specialities unrivalled anywhere in London. MODERATE CHARGES. 'Phone, Kensington 8100. Tele., "Cholcest." Lin. Under the same management as Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace-road.

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT. HOTEL STUART, RICHMOND HILL

(three minutes Richmond Park). Facing world-renowned view, 200ft. up. Tastefully decorated lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts, three minutes from station. 'Phone: Putney 5991-2. Special terms families.

HOTEL TUDOR, 100-2, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. FACING HYDE PARK.

Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball rooms, billiard and recreation rooms. Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service. Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL. 'Phone: Padd. 9377-8. Telegrams: Oletlador.

WARREN HOUSE, 87-88, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. A quiet, comfortable Hotel, overlooking Kensington Gardens. Hot and cold water and fires in all bed rooms. Lifts. Single rooms from 4gns., double from 7gns. Resident Proprietress. Padd. 8782.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LD.

92, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Ideal position, overlooking Park. Most comfortably furnished throughout. Splendid reception rooms. Central heating. Hot-water supply in all rooms. Sanitary arrangements entirely remodelled. Constant supply of hot water in every bed room. Numerous bath rooms conveniently placed. Electric passenger service lifts to all floors. Garage.

92, LANCASTER-GATE. Terms, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner and attendance, from 14s. per day, or 4½gns. per week. Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 10s. 6d. Telephone: PADDINGTON 3500.

Also at WHITE HALL, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE. Terms from 12s. per day, or £4 7s. 6d. per week. Including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance. Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 9s. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, MONTAGUE-STREET. Terms from 12s. 6d. per day, or £4 4s. per week. Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 8s. 6d. Nos. 18, 19, and 20, MONTAGUE-STREET. Nos. 70, 71, and 72, GUILFORD-STREET. Nos. 2 and 3, MONTAGUE-STREET. Nos. 15 and 16, BEDFORD-PLACE. Nos. 23 and 24, CORAM-STREET. No. 13, WOBURN-PLACE.

Terms from 10s. 6d. per day, or £3 3s. per week, inclusive, as above. Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 7s. 6d.

WIGMORE HOTEL. Within two minutes of (Oxford-street, Regent-street, Bond-street, Hyde Park.

Terms:—Single rooms from 12s. 6d. Double, two beds, from 25s., including breakfast and bath. En pension from 5gns. Self-contained suites from 30s. All modern equipment. Excellent catering. Sumptuous chambres. Garage facilities. Tele., Welbeck 2814. WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

WIMBLEDON. SOUTHDOWN HOTEL. THE DOWNS.

This beautifully equipped, fully licensed Hotel is ideally situated in 3 acres of wooded grounds near Wimbledon Common. The Hotel car will take visitors to and from Wimbledon Station, electric trains 15 minutes City and West End; tennis; garage; billiards, private bath rooms. Also luxurious suites. Telephone, Wimbledon 0811.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS

ENGLAND

BEXHILL. HOTEL METROPOLE.

Best position in Bexhill; 150 rooms; sea view from every window; Tennis (4 courts) from October to June. 3 and 3½ gns. weekly, or 12s. daily. 'Phone 131.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

BOURNEMOUTH. THE ROYAL EXETER.

Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel.

UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.

All bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Service.

OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.

Telegrams: "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele., 1133. Garage, 42.

AND AT SAVOY HOTEL, TORQUAY.

BROADSTAIRS, CARLTON HOTEL (A.A.).—Finest position, facing sea. Well appointed, select, very comfortable. Early Season Tariff. 'Phone 93.

SPRING CAN BE ENJOYED TO THE FULL AT SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL, BROMLEY, KENT.

A STATELY HOME OF ENGLAND (London 20 minutes). Golf outside the door; 250-acre park; tennis, hard and grass courts; croquet; dancing, bridge, billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages. All these amenities from 4 guineas per week inclusive.—Write Manageress, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

BUXTON. HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; orchestra; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. B. Oliver.

THE CEDAR HOUSE HOTEL, COBHAM, SURREY. A modernized yet unspoilt 15th century and Queen Anne country house, amidst charming surroundings and with old-world garden, yet within 20 miles of Town. Terms £3 13s. 6d. Telephone, Cobham 159.

CORNWALL.—FOWEY HOTEL, Fowey. First class; excellent cuisine; electric light; bathing pavilion, golf, tennis, boating, fishing; garage.—"Tariff 1.," Manager.

DARTMOOR.—TWO BRIDGES HOTEL, 1,100 feet above sea level; fishing, hunting; redecoration throughout; R.A.C., A.A.; garage. Tele., Princetown 6.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 rooms, all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires, Suites, Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated tariff from Guide and inclusive terms from F. G. Culley, Manager. "DROITWICH BRINE BATHS for RHEUMATISM."

DROITWICH SPA, ROYAL HOTEL for rheumatism. Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C., A.A. Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE—HEALTH STREAMS INTO THE ESPLANADE HOTEL all day through "Vita" glass windows. Every modern comfort. Hot and cold running water in all bed rooms. Facing entire sea front. Excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. FULLY LICENSED.—Write for particulars. 'Phone, Folkestone 140. Telegrams, Esplanade.

THE GEORGE HOTEL, GRANTHAM. FOREMOST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD. Central for touring the Midlands. Advance Booking Advisable. Tele. 196. Proprietor, JOHN FILLINGHAM.

HARROGATE. — GRANBY HOTEL. Old-world atmosphere; every modern comfort; perfect cuisine and service.—A. V. Crossman, Manager.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS FOR SUNSHINE. SUSSEX HOTEL, R.A.C., A.A. Full South. Lift. Garage. Inclusive terms from 4gns.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, near CHRISTCHURCH, on the fringe of New Forest, also by sea.—First-class family (licensed); very moderate; balcony; private suites, South aspect.—'Phone, Highcliffe 11. 'Grams, Castellani.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL, HUNSTANTON. Two ideals: excellent golf; excellent food.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD. First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 10 acres; hard courts and billiards; 5 minutes golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounges; gas fires; hot and cold in bed rooms; 3 minutes station, 30 minutes Town. 'Phone 164.

LEAMINGTON. THE GARDEN SPA.

The ideal holiday centre 'midst beautiful and romantic scenery.

The Spa waters and treatments enjoy a world-wide reputation.

Enjoy Leamington's pleasures and beauty this year. 1½ hour rail of London (Paddington).

Illustrated Brochure (gratis) from W. J. Leist, Spa Manager, Dept. A.3, Pump Room, Leamington Spa.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—REGENT HOTEL.—Ideal for Spring. Best for Shakespeare's Country, Kenilworth, &c. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. 'Phone 741.

MINEHEAD.—BEACH HOTEL. Old-established high-class family hotel. Facing sea. Close golf. Central for meets of Staghounds, Foxhounds, Harriers.—E. Percifull.

PAIGNTON SOUTH DEVON. REDCLIFFE HOTEL (100 rooms). First class. Fully licensed in four acres of secluded garden, facing Torbay. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Golf and tennis.

RICKMANSWORTH. VICTORIA HOTEL. 25 minutes London, one minute Station. A really first-class modern Country Hotel. 'Phone 24.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL, SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.

Half an hour from the City and West End. Combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms. Golf on PRIVATE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free. Hot and cold water, radiator, and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed. Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request. Every Saturday Dinner and Dance 10s. 6d. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmicians.

SIDMOUTH South Devon.—BEDFORD HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.

SIDMOUTH FORTFIELD HOTEL. Near sea front. Baths and Golf. Fine Suites. Central heating. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

SOUTH DEVON.—To appreciate England's glorious Spring, come to THURLESTONE HOTEL, Thurlestone; sheltered, overlooking sea; golf, tennis; garage, A.A., R.A.C.; central heating; excellent cuisine; own farm.—'Grams, "Thurlotel, Thurlestone." 'Phone 32.

THE GEORGE HOTEL, STAMFORD. FAMOUS ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD. 90 miles from London. Running water in bed rooms. Hot and cold water and fires in all bed rooms. Lock-up garages. Telephone 102. Open Day and Night.

SUNNY ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.—Modern and luxurious; 100 rooms, large and small private suites; lift; garage; famous chef; vintage wines. Terms from 4½ guineas.—Write for tariff.

TAVISTOCK. DEVON. BEDFORD HOTEL. The Motorists' centre. Delightful scenery. Salmon and Trout Fishing, Golf, Tennis, &c. Pure English catering. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms.—W. I. Lake, Proprietor.

WESTWARD HO! N. DEVON. A MECCA FOR GOLFERS AND THE FINEST CENTRE FOR MOTORISTS ON THE NORTH DEVON COAST.

THE GOLDEN BAY HOTEL. Nowhere more comfort, better food, better service, or better wines. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Suites, each with private bath and toilet. Central heat, electric light, large garage with private lock-ups. Lawn tennis free to visitors (five courts). For moderate inclusive terms apply to Manageress. Telephone, Northam 114.

WHY NOT WARNES HOTEL, WORTHING THIS WEEK-END? Bed rooms with Private Bath and Toilet, Self-contained Suites. Running water and telephones in all bed rooms. Facing due South, overlooks sea and within 50 yards of the Sea. Perfect cooking. Dancing every Saturday. Telephone: Worthing 2222 (5 lines). SIDNEY STACEY, Resident Managing Director.

WORTHING TEL. 1500. BEACH HOTEL. A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing Sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams: "Sunay," Worthing.

YELVERTON, DARTMOOR. MOOR HOUSE HOTEL. Central heating, running hot and cold water bed rooms; golf, fishing; garage. Tele. 30. Resident prop.

SCOTLAND

CRIEFF.—The Queen of Scottish Health Resorts. Beautifully situated 'mid the hills and dales of Perthshire. An ideal touring centre and possessing healthful and pleasurable attractions. Golf, tennis, bowling, fishing, and mountaineering; 30 minutes from the famous Gleneagles.—Write for booklet to Amenities Secretary (Dept. D), Crieff. Excellent train service and holiday tickets by the L.M.S. Railway.

IRELAND

IRELAND THIS YEAR! For a "different" holiday with all the charm of foreign travel and none of the disadvantages.—Tourist literature, lists of hotels and prices, and all information free from Publicity Bureau, Irish Tourist Association, O'Connell-street, Dublin.

WALES

LLANWRTYD WELLS Central Wales. ABERNANT LAKE

Kent. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Barrer Office: West Byfleet.

HOUSES

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.

HAMPSTEAD.

UNIQUE RESIDENCE, built in 1704 as hunting lodge for Prince George of Denmark; high ground, quiet reach of Heath; modernised yet retaining its characteristics; oak flooring; garden with lawn; garage for two cars; four bed rooms, studio or bed room, two bath rooms, three reception, lounge hall, ground-floor kitchen, &c.

LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RESIDENCE WITH GARAGE.

HYDE PARK-GATE.

MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE of exceptional character and attraction; very open outlook; all rooms bright, sunny, and of good size; garden at rear; garage for three cars with four rooms over; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception, light offices. Rent £400 per annum. Reasonable premium for lease.

Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GOLDERS GREEN.

MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE in quiet road, convenient for station; six bed rooms, two lounge hall, box room, bath room, kitchen, &c.; well-planted garden. Price £1,950 for long lease; ground-rent £12 per annum.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.

ATTRACTIVE medium-size RESIDENCE facing South, all rooms bright and sunny; modernised and in excellent order; separate heater for hot water; lounge hall and landing. Accommodation: five bed rooms, bath room, three reception, kitchen, and other offices. Price £2,250 or near offer for 44 years' lease.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (Continued from Page 27)

IMPRESSIVE WIDE-FRONTED RESIDENCE.

Two Floors Only.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Enjoying beautiful views. Ground-Floor Reception Rooms.

Ten bed and bath rooms, light domestic offices. Lovely Garden, Lawns, Garage, &c.

Compact in about ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD for SALE, moderate Price.

Owner's Agents, BERKELEY R. BURTON and Co., 19, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

OVERLOOKING DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

KENSINGTON.—A well-planned HOUSE (suitable for conversion into Maisonnettes and Flats), comprising 18 rooms, two bath rooms, and usual offices. Good lease. Ground-rent £30 per annum. Owner's Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£2,500.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill).—Attractive modernized RESIDENCE; favourite situation; six bed rooms, bath room, three or four reception rooms, &c.; electric light; garden. Advantageous lease at only £1 ground-rent.—Recommended by STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£2,700.

KENSINGTON.—Unique COTTAGE to be LET; one large reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, and bath room; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent £180 per annum.—Strongly recommended by BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245-6.

NON-BASEMENT.

KENSINGTON.—A recently erected Cottage-type RESIDENCE in most attractive, open position to be LET for five, seven, or 14 years, without premium; four bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), bath room, two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER installation.—Appointments to view of Sole Agents, E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (close to).—A delightful well-appointed HOUSE, in quiet and bright position, to be LET Unfurnished; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, including fine square-shaped drawing room, with parquet, and complete offices. Excellent lease of years. Rent only £200 per annum. Very reasonable premium.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

RUTLAND-GATE.

LEASE of a modernized RESIDENCE, with or without garage premises, for DISPOSAL; eight bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, three reception rooms; rent £300 per annum; premium required for 17 years' lease and improvements.—Keys with Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

NON-BASEMENT.

VERY LONG LEASE

of a modern HOUSE for SALE at moderate figure to include garage; quiet position, close Marble Arch; six bed, two tiled bath rooms, three reception rooms; perfect repair. To view telephone Lady Mayfair 8023 (10 lines).—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAYFAIR, W.1.

ONE of the finest HOUSES, in a central position, suitable for personal occupation or for conversion. Containing nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, four excellent reception rooms, &c. Lease 72 years. Very low ground-rent, £125 per annum.

PRICE £9,000 or near offer. Fo.2626.

ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

PRINCE'S GATE.—Choice RESIDENCE in excellent order and with many modern improvements for SALE; 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms, and offices.—Recommended by TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 80, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

£2,850.

PHENOMENAL BARGAIN.—An opportunity occurs for ACQUIRING on extremely advantageous terms the TRUST LEASE of an exceedingly attractive HOUSE, facing South, overlooking Hyde Park, which has been thoroughly reconstructed and modernised; 12 bed rooms, five bath rooms, five reception rooms, two tiled bath basement; central heating, service lift. Moderate ground-rent. Price includes fixtures, fittings, curtains, and carpets. Might be let.—Apply Sole Agents, DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2. Ambassador 1066/7/8.

THE BOLTONS.

PETER JONES, Ltd., can offer several FREEHOLDS in this sought-after locality; accommodation ranging from four-six bed rooms, one-two bath rooms, two-three reception rooms; each house has its own charming garden, and is complete with all modern conveniences. Full details from PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

REMARKABLE BARGAIN.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (a few doors).—A charming RESIDENCE, facing South, with six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, usual offices; long direct lease of 30 years at £80 per annum for which only 3,000 guineas is asked.—Apply DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

ROSEBERY-GARDENS.—Compact RESIDENCE for SALE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices; £3,000; 50 years. Ground-rent £25.—Keys with the Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 80, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with STUDIO for DISPOSAL.

SLOANE-SQUARE (near).—Six bed, bath, three reception; moderate terms.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

SPECULATOR'S EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

SLOANE GARDENS.—Beautifully appointed MODERN RESIDENCE ready for Immediate Occupation, to be LET or SOLD; seven-eight bed, two bath, three-four reception; about 43 years at only £30 ground-rent; price £3,750, or £400 per annum and no premium.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive little HOUSE in quiet position; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; central heating; nice garden.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 26, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

FREEHOLD £3,200.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, 28, Abercorn-place.—Charming RESIDENCE for SALE; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, conservatory, cloak room, bath room, servants' quarters, 3 floors, electric light and power; glass-covered way about front door. Unexpired lease of nearly 20 years. Ground-rent £9. PRICE £1,500. Fixtures and fittings £100.—Telephone Maida Vale 3129.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Upper Hamilton-terrace, near Lord's).—An attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE in favourite position; exceptionally well fitted and decorated; seven bed, two dressing, four reception, bath, usual offices; very charming garden; two garages; handsomely panelled lounge; 43 years at £50 ground-rent. PRICE ONLY £4,500.—Apply H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida-vale, W.9. Paddington 9091 (3 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (finest position).—Beautifully decorated and appointed TOWN RESIDENCE with attractive garden large enough for tennis; four reception rooms, conservatory, seven bed and dressing, two tiled bath rooms, excellent offices. PRICE £4,500 or offer. Long lease.—Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JAMES'S.

In a quiet cul-de-sac adjacent to the Park.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, choicely decorated and furnished, with exceptionally large rooms.

Hall, three reception rooms, two bath, five bed rooms, &c.

Garage and chauffeur's flat.

To be Let Furnished for any reasonable period.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1. (Gros. 1400.)

SOUTH SIDE of the PARK, near KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—To be SOLD, FREEHOLD, or would be Let Furnished, a most attractive medium-sized TOWN HOUSE with

PASSENGER LIFT.

Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, charming double drawing room and boudoir on the first floor, and three ground-floor reception rooms, cloak room, excellent offices; independent hot water; service lift; capital garage with four rooms and bath room over.—Price and full particulars of the Owner's Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Quietly situated BIJOU LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, three reception rooms, &c.; garden. PRICE £850.—Agents, ASHCOMBE and KINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

SLOANE-STREET (just off).—Rent only £120 and greatly reduced Premium of £1,000; well-fitted, medium-sized HOUSE, facing South over Gardens; close to the Royal; eight bed rooms. Bargain.—Sole Agents, WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 55, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

READY FOR OCCUPATION.

THE COUNTER-ROAD (The Bottom).—Exceptionally choice, low-hung RESIDENCE in the Garden; seven bed (ground floor), and offices; beautifully redecorated and modernised; £3,800; 82 years. Ground-rent £12. 21 gifr recommended by TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 80, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

THE ACME OF POSITION.

OVERLOOKING the PARK, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Perfectly appointed SMALL RESIDENCE, with a

REPOSEFUL GARDEN,

set with crazy paths, fountain, and flower beds. Two double reception rooms, small study, five bed rooms, bath, and splendid offices; parquet floors; mahogany doors, steel fireplaces, &c.—Rent £400 per annum. Highly recommended.—Owner's Agents, WHITEMAN, 66, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0139.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

8, BERKELEY-GARDENS, CAMPDEN-HILL, W.8. THIS attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE to be SOLD privately, or by Auction on May 30th; two-three reception, bath room, five bed rooms, &c.; South aspect, independent boiler.—Particulars, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

EATON-SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, at a moderate price, ONE of the best of the medium-sized HOUSES.

Nine bed rooms.
Four bath rooms.
Four reception rooms.

Charming lounge hall, and domestic offices; double garages with flat above. The residence, which is remarkably light and quietly placed, is strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. GEORGE and MERCER, 28B, Albemarle-street, W.1. (Tele., Regent 4304.)

OVERLOOKING AND ACCESS TO GARDENS.

TEDWORTH-SQUARE, CHELSEA.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED newly decorated HOUSE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; available June 6th for five or six weeks, at very moderate rental.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

CHELSEA.

LEASE 60 YEARS AT LOW GROUND-RENT.

UNIQUE and particularly attractive little HOUSE, with many special features and

AMPLE SPACE FOR GARAGE.

Five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three reception rooms, and lobby hall; newly fitted and decorated throughout; constant hot water, electric heating. Moderate premium required.—Or WOULD be LET.—E. A. HYDE KIRKMAN, A.A.I., "Triumph House," 185-91, Regent-street, W.1.

VICTORIA, S.W.1.—SMALL HOUSE in central situation, very quiet, containing six bed rooms, three reception, bath room; constant hot water, radiator, dinner lift; 20 years' Lease £2,500; ground-rent £70.—Write Box 8,1403, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA-SQUARE, backing on to gardens.—For SALE, in this choice and convenient position, ONE of the delightful little HOUSES to be LET, well appointed and decorated in perfect taste, and no further expenditure necessary; five bed, bath, and three good reception rooms, usual offices; just in market at £3,500 and low ground-rent.—Apply GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 13, Hobart-place, S.W.1.

NON-BASEMENT. GARAGE.

WEST KENSINGTON.—For SALE, a delightful newly-built NON-BASEMENT HOUSE directly opening to large gardens.

Four bed rooms, two luxurious bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; garage.

PRICE £2,450.

The House is in excellent order, has all modern conveniences. Constant hot water. Electric power. Radiators, &c.

SOLE AGENTS,

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WILTON-CRESCENT.—An exceptional and beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE; in the most favourite position; centrally heated; to be LET for one year or longer; four bath rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, and menservants' bed rooms, with garage; gardens in front.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 50, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

29, HYDE PARK-SQUARE,

DOUBLE-FRONTED CORNER HOUSE.

Facing South and East, overlooking Gardens. New and luxuriously appointed throughout. Georgian panelled reception period decorations. Marble-paved hall, parquet floors, dinner lift. Three marble-fitted bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, very fine drawing and dining rooms, three other reception rooms, bright basement.

Lease of 45 years for Sale. Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, W.1.

£130 PER ANNUM.—QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining). A unique little NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE of character; three bed rooms, bath room, lounge with dining recess, &c.; reasonable premium for long lease.—STUART, HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kens. 9230.

EXCEPTIONALLY QUIET POSITION.

£400 PER ANNUM (no premium).—Most attractive LITTLE HOUSE, only a few yards from Hyde Park (south side); five bed, two bath, two good reception rooms, &c.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

GREAT BARGAIN. OVINGTON-SQUARE.

Overlooking and with access to gardens.

£1,800 OR OFFER for particularly charming well-appointed HOUSE; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; fitted lavatory basins, central heating, parquet floors; pretty garden; garage available.—ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1. (Gerrard 6408.)

GARAGES

DUKE-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.—GARAGE for four cars and FLAT over; rent and lease at £225 per annum.—Keys, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

EATON-SQUARE (just out of).

EXCELLENT GARAGE for three cars and good FLAT OVER, comprising two bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, kitchen, &c.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Lease about 49 years. Ground-rent £10.

MODERATE PRICE.

Recommended by Sole Agents,

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FIVE VACANT GARAGES and FLAT of five rooms with bath, close St. James's Park. Accommodation two-three cars.—Another garage let off. Newly decorated. Lease 15 years. Net rent £50 per annum. PRICE £1,500 or near offer.—Apply GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 13, Hobart-place, S.W.1.

MODERN GARAGE for four cars and CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS to be LET for the season. Telephone.—Recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1400.)

PORTMAN-SQUARE (near).—GARAGE for three cars, with three rooms over; lease 21 years; excellent condition.—Apply ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co., F.S.I., F.A.I., 5, Thayer-street, W.1. Welbeck 3429.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Beautiful BALCONY FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished; self-contained; two magnificent rooms, large bath-dressing room, kitchen; constant hot water, 'phone; £27 per month or £230 per annum.—Wilson, 44, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W.1.

HEART OF MAYFAIR.

Overlooking Gardens, with South aspect.

A ONLY £310 P.A. INCLUSIVE. Charming FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished; two reception rooms, four or five bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen, &c. In excellent order. A reasonable premium is required for long lease.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

A GOOD INVESTMENT or a charming home.—A beautifully FURNISHED FLAT in one of the most modern blocks in St. John's Wood; large sitting room, double bed room, tiled kitchen and bath room; every conceivable modern convenience; long lease at £200 per annum. Lets readily at 6½gns. Only £300, to include valuable 20-guinea entire furniture.—Write Box 8.1396, The Times, E.C.4.

AN EXCEPTIONAL FLAT.

A DELPHI.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a most attractive FLAT without a dark corner, and in beautiful order; two large bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, two reception rooms, extremely good kitchen, &c.

Passenger lift. Independent hot water. Central heating.

RENT £300 PER ANNUM.

Personally inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A DELPHI.—FLATS to be LET, £150 and £175 a year inclusive, no premiums; three rooms, &c.—HORNHAM and Co., 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

A MANSION FLAT, HOLLAND PARK; four bed, bath, two reception, &c.; passenger lift; £300 per annum.—SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue. Park 7311.

NO PREMIUM.

A TTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE, HYDE PARK; self-contained; Unfurnished; sunny; two reception, six bed rooms, two bath, two w.c.'s, two rooms 28ft. by 18ft.; rent £350 inclusive; lease 9½ years.—Major S., 14, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 8604.

A CHARMING FLAT

in modern building between Oxford-street and Baker-street Station. South aspect. CONSTANT HOT WATER. Two bed rooms, TILED BATH ROOMS, two good reception rooms, kitchen. £300 per annum inclusive. £100 asked for fitted carpets, curtains, and fittings.

Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 8181).

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A REALLY GOOD MAISONNETTE (self-contained) to be LET Unfurnished at the very moderate rent of £550 per annum inclusive; five good bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), two bath rooms, two very fine reception rooms, lounge hall, and usual offices; very light and airy.—Apply to SAMUEL B. CLARK, and SON, 169, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

FLATS

CADOGAN GARDENS.

UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT, with constant hot water and lavatory basins in bed rooms, well decorated, large rooms. Five bed rooms, hall, two reception, bath room, offices. Rent £500 per annum inclusive. Nominal premium for fittings and lease of 12 years.

NO LIABILITY FOR DILAPIDATIONS.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RENT £325 PER ANNUM.

ALBERT HALL MANSIONS.

FLAT of exceptional attraction, beautifully fitted, appointed and decorated only a few weeks ago; painted walls; lavatory basins in bed rooms; parquet flooring; constant hot water; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, light kitchen, and other offices. Very nominal premium for lease.—Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MELBURY COURT, KENSINGTON.

MOST attractive FLAT in this modern Building, with central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift, parquet flooring, lavatory basins in bed rooms; open position; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, and other offices. Rent £550 per annum. Nominal premium for Lease and fittings.

Recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CAMPDEN HILL.

VERY Fine MANSION FLAT, nearly all the principal rooms facing South, and overlooking the Gardens. Passenger lift; independent hot water; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and offices. Rent £425 per annum.

Nominal Premium for Lease.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GODDARD & SMITH

give below selective particulars of the attractive accommodation they are able to offer in

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLATS.

Address.	Accommodation. Bed.	Reception.	Bath.	Rent, including service.
GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.	4	2	2	£1,700
PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1	5	3	2	£1,100
PARK-LANE, W.	3	1	1	£800
BERKELEY-STREET, W.1	3	1	1	£750
PONT-STREET, S.W.1	3	1	1	£510
JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1	3	2	1	£550
ST. JAMES'S-PLACE, S.W.1	3	2	1	£440
PALL MALL, S.W.1	3	1	1	£378
KING-STREET, S.W.1	1	1	1	£365
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1	2	1	1	£336
ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1	2	1	1	£252
ST. JAMES'S-PLACE, S.W.1	1	1	1	£214
PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1	1	1	1	£200

For further details of the above and other available flats apply:—

GODDARD & SMITH,

22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1. Gerrard 2727 (six lines).

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SAUNDERS.

HAMPSTEAD and KENSINGTON.

FOR ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES AND FLATS.

IN favourite Mansion Block, within a few minutes' walk of Kensington-gardens and Gloucester-road Stations; passenger lift, porters, &c.—Most attractive TOP FLOOR FLAT to be LET for about nine months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms.—Rent 8½gns. per week.

KENSINGTON (Launceston-place). Particularly bright and open position.—Remarkably convenient MAISONNETTE; three bed (fitted lavatory basins), two reception rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; entirely redecorated; good lease; moderate premium asked for improvements. Rent only £150 per annum.

S. KENSINGTON (entrée 10a, charming gardens).—Attractive TOP-FLOOR SUITE; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; good lease; small premium asked, to include carpets, fittings, &c. Rent £225.

For further particulars apply:—

SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.—Bed room, bath, and sitting room; rent, Unfurnished, £240, including service and electric light.—Managing Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE

(adjoining).

SERVICE FLAT, with central heating, restaurant, and every convenience; entrance hall, excellent reception, bed, and well-fitted bath; moderate premium for 17 years' lease.—AGENTS, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£200 P.A. (including service).

ST. JAMES'S.

Excellent service. Perfect quietude.

FIRST-CLASS SERVICE FLAT for DISPOSAL; two good bed, two attractive reception, bath; low rent £310 per annum; no extras; no premium; Furnished 15 guineas per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co., F.S.I., F.A.I.,

5, THAYER-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 3429.

BAKER-STREET (Just off).

CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, newly decorated; two bed rooms, one reception room, kitchen, and bath; independent hot water. Rent £170 per annum inclusive.

BAKER-STREET (Close to).

MANSION FLAT, facing South and overlooking gardens; second floor; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath. Rent £250 per annum inclusive.

ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co.

WAY & WALLER. FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

PARK-LANE SERVICE at £450 per ANNUM.—To be Let Unfurnished, beautifully decorated and ready for immediate occupation; large reception room, double bed room, and bath room; first-class modern building; complete service and valeting included in rental. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

OVERLOOKING THE PARK in quiet secluded position, adjoining Knightsbridge.—Unfurnished Service Flat with two bed rooms, reception room and bath room. Rental only £300 per annum, including full service and constant hot water. Reasonable sum for long lease and fittings. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (out of).—Well-appointed Mansion Flat, comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift. Rent, furnished, 12gns. per week. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

HAMILTON-TERRACE, N.W.8 (close to Lord's).—Charming SELF-CONTAINED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT of one large reception room (overlooking gardens), dining hall, two bed rooms (one with balcony), tiled bath room and kitchen; constant hot water, electric heating and cooking; tradesmen's lift; modern fireplace and newly decorated. Inclusive rental only £250 per annum. No premium.—Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

FOR OCCUPATION and INVESTMENT.

MAYFAIR.

Just off Piccadilly and within a few yards of Hyde Park.

A Beautifully appointed MAISONNETTE, self-contained, with private entrance, and affording six bed rooms, three bath rooms.

IMPOSING MUSIC ROOM OR STUDIO.

Baronial dining room, convenient domestic offices.

ITALIAN ROOF GARDEN.

The direct Crown Lease, incorporating important business premises in the same building, to be sold.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1. (Telephone, Grosvenor 1400-1401.)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

A MOST Attractive and particularly well FURNISHED FLAT, in much sought after position, to be LET for 3, 6, 9 months or longer; three bed rooms, bath room, reception room, hall, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; central heating. Lease at only £260 per annum would be disposed of at reasonable premium.

Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

A Beautiful absolutely SELF-CONTAINED FLAT to be LET, in best part of Baker-street; three large, lofty rooms, bath room, and kitchen. In perfect condition. Excellent for single person or married couple. No premium or other expenses to pay. Handsome unfurnished Rental £250 a year. Another Flat, similar, one storey higher, and rooms not quite so lofty, £150 a year.—Apply to Owner, in first place, Mr. Follick, 333, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

MAYFAIR.

A Very attractive UPPER MAISONNETTE containing three bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, tiled kitchen and offices. Central heating. Constant hot water. Moderate rental.

Apply ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co., F.S.I., F.A.I., 5, Thayer-street, W.1. Welbeck 3429.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for three or four months, overlooking Kensington-gardens; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; telephone; 18 guineas per week.—Apply 6, Cumberland House, Kensington-court, W.8.

A "SNIP."—2½ guineas weekly. FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.—114, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Chancery 7734.

MAYFAIR.

A Charming SERVICE SUITE (off Park-lane), beautifully furnished; every modern convenience. 9gns.—Apply Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

A Handsome FURNISHED SUITE, ground-floor; lounge 28ft. by 18ft., bed room 22ft. by 15ft.; 8gns. inclusive service, six months or less.—35, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. Western 2593.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE AGENTS.

BIRD & WEBSTER, Ltd.,

For FLATS and HOUSES.

49, Knightsbridge. Sloane 6245-6.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (close). — Beautifully appointed FLAT in modern building; two reception, four bed rooms, two bath rooms. £600 per annum.—Recommended by NORMAN, BIRT and Co., 2, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mayfair 6483.

PARK LANE.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed small SERVICE FLAT in a new building, redecorated throughout, and fitted with all modern conveniences.

Bed room, bath room, reception room, small entrance hall.

Lease to 20 years. Rent £585 per annum inclusive.

NO PREMIUM.

Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLAT, facing South, 10, Burnham-court, W.2; possession; 3-6 months; four bed, two reception; constant hot water; 6gns. per week (unfurnished rental).—Keys with Hall Porter.

BELGRAVIA (best part).—Sitting room, bed room, and bath room, unfurnished, self-contained.—Write Box 3295, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BUCKINGHAM GATE, near St. James's Park Station.—Newly decorated FURNISHED SERVICE MANSION FLAT; one reception, two bed, bath, entrance hall, lavatory basins in bed rooms, electric power, constant hot water, restaurant in building; 5½gns. careful tenant; full service 2gns.—Write Box N.951, The Times, E.C.4.

CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W.—Attractively FURNISHED MANSION FLAT available up to two years; four bed, bath, two reception; lift.—Recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6208 (three lines). Agents.

51 GNS. PER WEEK.

CHARMING UNFURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT, close Westbourne-grove; large rooms, small kitchen.—Redecorated; £6 monthly.—Brown, 28, Powis-square, W.11.

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES off PARK-LANE. Every modern convenience. Apply Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1.—Luxurious FLAT to be LET; two fine reception rooms, large lounge, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; parquet floors; rent only £650 per annum.—Agents, GORDON THOMAS and Co., 29, Margaret-street, W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER and LARGE ROOMS; very fine FLAT, facing South, to be LET. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, kitchen, &c. Rent £525 per annum.—TWO PREMIUM. New lease.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 4240.

DUKE-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Very attractive FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen.—STREET and LEWIS, 21, North Audley-street, W. Mayfair 3201.

9 GNS. PER WEEK.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

CHELSEA (near Cheyne Walk).

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive STUDIO FLAT (top floor) to be LET FURNISHED for any period; antique furniture, grand piano, electric heating; comprising two sitting, two-three bed rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; low rent for quick let and careful tenants.—Mrs. Kiddle, 15, Rossetti-gardens-mansions, S.W.3.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, eight guineas short let, six for over three months; one sitting, two bed rooms, sleep three; near Gloucester-road Station.—Write Box 8.1408, The Times, E.C.4.

"HARROWBY COURT."

SEYMOUR-PLACE, W.1.

FEW REMAINING FLATS with four-five bed rooms, &c., to be LET. Rents from £450 per annum.—Apply DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5, or Resident Porter.

FOR PARTICULARS and PLANS of the charming new FLATS looking South and West over MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1, apply Sole Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

FLAT, second floor, of ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; radiator heating and all modern conveniences; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

FLAT, Unfurnished, entrance floor, at PRINCE EDWARD-MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (close Kensington Gardens, two stations, and buses); two large reception rooms, hall, five bed rooms, &c.; radiator heating and all modern conveniences. £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

GORDON-SQUARE.—Small FURNISHED FLAT, top floor; university hall, two sitting rooms, bed room, kitchen, bath room; moderate terms.—Write Mrs. J., 14, Gordon-square, W.C.1.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

THE MOST LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT *in the best position in Mayfair.*

Available at once.—With or without contents. It possesses a wide South view over Gardens, and has large rooms, all beautifully decorated, mainly in the Early Georgian style.

Dining room, drawing room, small study, two bed rooms, luxurious bath room, and a separate shower bath room.

Central and electric heating. Passenger lift, &c.

Full services are afforded and the building is splendidly managed.

INCLUSIVE RENT £1,600.

Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Grosvenor 3273 (five lines).

HAMPSTEAD.—Newly FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, within few seconds of station and buses; two bed, one reception, kitchen, and bath. Only 4gns. per week, long let from June 1st.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, 15, Heath-street, N.W.3. Tele., Hamp. 1347 (three lines).

HOLLAND PARK.—A very attractive BALCONY FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, one large reception room, kitchen, bath, &c.; electric light; daily maid can be left. Moderate terms.—'Phone, Park 6356.

HANS-CRESCENT,

SLOANE-STREET.

Delightful bijou Flats in a well-kept building. Constant hot water, central heating.

One or two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, and kitchenette; service if required. From £230 per annum. Suites will be decorated.—Sole Agents, BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerrard 0616.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

ALBERT COURT (Adjoining KENSINGTON GARDENS).

TWO Unfurnished FLATS, immediately available in this exclusive building, with its imposing entrance hall, one with two reception, three bed, kitchen, bath, &c., at £550 per annum, and another with two reception, four bed, &c., at £630 per annum, inclusive. No premiums. Spacious reception rooms in both flats. Constant hot water and central heating.—Apply Estate Office, 32, Albert Hall-mansions, S.W.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill), near Barker's Stores.—Furnished and Unfurnished, SERVICE SUITES; constant hot water; excellent catering.—Park 0504.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—Most attractive FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT can be secured without premium; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; recently redecorated; electric light; resident porter. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Owner's Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

RENT ONLY £160 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

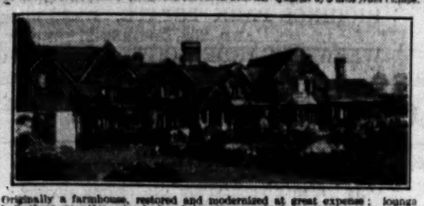
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Excellently FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, one minute from Park; two bed, two reception; 9gns.—ANTILL and SON, 35,

NORFOLK & PRIOR.

14, HAY-HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1. Telephone: MAYFAIR 6365

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

25 minutes from Town. Rural and favoured District. Quarter of a mile from village.



Originally a farmhouse, restored and modernized at great expense; lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms, complete offices. MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER. MODERN SANITATION.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS, &c.

Delightful old-world grounds and large matured cherry orchard.

3½ OR 16 ACRES

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR.

AN UNDOUBTED BARGAIN IN

UNSPOILT HERTFORDSHIRE.

In the delightful country North of Ware; on gravel soil, a mile from a station, 26 miles from London.

A TUDOR MANOR HOUSE.

Lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms, main water, central heating, independent hot water, aseptic lighting.

GARAGE AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

Matured grounds of unusual charm, bounded by a trout stream of about

3½ ACRES. ONLY £3,500.

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH 11 OR 33 ACRES.

Head Agents: NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST.

550ft. above sea, commanding extensive views of the South Downs.

A MODERN HOME OF CHARACTER.

Designed by a F.R.I.B.A. for his own occupation. Four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Garage. Really delightful grounds with clipped yew hedges, lawns, small Dutch garden, &c., orchard and paddock, in all about

10 ACRES.

FOR SALE at a BARGAIN PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR.

WEST SUSSEX BORDERS.

3½ miles of main line station. South aspect. Sandy soil. 300ft. up.

A DISTINCTIVE MODERN HOUSE.

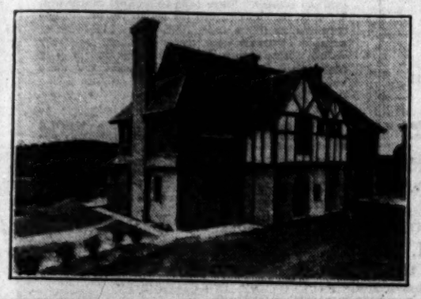
Lounge hall, three reception, music room, servants' hall, 10 bed and dressing, three bath rooms.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GARAGES. COTTAGE.

Inexpensive grounds, two tennis courts, lovely expanse of woodland and heath, in all about

40 ACRES. £6,250.

Strongly recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1.



SURREY.

GUILDFORD.

450/t. up, near St. Martha's

Extensive views.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Architect-built.

Two reception.

Five bed, two baths.

Fitted wardrobe, cupboards, and lavatory basins. Central heating. Electric light, power, and gas.

Heated garage.

Large paved terrace and drive already made.

¼-ACRE GROUND.

Hambleden water.

Write Box G.1,848, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 28)

BOURNEMOUTH.—FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE. Three reception, four beds, bath, usual offices; electric light; facing South. Price for quick SALE, £1,550, or Let, Unfurnished, £110 per annum. Vacant possession June.—Apply Owner, 40, Dorchester-road, Wevmouth.

BETWEEN READING and NEWBURY.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, Detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception; small garden.—(3,864)

£850. BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BUSBRIDGE RECTORY.—A very attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near Godalming. Fine hall, five reception, nine bed, dressing and bath rooms; modern conveniences; garage; outbuildings; delightful old garden and paddock. FOUR ACRES.—For SALE by Mrs. OSENTON and Co., Guildford (Tele. 304), and H. B. BAVERSTOCK, Estate Agents, Godalming. Tele. 2.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA.—MODERN HOUSE; two sitting, six bed rooms; large garden; garage; five minutes sea: £1,850.—4, Alfred-place, S.W.7.

BERKS, in delightful unspoiled village, four miles Didcot; stables; four acres; charming QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE of five bed rooms, bath room, two reception; old-world garden with tennis court; garage.—BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

£1,250.

BRIXTON (near PLYMOUTH, S. DEVON, within four miles of naval and Garrison City.)—To be LET Unfurnished, the exceptional RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as THE LODGE, containing breakfast, dining, and drawing rooms, study, eight bed rooms; separate hot water system; gardener's cottage, large garage, good stabling; flower, walled, and kitchen gardens, greenhouses, tennis lawn, tennis court, with or without two-acre paddock; inexpensive upkeep; electric light, company's water; vacant September or earlier by arrangement.—Apply WARD, 11, The Crescent, Plymouth.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, 80 yards from bathing cap.—Attractive HOUSE, by eminent architect, and matured garden; three sitting, loggia, four bed, two bath rooms; large brick-built garage; room full-sized tennis court. Freehold, £3,500, might lease.—Apply Vivian Robinson and Co., Solicitors, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

BUCKS, near G.W.R. station and 20 miles from London.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with three reception, eight bed, bath; garage and good garden.—AUCTION Particulars of BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough.

BUCKS, 20 miles from London.—Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, near Ascot Heath and Golf Course; three reception, eight beds, bath; electric light, gas, and water; garage; well-matured grounds and lawn for two tennis courts.—AUCTION Particulars of BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough.

ABOUT 30 MINUTES TOWN.

BUCKS (5 minutes station).—GEORGIAN MODERN RESIDENCE; five bath, two reception rooms; central heating; garage; outbuildings; well-stocked garden; TENNIS; FREEHOLD.

ONLY **2,000** GNS. ¼ ACRE.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, CLIFFORD and SON, 24, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

CAMBERLEY AND DISTRICT

ESTATE AGENTS, SADLER and BAKER.

BUCKS.—Splendid situation. Gravel soil. Facing South. Attractive GABLED RESIDENCE; artistically redecorated throughout; lounge hall, three reception, seven bed, bath, &c.; electric light; garage, stabling. PLEASURE GROUNDS OF ACRE. BARGAIN PRICE ACCEPTED.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

CHIPSTEAD, SURREY. — A Charming MODERN HOUSE, amidst delightful surroundings, with extensive views, close to the Golf Course and 15 minutes from the Station; four bed, tiled bath, vestibule, hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, complete offices with all conveniences; double garage; large greenhouse; beautifully matured garden of ONE ACRE with tennis court. For SALE by AUCTION, or Privately.—H. B. BOND and SHERWILL, 134, Brighton-road, Coulsdon.

CHARMING RESIDENCE.—Suffolk-Essex borders. Rural district off main road; three miles station; easy reach East Coast, Cambridge, Colchester; four receptions, billiard, six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); garage; pleasure, kitchen gardens; small golf course; two picturesque cottages; in all 6 acres; FREEHOLD, £2,250.—CHAS. BOARDMAN, Haverhill, Suffolk.

PENN.

CHARMING COUNTRY RETREAT in THREE ACRES of beautiful secluded gardens, affording absolute seclusion; five bed, bath room, two reception, large verandah; garages, stabling; gas, central heating; three-bed-roomed cottage. Quick sale desired.—FROST, Beaconsfield. Bucks. 'Phone 600.

UNSPOILT SURROUNDINGS. QUICK RUN LONDON.

COLCHESTER (near).—COUNTRY HOUSE in SIX ACRES; three sitting, five bed, bath (hot and cold), loggia; modern drainage; lighting entirely by electricity; grounds, valuable orchard and paddocks. FREEHOLD, only £1,650.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

DAVIS and DAVIS, SPECIALISTS in Period Houses and Old-World Cottages, restored and unrestored, 210, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 4280, 4436. And at 47, East 57th-street, New York.

DEVON.—For SALE, lovely COUNTRY COTTAGE; seven rooms, £450. Near Honiton.—G., care of Sparrows Croft, Luppitt, Honiton.

DORKING, SURREY.—Pre-War FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE, sound construction, recomised one of best houses in neighbourhood; ideal situation; three reception, seven bed, two bath, well-arranged domestic offices; large, lofty rooms; central heating; all services; matured garden; garage. Early possession.—Apply Agents, ARNOLD and SON, Dorking.

AT LESS THAN HALF TO-DAY'S COST.

DEVON (NORTH TAWTON).—£7,000 FREEHOLD. — Marnifloxel RESIDENCE, standing in Grounds of 75 ACRES (25 acres pine plantation). 500ft. above sea level; TWO FLOORS only; 12 bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, three bath rooms, domestic offices; garage for eight cars; stabling, three heated greenhouses, entrance lodge, gardener's cottage, and bungalow. Sacrifice for quick sale.—Photos and further particulars from FRANK TURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2. National 9007.

AUCTION SALE TUESDAY NEXT.

DENISON HOUSE, LITTLE GADDESDEN, HERTS, overlooking Ashridge Park, Herts.—A delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE containing 12 bed rooms, three reception rooms, four bath rooms; central heating; electric lighting throughout; garage for three cars; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.—Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneer,

Mr. J. TREDINNICK, F.A.I., 190, Piccadilly, W.

DORSET (four miles from the County Town of Dorchester and Weymouth).—A most delightful detached RESIDENCE, commanding magnificent coastal views, on two floors; three reception rooms, bathroom, four bed rooms, bath room; walled-in kitchen garden of about ¼ Acre. PRICE £2,950. Might be had.—Photos and particulars of PRICKETT and ELLIS, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

about two miles from Beattock Station on the main L.M.S. line, with excellent service to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the South.

TO BE SOLD.

DUMCRIEFF, MOFFAT,

an excellent residential property, comprising about 113 ACRES, and including a stone-built residence, almost entirely upon two floors, conveniently planned and with modern improvements; four public rooms, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, three maids' rooms, two bath rooms, &c.

Electric light, good water supply and drainage; garage and stabling accommodation. The grounds have some particularly fine trees and shrubs, while

THE MOFFAT WATER FLOWS THROUGH THE PROPERTY.

Walled garden; hard tennis court, rock garden; lodge and cottages; grass parks and woodlands; trout fishing on property and in district.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.

KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 229.

EAST COAST. One of England's unspoiled beauty spots. Ideal sands.—Small Detached HOUSE; two reception, five bed rooms, bath, hot and cold, main services; near Cromer Golf Course.—For SALE FREEHOLD, £1,000 or offer.—Write Box E.937, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—To be LET, 7 and 8, SOUTH-CLIFF; best part sea front; separate or together; No. 7 with Furniture. No. 8 Unfurnished; owner retiring.

MESSRS. P. J. MAY, EAST GRINSTEAD,

Agents for

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN SUSSEX AND ROUND ASHDOWN FOREST.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(continued)

NORTHWOOD.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive Detached FREEHOLD pin-War RESIDENCE, five minutes station, quiet situation.

Six-seven bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms; garage.

All modern conveniences. About ¾-Acre garden. TENNIS LAWN.

Recommended by the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (C.9606.)

FOR SALE, ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, containing oak panelling and beams, with 30 ACRES of ground, pasture, fruit, tennis courts (hard and grass); electric light, main water and drainage. Would Let Furnished, with option to purchase. Good outbuildings, garage two cars. Full particulars, "Bardsleden Manor," Smarden, Kent.

OVERLOOKING THE TEST VALLEY, HANTS.

FISHING, SHOOTING, HUNTING, GOLF.

FOR SALE, a charming PROPERTY set in prettily timbered grounds with delightful views; six principal and four servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent offices; electric lighting; stabling, garages, four cottages; two tennis courts; several enclosures of pasture land in all about 10 ACRES. —Apply Mr. ROBERT THAKE, Chartered Surveyor, Salisbury.

For Sale by order of Executors.

CRANMORE WEST HORSLEY.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with fine gardens.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, good offices; ample garage accommodation; gardener's cottage; beautiful grounds of about TEN ACRES.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Estate Agents, Guildford. Tele., 308.

SUSSEX.

FOR CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST Properties apply to Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

FOLKESTONE.—MARINE RESIDENCE, Lees suburb. Suit boarding establishment. 15 bed, two bath, two reception. Price £2,750.—KAYE, Radnor-chambers, Folkestone.

FOREST HANTS, one hour from London (main line). Lovely heather and pine district. Good golf and tennis. TO BE SOLD.

Choice FREEHOLD attractive RESIDENCE, near station, comprising three reception, kitchen, and usual appointments, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath, &c.; fitted with all modern conveniences; heated garage; attractive garden, inexpensive to maintain; vacant possession on completion of purchase. PRICE £9,500.—Further particulars apply H. J. POULTER, Estate Agent, Fleet-road, Fleet, Hants. 'Phone 86.

GEORGIAN-DESIGNED RESIDENCE at Basildon, near Goring-on-Thames, containing two reception rooms, offices, seven bed rooms, bath room; electric light and water supply; central heating; garage with two cottages (optional), and paddock, in all about 12 ACRES; £4,250.—Particulars of the Yattendon Court Estate Office, Upper Basildon, near Reading. 'Phone, Pangbourne 100.

GARDEN OF ENGLAND, KENT; four reception, 10 bed (2 rooms, two baths; garages; 2 Acres; £2,250 FREEHOLD (£1,000 cash reduction).—L. Hann, 93, Bedford-hill, S.W.12. Streatham 2256.

GUILDFORD & SURREY.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, GUILDFORD

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Really beautiful TUDOR HOUSE, well restored, every convenience, in historic village, £3,250.—DAVIS and DAVIS, 210, High Holborn, W.C.1.

HARTLEY WINTNEY, HANTS.—Very favourite locality. Executors selling a pre-War detached RESIDENCE; five bed, bath (hot and cold), three sitting rooms; main drainage, gas and water; garage; walled garden; tennis lawn, &c. AUCTION 27th inst. or privately now.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 115.

RESERVE UNDER £1,500. MUST BE SOLD.

HAMPSHIRE.—COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET for 140 months from end July (3½ miles Basingstoke, one hour Waterloo); three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath; electric light; telephone; garage (three cars); two tennis courts, lovely garden; gold five miles; housemaid left. Rent 15 guineas weekly (to include three men's wages); references.—Col. Goff, Queen's House, Monk Sherborne, Basingstoke.

A SPECIAL PAGE

of PROPERTIES in

HAMPSHIRE

and

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The Times

on

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A City man's Home. Never previously in the market. HENLEY BORDERS (28 minutes from City); in entirely rural and unspoilt district, with extensive views, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing eight bed, dressing and bath rooms, three reception rooms, offices, &c.; garage and stabling for two cars; electric light plant; tennis lawn, kitchen and fruit gardens and meadows, area about EIGHT ACRES. With possession.—Particulars of NORRIS and DUVALL, Land Agents, Hertford.

To be LET, UNFURNISHED, or Sold, RENT £180 PER ANN., or FREEHOLD £2,600. 23 MILES TOWN. HERTS.—GENTLEMAN'S delightful RESIDENCE, part 16th century, recently redecorated throughout; three reception, two bath (fitted), three reception rooms; electric light; parquet floors; central heating; garage (three cars); greenhouses; 2½ acres. GIFFORD and SONS, 24, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

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Half-hour London.

15 minutes station (Electric).

Overlooking Golf Course.

MODERN DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Three bed rooms, bath room, separate w.c., two reception rooms, large kitchenette.

Garage; electric light; main drainage; large garden.

PRICE £1,100.

For further particulars and order to view apply BOX and Co., Chartered Surveyors, 239, Broadway, Bexley Heath. 'Phone 122.

A Charming Small Country

HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

Of the Earlier Period—Circa 1750.

KENT and SURREY BORDERS, amidst perfect country, 400ft. up, facing South with fine views; five-six bed, bath rooms, three reception; domestic annexe; electricity; 5½ ACRES with PADDOCK; excellent condition; FOR SALE by AUCTION, or Privately at low price.—Strongly recommended by MOORLY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tele. 934.)

KENT, 30 minutes London, in pretty wooded country.—A delightful COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed, bath; two reception; gas and water; gardens and ground ONE ACRE. Freehold £1,175.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C., or Orpington, Kent.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(continued)

GUILDFORD AND SURREY.

GUILDFORD, glorious position, wonderful views over South Downs.—A substantially-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; charming grounds of 1½ acre, with tennis court, flower, fruit and vegetable garden; heated garage for two cars; all services. PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000.

GUILDFORD (1½ mile).—A FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and standing in well matured and shady grounds of about 1½ ACRE; large garage and workshop; company's gas, water, and electric light. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500, or near offer.

HORSLEY, SURREY.—Pre-War detached RESIDENCE, 40 minutes by electric from Waterloo; six bed, bath, two reception; two garages; central heating; electric light; ONE ACRE garden with tennis lawn, &c.

Write for full particulars of the above and all other available properties sent post free.

CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERYS, Offices, GUILDFORD, GODALMING, and HINDHEAD.

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers,

ASHFORD, KENT (Tel. 25).

Hawkhurst, Kent (Tel. 19) and Rye, Sussex (Tel. 55).

KENT, in pretty old-world village of FORDWICH, near CANTERBURY.—Attractive well-built GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in delightful gardens and land 3 acres; six bed, three reception, conservatory; gas; good water supply; garage, outbuildings, two large glasshouses &c. FREEHOLD only £1,550. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS, wonderful rural spot, magnificent views.—Attractive COUNTRY HOUSE, eight bed, bath, three reception, billiard room; garage, range of rooms; beautifully timbered grounds, tennis lawn, fruit trees, kitchen garden, orchard, &c. 19) ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,000. POSSESSION.

KENT, CANTERBURY-FOLKESTONE (between). On the well-known Stone Street. Good hunting centre.—Charming QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, delightful gardens and meadowland 14 ACRES; glorious position. Hall, 3 rec., bath and dressing, bath, billiard and four reception, conservatory; own electric light, garage, stabling and outbuildings. FREEHOLD £2,250. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX, near the main Hastings-Tunbridge Wells Road.—Excellent FRUIT and DAIRY FARM 135 ACRES (50 acres maturing orchards and fruit plantations, 8 acres wood, remainder rich meadow and pasture on southern slope, bounded by stream) with superior old-fashioned farm residence (probably Tudor) in lovely situation; nine bed, bath and two reception; model farm buildings, two cottages. POSSESSION. Bellhurst, Hurst Green, as a whole or in two lots. AUCTION, May 30th.

KENT and SUSSEX Borders, ½ mile small village and main road.—Delightful old-world COTTAGE RESIDENCE (facing due South, commanding beautiful views of the Rother Valley); three bed, studio, square hall and two reception; pretty gardens; ½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £1,200. POSSESSION.

KENT, MAIDSTONE (near), close to the pretty village of Boxley. £500 p.a. Exceptionally charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE S.E. aspect; in beautiful old timbered grounds, with meadowland and large lake, 17 ACRES; eight bed, bath, lounge hall and three reception rooms; modern conveniences; garages, stabling, outbuildings, two cottages, &c. FREEHOLD £6,500. POSSESSION. Strongly recommended. Illustrated particulars.

GEERING and COLYER as above.

HEDGES.

Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 4, BISHOPRIC, HORSHAM, SUSSEX. 'Phone 485.

SUSSEX PROPERTIES.

HORSHAM (four miles).—Old-world COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, away from main-road traffic; three reception, four bed, bath; dairy, outbuildings, garage; orchard; FOUR ACRES (more if required). Early Possession. FREEHOLD £1,450. Apply Owner's Agents, HEDGES, as above.

HORSHAM (shopping centre).—Well-built, easily-worked RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, two reception, usual offices; conveyance; garage; tennis court; ½ ACRE; GARDEN PADDOCK adjoining. FREEHOLD £1,650.—Apply Sole Agents, HEDGES, as above.

HORSHAM (convenient main line Station one hour London).—Exceptionally well-built Pre-War RESIDENCE; South aspect with rural views; ready occupation; five bed, bath, two reception; main services; small well-timbered garden. Bargain £1,250.—Apply Sole Agents, HEDGES, as above.

KENT.—To be LET, Unfurnished, with immediate vacant possession, Charlton Court, East Sutton, six miles Maidstone.—JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE, with old oak panelling and staircase, large hall, three reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, ample domestic offices; central heating, electric lighting; stabling, garage; gardener's cottage; excellent walled-in garden, orchard, and paddock, comprising in all 10½ ACRES, more land if required.—Apply H. B. COUCHMAN, Land Agent, Rickmansworth, Herts.

LET or SELL, Freehold, Herne Bay, Bijou RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception; nice hall, tiled cloak room, entrance porch; good garden; garage. —MOORE, 13, Copley-park, S.W.16.

HOUSES IN SURREY.

MILFORD.—Delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed, two baths, usual offices; modern conveniences; garage and outbuildings; large garden. FREEHOLD £4,750.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Guildford. Tele. 308.

MALVERN, WORCS.—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE FREEHOLD, situated 700ft. above sea level in own grounds, overlooking Severn Valley; six bed, three reception; all modern conveniences; £2,500.—ANTILL and SON, 35, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5556.

TO BE LET.

NEWBURY (near).—A Gentleman's very attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, commodious offices; stabling, garage, outbuildings, garden, and paddock, in all 6 ACRES with sporting rights over 75 acres, adjoining. Rent £75 per annum.—Apply DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

NEWBURY UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET.

NEWBURY DISTRICT.—Exceptionally choice SMALL RESIDENCE of great charm, standing over 400ft. above sea level; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, excellent offices, garages, stabling, cottage, beautiful garden, orchard, paddock; in all SIX ACRES; especially recommended. Full particulars from DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

NEWBURY DISTRICT (favourite locality).—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; splendid gravel soil, high up, South; three reception, six bed, three bath rooms; excellent water, electric light, drainage; garages, stabling, outbuildings, cottage; matured grounds, tennis lawn, paddocks, 13 ACRES. Reasonable offer for quick Sale. Strongly recommended.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

Agents for all available HOUSES on the river between Staines and Oxford; GIDDY'S, Maidenhead and Windsor.

OXFORD.—Charming Semi-detached HOUSE for SALE, perfect order; quiet, convenient position; central heating, lift, main services, electric light, gas; two reception, five beds, bath, two w.c.s, labour-saving domestic offices; small garden; excellent condition.—Taylor, 34, St. Margaret's-road. 'Phone, 5460 Oxford.

OCKLEY (Leith Hill, 10 minutes station.—Charming two-storeyed COTTAGE; two sitting, three bed; hot and cold; co.'s water; lovely grounds Two Acres, with fine views of Leith Hill, lawn, rose, rock, and flower borders, vegetable garden fully stocked; garage. FREEHOLD. £1,600.—Wigg, Copse Cottage, Capel.

ON THE CHILTERN HILLS.

550ft. up. Attractive well-planned RESIDENCE for SALE, in secluded position and commanding extensive views; three reception, four bed, bath; dairy, outbuildings, garage; orchard; FOUR ACRES (more if required). Early Possession. FREEHOLD £1,450. Apply Owner's Agents, HEDGES, as above.

HORSHAM (convenient shopping centre).—Well-built, easily-worked RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, two reception, usual offices; conveyancer's garage; tennis court; ½ ACRE; PADDOCK adjoining. FREEHOLD £1,650.—Apply Sole Agents, HEDGES, as above.

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ON THE CHILTERN HILLS.

550ft. up. Attractive well-planned RESIDENCE for SALE, in secluded position and commanding extensive views; three reception, six bed and dressing rooms; central heating, lighting by petrol gas; 2½ ACRES charming grounds, all in good order ready to walk into; £5,500.—Apply Sole Agents, WOOLLEY and WALLIS, Salisbury.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(continued)

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TEL. RAVENSBOURNE 0221 and 0222. LONDON: GERRARD 0816 and 0817.

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A CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE in perfect condition throughout; lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; electric light and power; central heating; pleasant garden with tennis lawn, &c.

PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD.

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In one of the prettiest parts of Kent, 26 miles from London, convenient to Maspham Station.

A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE.

Well placed in beautifully kept grounds of

FIVE ACRES.

The accommodation, on two floors only, comprises fine panelled hall (28ft. by 21ft.), loggia, three large reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, good domestic offices; cottage; garage, stabling; electric light; main water; well-stocked orchard in full bearing.

FREEHOLD £4,850.

A compact property, strongly recommended by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

ON HIGH GROUND WITH FINE VIEWS.

CUDHAM, KENT.

Two miles from Downe Golf Course.

A MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE of Georgian style (on two floors only). Large hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, and ground-floor offices; electric light, central heating; good garage; nicely secluded grounds of over

TWO AND A HALF ACRES.

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Half a mile from Station (electric trains), and only 12 miles from London.

MINIATURE ESTATE OF 15 ACRES

IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

Long, low-built, red-brick and tiled house of homely character in the centre of delightful gardens, paddocks and woodland, facing due South, and enjoying complete seclusion. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, seven principal bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and five secondary bed rooms.

Principal rooms have panelled walls and parquet floors.

Large garage, stabling, two cottages.

A charming Property, strongly recommended.

FOR SALE OR MIGHT LET FURNISHED.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above, or ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

About 600ft. above sea level amidst beautiful country; Orpington Station four miles, Downe Golf Course two miles.

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CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE. Tastefully decorated, in good order throughout, and wired for electric light. Hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; beamed brew house (easily convertible). Ground-floor offices; large garage; good garden, more land if required.

PRICE FREEHOLD £1,850.

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DEVON.

Delightfully placed near Westward Ho.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A really comfortable home with every modern convenience; nine bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms. THREE ACRES and a paddock. Asking price £3,150

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RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATES, CONTINENTAL AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY)
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AS A WHOLE, IN BLOCKS OR LOTS.

DERBYSHIRE,
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Great Longstone Station (L.M. and S.) practically on the property.

The estate covers an area of about
185 ACRES.

Lot.		Acres.
1.	Hall, Grounds, Park, &c.	119
2.	Home Farm	16
3.	Accommodation or Building Land	10
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9 to 16.	Building and Accommodation Land	38

Solicitors : Messrs. BAGSHAWE and Co., 63, Norfolk-street, Sheffield.
Auctioneers : Messrs. EADON and LOCKWOOD, 84, James'-street, Sheffield, and
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SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY)
in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at 2.30 p.m.

LITTLE TANGLEY,
WONERSH.
THREE MILES FROM GUILDFORD.

THE HOUSE STANDS IN DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
Home Farm. Four Cottages.
In all about
87 ACRES.

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in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at 2.30 p.m.

RICHMOND HILL.
OVERLOOKING THE THAMES VALLEY.
THE FREEHOLD FULLY-LICENSED RICHMOND HILL HOTEL,
with
2 and 3, MANSFIELD-TERRACE,
and
WICK HOUSE.

Also 1, MANSFIELD-TERRACE, let on lease until 1932 at £100 per annum.
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COLEBROOKE HOUSE, ALDWICK, BOGNOR REGIS.
A MARINE RESIDENCE.

Garages, Stables, Gardener's Cottage. Large boat and bathing house.
GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
9 ACRES.
SEVERAL MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITES.
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18, CLEVE-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD.
FREEHOLD.
WITH
GARAGE PREMISES FOR TWO CARS, AND LIVING ROOMS OVER.
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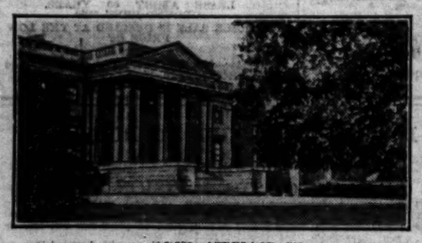
BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF VERULAM.

THE HISTORIC COUNTY SEAT OF GORHAMBURY, ST. ALBANS.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR A TERM OR MIGHT BE LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.



THE MANSION
was built in 1788 to the design
OF SIR ROBERT TAYLOR
and stands 400 feet above sea level, having extensive views over the finely timbered
PARK OF 400 ACRES.

There is a fine suite of reception rooms, 15 principal bed rooms, five bath rooms, and ample secondary and servants' bed rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric light is installed.

Stabling for 11 and Garage for 5.
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.
Pleasure Gardens and Cricket Ground, Hard Tennis Court, Walled Kitchen Garden, &c.

1,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING AVAILABLE FEBRUARY, 1931.
Fishing by arrangement.
HUNTING WITH THE HERTS AND OLD BERKELEY HOUNDS.
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BY DIRECTION OF J. SPEDAN LEWIS, ESQ.

WARGRAVE-ON-THAMES.

One mile from Wargrave Station, three miles from Henley, seven miles from Reading, eight miles from Maidenhead.
FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE PROPERTIES,
THE ARCHES, WARGRAVE.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE, with lawns sloping to the river bank. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, four bath rooms, and offices. Acetylene and Company's gas, main water and drainage. Central heating. Entrance lodge, garage and outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL RIVERSIDE GARDENS having a landing stage and extending to about
ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

THATCHED HOLM, WARGRAVE. A PICTURESQUE THATCHED RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE, facing south-east and south-west. Hall, two reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices. Electric light, main water, gas, and drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Entrance lodge, garages for three cars, outbuildings.

Well-planned pleasure grounds sloping to the Thames, intersected by a backwater and including lily pond and rose garden ; large boathouse with tea room and two bed rooms ; in all about TWO ACRES.

OWL END. A MODERN COUNTRY COTTAGE, containing sitting room, kitchen, scullery, three bed rooms, bath room and w.c., garden and boathouse.

THATCHED HOLM.

THREE VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,
all with access to the Thames, and one having a large kitchen garden ; modern greenhouse, a cottage, hard tennis court and pavilion, and a boathouse. The property extends in all to about
12½ ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
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Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

TWO MINUTES FROM WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE.

ONE MILE FROM TADWORTH STATION, TWENTY MILES FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD,
THIS WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE
stands high in one of the best positions in the district. The accommodation includes :—Music room, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

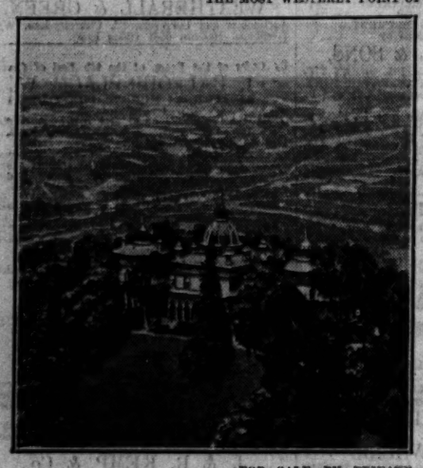
Company's Gas, Water, and Electric Light. Modern Drainage. Telephone.

Garage accommodation for six cars. Stabling for three horses.
Range of Three Excellent Cottages.
THE ATTRACTIVE GARDENS contain Broad Lawns, Rose, Rock, and Heath Gardens, Hard Tennis Court. Kitchen Garden. Orchards
In all about
6 ACRES.
OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH FOUR ACRES.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.4,935.)

THE PALACE OF MONSERRATE WITH ITS WONDERFUL GARDENS.

2½ MILES FROM CINTRA AND 20 MILES FROM LISBON, 4 MILES FROM CAP ROCA.
THE MOST WESTERLY POINT OF EUROPE.



The exceptional views obtained extend to the Atlantic Ocean, and include the historical lines of Torres Vedras.

THE BEAUTIFUL PALACE,
standing 500ft. above sea level, is built in the Moorish Style of Architecture. There are six fine reception rooms, 13 principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and ample offices.

Electric light, hot air heating, modern drainage, and excellent water supply.

Garage and Stabling accommodation and six lodges and cottages.

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY IS THE
WORLD-FAMOUS GARDENS,
comprising a wonderful collection of tropical plants, conifers and trees, perhaps the
BEST-KNOWN BOTANICAL GARDENS IN EUROPE.

The Estate includes a fine stretch of protective pine and cork woods. There are a Swimming Pool and Hard Tennis Court ; in all about
353 ACRES.
The Cork Convent, a well-known beauty spot, can also be acquired.

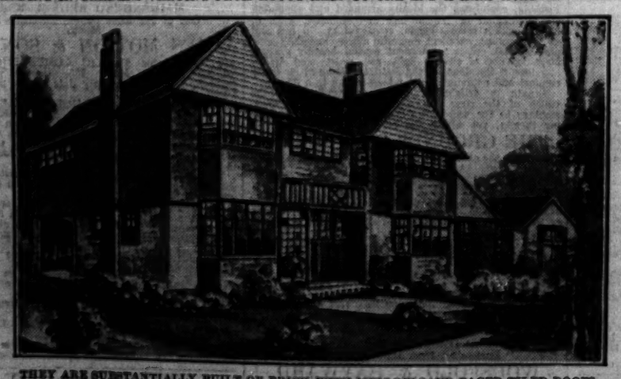
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY,
including the whole of the contents and all the Objets d'Art.
Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

OVERLOOKING SANDOWN PARK RACECOURSE.

A quarter of a mile from Esher and one mile from Esher Station (Southern Railway).
THE NEW STATION WILL BE WITHIN HALF A MILE.

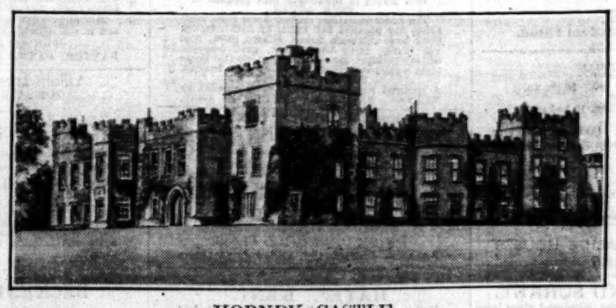
PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD HOUSES IN MORE-LANE, ESHER,

STANDING IN GARDENS VARYING FROM ABOUT HALF TO ONE AND A HALF ACRES IN EXTENT.



THEY ARE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT OF BRICK WITH MELLOW SAND-FACED TILED ROOFS. WIDE PORCHES AND PLEASANT SUNNY LOGGIAS.
FIVE DISTINCT TYPES OF HOUSES.
The accommodation varies from TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, FIVE BED ROOMS (with lavatory basins in principal rooms), TWO TILED BATH ROOMS and a GARAGE, with a garden of about HALF an ACRE, at a PRICE of £3,500, to LARGER HOUSES up to £5,750.
THE GARDENS are already laid down with paths and flower beds, and with tennis courts for the larger houses.
Company's Water, Gas, Electric Light and Main Drainage. Independent Central Heating and Constant Hot Water.
For particulars apply to the
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, THEIR OFFICE, ON THE ESTATE, OR 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE BEDALE HUNT.
ABOUT NINE MILES FROM RICHMOND, 15 MILES FROM NORTHALLERTON, AND 16 MILES FROM DARLINGTON.
THE HISTORICAL CASTELLATED MANSION
(DATING FROM THE XIVth CENTURY).



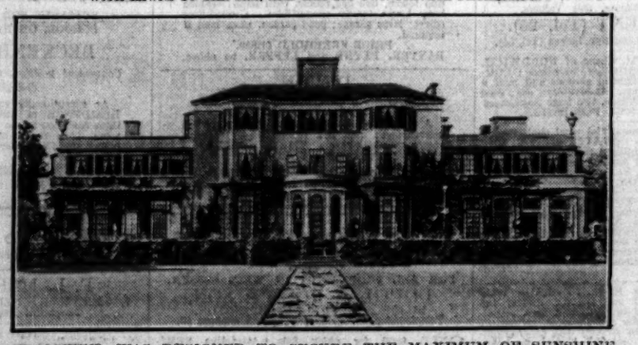
HORNBY CASTLE.

Containing three halls, billiard room, library, oak parlour, dining room, study, three drawing rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and servants' accommodation. Garages. Stabling for 16 horses. Staff Cottages.
MATURED AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS INTERSECTED BY A STREAM.
Kitchen and fruit gardens and glasshouses.
The park of over 500 acres with golf course and series of lakes stocked with trout and duck decoy.
THE CHARMING RESIDENCE—WINTERFIELD HOUSE, with cottage and grounds.
THE DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING HOLDING, MANOR HOUSE FARM, HACKFORTH, and the Small Holding, EAST FARM, LANGTHORNE. Accommodation lands, and
Nos. 6 and 7, NORTH-ROAD, HACKFORTH. The whole extending to about
958 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in Blocks or 17 lots, at HORNBY CASTLE, on FRIDAY, 30th MAY, 1930, at 2 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. READ, EATON and Co., 48, Market-street, Bradford.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.
NOTE.—THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c., in THE CASTLE will be SOLD by AUCTION on the premises on Monday, 2nd June, and following days.

CRAIGWEIL HOUSE, BOGNOR REGIS.

CRAIGWEIL, UPON WHICH A VERY LARGE SUM HAS BEEN SPENT BY THE PRESENT OWNER, STANDS IN GROUNDS OF ABOUT SEVEN ACRES,
WITH LAWNS TO THE SEA, AND HAS ITS OWN PRIVATE PROMENADE.

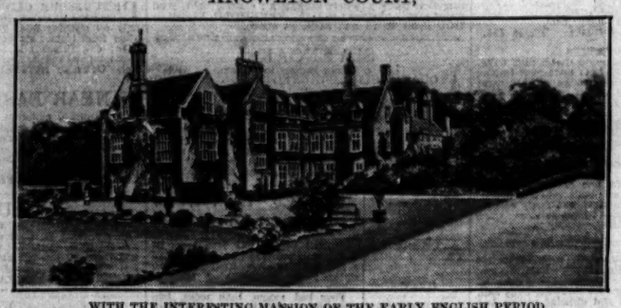


CRAIGWEIL WAS DESIGNED TO SECURE THE MAXIMUM OF SUNSHINE
and contains an entrance hall 54ft. by 15ft. 9in., drawing room, library, dining room 31ft. by 20ft. 3in., music or ball room 36ft. by 23ft., billiard room 27ft. 6in. by 23ft. 3in., with electric organ, and Venetian panelled card room, 13 principal bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms en suite, ample servants' bed rooms and domestic offices.
Garage for six or more cars. Stabling for three. Guests' cottage and ample chauffeur's and men's accommodation.
TWO EN-TOUT-CAS TENNIS COURTS. SPACIOUS LAWNS. ENCLOSED LAVENDER, HEATHER AND ROSE GARDENS,
kitchen garden, orchard, and 23 acres of paddocks, in all about
30 ACRES.
Illustrated particulars and orders to view of the
Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR E. J. L. SPEED, M.C.

KENT, BETWEEN SANDWICH AND CANTERBURY.

Nine miles from Canterbury and 4½ miles from Sandwich Golf Courses.
THE CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ESTATE OF
KNOWLTON COURT,



WITH THE INTERESTING MANSION OF THE EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD,
fitted with every modern convenience and standing in a finely timbered park of 300 acres, and containing suite of five reception rooms, billiard room, 29 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, ample domestic offices, and staff quarters.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Main Water.
BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS,
with fine lawns protected by yew hedges, stately grass walks, with herbaceous borders, rose and rock gardens, and productive kitchen gardens.
Conveniently planned stabling and garages, with cottage and men's rooms. Lodge.
THE DELIGHTFUL OLD DOWER HOUSE, forming the Residence for the Home Farm, also
NINE CAPITAL FARMS,
with good farm houses, and ample buildings and excellent upland, arable and useful pasture lands.
"THE GRIFFIN HEAD," CHILLENDEN, 34 COTTAGES, AGENT'S HOUSE.
220 ACRES OF VALUABLE WOODS AND PLANTATIONS,
ADVOWSON,
The whole forming a compact Estate extending to about
1,936 ACRES.
The Coal Minerals, subject to certain leases, will be included in the sale of the Estate as a whole.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS in July next (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. RADCLIFFES and HOOD, ST. BARBE SLADEN and WING, 10, Little College-street, S.W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square ; and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF LADY GATTY.

EDGE OF THE NEW FOREST.

Two miles from Hinton Admiral and from New Milton, five miles from Christchurch, 10 miles from Bournemouth.
TO BE SOLD
THE OSSEMSLEY MANOR ESTATE.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE COMMANDS BEAUTIFUL VIEWS
over its own finely timbered grounds to the Forest. It is approached by three drives, each with entrance lodge, and is chiefly of red brick construction with stone dressings and mullioned windows, relieved in parts by half-timber work. The accommodation consists of main hall, 60ft. by 15ft. 6in., oak panelled billiard room, morning room and drawing room, 51ft. by 34ft., each opening to the lounge, dining room and library ; convenient and ample domestic offices ; about 14 principal bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms, and 10 servants' bed rooms and bath room.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Abundant Water Supply.
Racquet court ; garage for four ; ample stabling ; buildings ; electrician's and chauffeur's houses ; 12 cottages.
THE GROUNDS
contain a wide range of beautiful trees and flowering shrubs, and are intersected by a stream spanned by bridges and there is a delightful Japanese summer house ; cricket ground and pavilion ; grass and en-tout-cas tennis courts ; walled kitchen garden.
COARSE AND TROUT FISHING. GOOD MIXED SHOOTING.
OSSEMSLEY MANOR FARM of about 147 acres and a further 129 acres are let, leaving about 333 acres of woodland in hand. In all the estate extends to about
704 ACRES.
Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27965.)

BY DIRECTION OF MORTGAGEES.
AT A LOW RESERVE.

SURREY.

ONE MILE FROM WALTON STATION
One and a half miles from Esher. About seventeen miles from Hyde Park Corner.
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE GRANGE, HERSHAM GREEN.

THE COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE is built of brick with slated roof, and is believed to date back in part about 250 years. Entrance and staircase halls, two reception rooms, billiard room, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main Electricity, Gas, Water, and Drainage.

Garage for two cars. Stable with two rooms adjoining.
THE GARDENS
are shaded by a number of fine old trees and include lawns (one of ample size for tennis), sunk garden, fruit and vegetable gardens. In all over 1½ ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs.
COX and COLE,
in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Tuesday, 10th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. BEACHCROFT, HAY and LEDWARD, 29, Bedford-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. COX and COLE, 8, Haddon-street, W.1 ; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. MAYO COLLIER.

KENT.

¼ mile from Kearsney ; 3 miles from Dover.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
KEARSNEY ABBEY,

in the picturesque Valley of the Dour, and believed to be occupying part of the site of an ancient abbey.

THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE,
erected in 1815 in the Gothic style, with an embattled tower and castellated parapets, is fitted with modern conveniences, and contains hall, billiard room, six reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, linen and work rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Electric heating.

Stabling and garage, ten Cottages. Chauffeur's flat. Home farm buildings, dairy, laundry.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
are intersected by the River Dour, which forms a series of ornamental lakes with wooded islets and fountains, and is stocked with trout ; walled fruit and kitchen gardens, an orangery, and range of greenhouses ; well-timbered parkland, in all about
28 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE OR IN LOTS in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 12th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors : Messrs. SANDERSON, LEE and Co., Basilica House, 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR HERBERT NEVE, V.D., J.P.

KENT.

FAVOURITE TENTERDEN DISTRICT.
ADJOINING THE HOME OF THE LATE DAME ELLEN TERRY.
THE ASHENDEN ESTATE, TENTERDEN,
with
TYPICAL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
Restored by SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A. Fine hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, nine bed rooms and offices.

Company's Water. Central Heating. Electric Light. Telephone.

THREE COTTAGES, and
467 OR 347 ACRES,
MOSTLY GRASS,
INCLUDING RICH FATTING PASTURES, HOP GARDENS, heavily timbered Woodlands, six Additional Cottages.
Excellent Mixed Shooting. Hunting with 3 Packs.
Golf close by and at Rye.
ALSO AT STONE-IN-OXNEY,
207 ACRES.
UPLAND AND FAMOUS ROMNEY MARSH FATTING PASTURES.
VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD privately, or by AUCTION, at The ELWICK AUCTION ROOMS, ASHFORD, on Tuesday, 17th June, 1930, at 3 p.m.
Solicitors :—Messrs. MURTON, CLARKE and MURTON-NEALE, Cranbrook, Kent.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1 ; and Ashford, Kent.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

½ MILE FROM ELTON AND ORSTON STATION, NINE MILES FROM GRANTHAM, AND 14 MILES FROM NOTTINGHAM.
THE COMPACT FREEHOLD AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
ELTON MANOR,
THE SEAT of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. DENNIS READETT BAYLEY.

THE HOUSE was built by the ADAM BROTHERS, and is distinguished by many of the well-known characteristics of their work, including some beautiful mantelpieces.

Accommodation : Entrance and inner hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 17 bed rooms, five bath rooms.

Electric light. Abundant water.

Garage for six. Stabling. Numerous cottages.
FARM HOUSE AND HOME FARM.

THE GROUNDS have been the subject of great skill, care and expense. There is an ornamental garden with lily pond, rose garden, and herbaceous borders ; whilst other features are : a classic Italian temple, broad lawns; examples of topiary work, tennis court, and completely walled kitchen garden. There are some 220 acres of pasture land, arable land and woodlands, the whole embracing an area of about
417 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS during the summer (if not previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors, Messrs. J. A. SIMPSON and BEAUMONT, Parade-chambers, South-parade, Nottingham.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD EBURY, D.S.O., M.C.

RED HEATH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

30 MINUTES FROM LONDON BY CAR OR TRAIN.
WITHIN EASY REACH OF SANDY LODGE, MOOR PARK, OXHEY, AND CASSIOBURY.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER.

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH
59 OR 500 ACRES.
THIS VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE
including a fine
QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
BUILT BY WREN IN 1712,
occupying an elevated position 400 feet above sea level on gravel soil.

Large sums have been laid out in bringing the House to its present state of perfection, and it is magnificently furnished throughout.
Five reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, four bath rooms.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Telephone. Company's Water.

GARAGE, STABLING, LODGE AND FIVE COTTAGES.
Chauffeur's messroom and four outside menservants' bed rooms (central heated).
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK AND GROUNDS.
Two grass, and one hard tennis court, kitchen gardens, and home farm.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17,607.)

BOURNEMOUTH, OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM BOURNEMOUTH WEST STATION.
THE ATTRACTIVE MARINE RESIDENCE
ROCKSTEAD,
WEST OVERCLIFF DRIVE.

THE RESIDENCE is thoroughly well-fitted and planned. Entrance, staircase, and lounge halls, billiard room, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Central heating. Telephone. Main electricity, water and drainage.

WELL-EQUIPPED GARAGE.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS with tennis lawn, rock garden terrace, croquet lawn. Also No. 28, ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON-AVENUE,
an excellent brick and slate house. Two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, box room, kitchen, scullery. Main services.

The properties are held on LONG LEASES AT MODERATE GROUND-RENTS.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in TWO LOTS in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Tuesday, 10th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. PAGE and Co., 2, Bristol Chambers, Nicholas-street, Bristol.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20 Hanover-square, W.1.

BRITTANY COAST, DINARD.

OVERLOOKING THE BAY TOWARDS ST. MALO.
STANDING WELL ABOVE THE SEA WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE ESTUARY.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
A CHATEAU
IN LOUIS XIII. STYLE
which has been thoroughly modernized, containing hall, five reception rooms, 11 principal bed and dressing rooms, six servants' rooms, five bath rooms, servants' hall, and exceptionally fine offices.

Central heating, electric light and water from town supply, and private well with electric pump.

Entrance lodge, garage accommodation, chauffeur's and gardener's apartments.
TWENTY ACRES OF FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND GARDENS DESIGNED BY A CELEBRATED FRENCH LANDSCAPE GARDENER ; tennis court ; vineries, kitchen garden, forcing house, &c.

CLOSE TO THE NEW GOLF LINKS AT DINARD, ALSO ST. BRIAC.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.6810.)

BY DIRECTION OF J. DOUGLAS WATSON, ESQ.

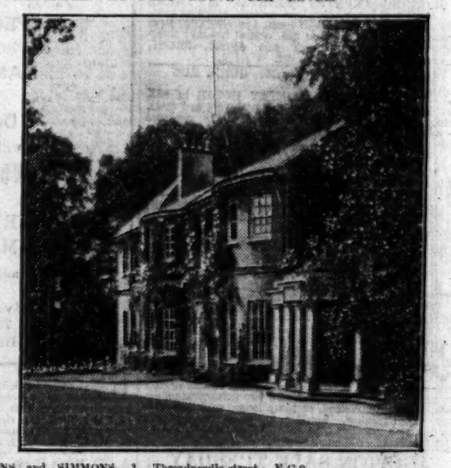
CHILTERN HILLS, BUCKS.

ONE MILE FROM GREAT MISSENDEN. 450 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
HAVENFIELDS,
GREAT MISSENDEN,
including a delightful old house of Queen Anne character standing in finely-timbered grounds and parkland. The house is approached by a drive guarded by an entrance lodge and contains : entrance and lounge halls, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices.

Electric light ; central heating. Company's water ; modern drainage.

GARAGE, STABLING AND FARM BUILDINGS.
Two capital flats.
CHARMING
OLD-WORLD GARDENS
shaded by specimen chestnut and other trees ; tennis and croquet lawns, rose garden, walled garden and orchard ; parklike pastureland. In all about
33 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in conjunction with Messrs. WILSON and Co., in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

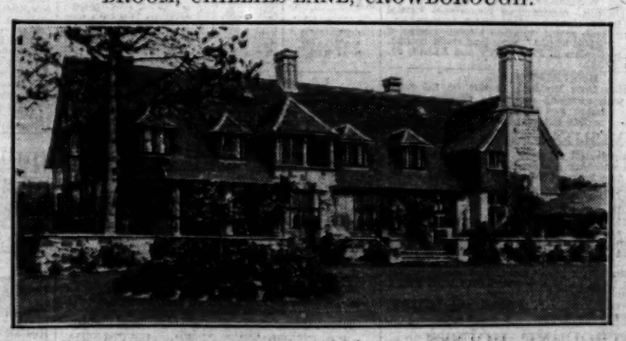


Solicitors :—Messrs. SIMMONS and SIMMONS, 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1 ; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF DRYDEN LEWIS, Esq.

SUSSEX.

ADJOINING CROWBOROUGH GOLF COURSE.
550ft. above sea level.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
BROOM, CHILLIES-LANE, CROWBOROUGH.



THE PICTURESQUE TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE faces due South, and commands magnificent panoramic views towards the South Downs. It contains vestibule, lounge hall, three reception rooms, 10-12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices. *Main Water. Electric Light. Central Heating. Telephones.*
Garage. Three excellent Cottages. Home Farm.
WELL-PLANNED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with Tennis Lawn, Rose Garden and Kitchen Garden.
Parklike Pasture and Woodland, with VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES, in all about
67 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in conjunction with Mr. CHAS. J. PARRIS, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. COWARD, CHANCE and Co., 30, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Mr. CHAS. J. PARRIS, F.S.I., F.A.I., Crowborough, Sussex ; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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